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THE LIFE AND TIMES
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LORD OF CARRIBBER.



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THE LIFE AND TIMES

OF

ROBERT GIB,

LORD OF CARRIBBER,

FAMILIAR SERVITOR AND MASTER OF THE STABLES
TO KING JAMES V. OF SCOTLAND.

WITH NOTICES OF HIS DESCENDANTS WHO HELD OFFICES OF TRUST
NEAR THE PERSON OF THE SOVEREIGN IN THE REIGNS OF
QUEEN MARY, JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND AND I. OF
ENGLAND, AND CHARLES I.

With an Appendix.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

BY SIR GEORGE DUNCAN GIBB, BART.

OF FALKLAND AND OF CARRIBBER,
M.A. M.D. LL.D.

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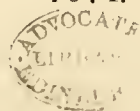


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE HISTORY AND TIMES OF SIR JOHN GIB OF KNOCK.

PART SECOND.

PAGE

Departure of King James for London in April 1603 with some of his Household, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, including John Gib—Magnificent reception throughout the journey—Subsequent arrival of the Queen and her children at Windsor Castle in June—Coronation of the King at Westminster in July—Conspiracy of Raleigh's Plot—Some punished, others on the point of execution in December, when a reprieve is carried by John Gib—Grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to John Gib and the other Grooms of the Bedchamber—Warrants for liveries, salaries, and free gifts to them—Conference of the Clergy at Hampton Court, January 1604—First Meeting of Parliament in March 1604,	1
---	---

CHAPTER XXVII.

Great Britain, Scotch Coins, and the Union Jack—Counterblast to Tobacco—Grants to John Gib and other Grooms of the Chamber, one of £2000 to him from recusants, and another of £3000—New Year's Gifts from the King—John Gib made Receiver of the Rents of the Chapel-Royal, Stirling—Birth of Princess Mary—Gunpowder Plot—Visit of the Danish King in 1606—John Gib disburses money for King James—Grant to him of Lands in County of Leicester, 1608—Confirmation of Pension, Gifts, Grants, and Leases in Scotland to John Gib, 1609 to 1612,	18
---	----

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Secret marriage of Lady Arabella Stuart, 1610—Denization and grant of land in Ireland to James, son of John Gib—Pension	
---	--

of £200 to John Gib, 1611—Warrants to the Grooms of the Chamber, 1612—Letters from Earl of Wigton to King James, 1613, Lord Binning to John Murray, 1614, and Bishop of Galloway to the King 1615, relating to Ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland, with references to John Gib—Pension of £200 to James Gib on surrender of same by his father—Sir Julius Cæsar and Sir Thomas Lake—The King visits Cambridge twice, and John Young, his Chaplain, is made a D.D.—The new favourite, Villiers—Grant of Brading Haven to John Gib, 1616, and subsequent sale to Hugh Middleton in 1621, . . .	29
--	----

CHAPTER XXIX.

King James's progress to Scotland in March 1617, with a numerous suite, including John Gib—His humorous reception at Linlithgow and visit to various places—Degrees conferred at St. Andrews by Dr. John Young, his Chaplain—His return to London in September—Opposition of the Scotch clergy to the King's wishes—Letters from Bishop of Galloway to King James and to John Murray in 1618, with mention of John Gib—Death of Queen Anne—Fate of Sir Walter Raleigh—The King presents a copy of new edition of his works to Sir Peter Young and others, ...	45
---	----

CHAPTER XXX.

Difficulties of the King of Bohemia and the proposed Spanish match—An instance of the King's passion vented upon John Gib concerning the whereabouts of certain Spanish papers in 1622—The story as related by Arthur Wilson—Subsequent sorrow of the King, who kneels down upon his knees and entreats Gib's pardon—Theobalds, the scene of the story—Accident to the King, January 1623—The last grant to John Gib, in February—Knighthood of Sir John Gib on 5th October 1624, ...	58
---	----

CHAPTER XXXI.

Sir James Young, eldest son of Sir Peter Young, and grandson of Robert Gib—A godson of King James, and knighted at his baptism—Gentleman Usher to the Duke of York, and his brother Henry a Groom in ordinary to Prince Henry in 1603—Lease of lands in Warwick in 1607—Various pensions to both—Grant of land in Ireland in 1628—Money due to Sir James in 1631. Robert Young, fourth son of Sir Peter Young—In the Household of Prince Henry—Pension in 1613—His death in 1620 on return from Holy Land. Rev. John Young, D.D.,	
---	--

Table of Contents.

vii

PAGE

sixth son of Sir Peter Young—Gift of money from the King 1611—D.D. of Cambridge in 1615—Made Dean of Winchester in 1616 and Chaplain to the King—Expenses to Scotland in 1617, and for attendance on the King—In letters to Conway, 1624—Grant renewed by King Charles, 1625—J.P. for Hants, 1631—Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales— Articles enjoined upon Dean and Chapter of Winchester by Archbishop Laud, 1635—Is advanced to the See of Canterbury in 1645—He dies in 1654, ...	66
--	----

CHAPTER XXXII.

Death of King James in 1625—His appearance and mode of dress, and duties of his servant, Sir John Gib—Deserves a better character than has been given of him by historians—Death of Sir John Gib of Knock and his wife in 1628—Present condi- tion of the Palace and Abbey of Dunfermline—Character of Sir John Gib—His long period of service—Is succeeded by his son, James Gib—References to the lands of Knock and of Carribber, ...	83
---	----

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF SIR HENRY GIB, THE FIRST BARONET OF FALKLAND AND CARRIBBER.

Prince Henry has an establishment of his own at the age of nine— Henry Gib appointed one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber— The King of Denmark in 1606 presents the Prince with one of his best ships—Entertainment of the King and Prince by one of the City Companies in 1607—One of the earliest notices of Henry Gib as attached to the Prince's Bedchamber in 1606— Letter from Adam Newton, the Prince's Tutor, to the Earl of Salisbury, in 1608, relating to Henry Gib—Henry Young, his cousin, another of the Grooms of the Prince—Grant to Henry Gib of goods of Jackman and Kyvett, with curious provisos, .	99
---	----

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Henry created Prince of Wales, June 1610—Naturalization of Henry Gib by Parliament same month—Warrant to him for £176, 12s. 9d.—Library of the Prince—He slights the Countess of Essex—Yearly pensions to some of his household up to 1612

	PAGE
—Removal of Mary Queen of Scots to Westminster Abbey this year—Illness of Prince Henry from typhoid fever—His death on 6th November 1612—Henry Gib a clerk of the Signet—Pension to him of £200 per annum, and he is made a Groom of the Bedchamber to King James, ...	107

CHAPTER XXXV.

Marriage of Princess Elizabeth, February 1613, to the Elector Palatine—Special mission of Henry Gib and others to the Low Countries, and warrant for the payment of their expenses in November—A free gift of £100 to him in the previous October—The rage for duelling—Threatened duel between Henry Howard and the Earl of Essex—Henry Gib sent by King James to Calais in September in time to stay it—Grant of lands in Yorkshire to Henry Gib in August, and gift of goods of Dr. Benjamin Davies in December 1614, ...	120
--	-----

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Earl of Somerset, his history and trial for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury—Henry Gib hands Lumsden's relation to the King concerning Weston, and Sir Francis Bacon's remarks thereon in his speech in the Star Chamber—Conviction of all concerned—Death of the Confederates, and ultimate pardon of the Earl and Countess—Henry Gib is the bearer of an offensive message from Somerset when Lord Chamberlain, and his disgrace for burning letters and papers before his trial in 1616—Explanation thereof—Various grants to Henry Gib in 1616 and 1617, ...	127
---	-----

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Grant to Henry Gib of fee-farm rent of £715, 11s. out of lands of Lord Paget in 1620—Grant of reversion relating to same in August, and of fee-farm rent out of manor of Ivor, Bucks, in November 1622—Their surrender in 1623 for other rents of same value—Pension to Henry Gib and Anna his wife, of £200 out of Court of Wards, December 1620—Grant to him of two fines of £1000 each, in February 1621—Letter from Locke to Carleton, has let his house to Henry Gib, October 1621—Grant to him of four recognizances of £600 each, February 1622—Letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, July 1622—One from Lumsden to Conway, April 1623—Minutes of Conway to Henry Gib, etc., February and March 1625, ...	143
---	-----

Table of Contents.

ix

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

	PAGE
Letter, from Henry Gib to Secretary Conway to introduce Sir Walter Covert, 7th March 1625, and one from Covert to Secretary Conway—Re-grant to Henry Gib of Statute of £4000 due him by Lord Eure, July 1626—Letter from the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to Secretary Conway concerning their salaries, March 1627—Death of the Duke of Buckingham—Letter from Conway to Henry Gib, Oct. 1628, relating to Lord Kintyre—Part of letter from Bishop Howson to Bishop Laud, Oct. 1630—Progress of King Charles to Scotland, 1633—Henry Gib made a Baronet of Nova Scotia, June 1634, ...	156

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Ashley House, the Manor of Walton Leigh, etc., in Surrey, granted to Henry Gib, May 1619—Additions, December 1624 and January 1625—Resumption of the Grant in 1626—Henry Gib is appointed Keeper of Brancepath Park in July—Proposal to exchange Brancepath Parks and Castle for Ashley House, etc., July 1627—Grant to him of the Woods of Brancepath, February 1628—Opposition thereto, and settlement in April 1628—Petition to the King about Jarrow Sleek, 1632—Other Petitions from Sir Henry Gib to the King in 1636 and 1637 for payment of money due to him on exchanging Ashley House, etc., ...	167
--	-----

CHAPTER XL.

Letter to Lord-Deputy of Ireland for Sir Henry Gib—Erection of office of Subpœna, June 1635—Grant of incorporation to Sir Henry Gib and others into Company of Salt-makers, Dec. 1635—Recognizance for £416—Petition to the King on his annuity of £200 out of Court of Wards, 1636—Appointed Commissioner to inquire into Cottages and into Usury laws, Aug. 1638—Manor of Jarrow in Durham—Behaviour of Lord Eure—Various orders, House of Commons, of Sir Henry Gib and wife, 1643 to 1645—Is one of Committee of Estates for Scotland, 1645—The Estates grant him £2000 in June 1648, afterwards annulled, and his property in England sequestered by Parliament in August 1648—Petitions the House, 2d April 1650, ...	182
---	-----

CHAPTER XLI.

Death of Sir Henry Gib at Falkland, 8th April 1650—Troubles of his wife concerning his property in England, two Petitions to	
--	--

the Commissioners for compounding, and report thereon—Her death in London in 1658, her monument in St. Bótolph's Church, Bishopsgate, and her will—Their children and marriages into the Everard and Glanville families—Sir Henry Gib's various designations—Account of Falkland in Fife, ...	PAGE 203
---	-------------

CHAPTER XLII.

Peter, third son of Sir Peter Young, Gentleman Usher to King Charles—Gift of a fine of £500 in 1615, and Pension of £100 in 1625—Sent on an Embassy in 1627 to Gustavus Adolphus with the Garter, and opposition thereto—His death in 1631.—Rev. Patrick Young, sixth son of Sir Peter Young—Appointed Keeper of the King's Libraries—Prebend of Chester, 1612—Assists in translating the King's works in 1617—Sent to Oxford and Cambridge with presentation copies—Prebend and Treasurer of St. Paul's, 1621—Is to search for old manuscripts—Parsonage of Hayes, Middlesex, 1623—Rector of Llandinan, 1628—Is to arrange the Royal Collection of coins and medals, 1631—Rector of Llanynnis, 1633—His literary labours—Death in 1652, ...	225
--	-----

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE HISTORY OF SIR JOHN GIB, SECOND BARONET OF FALKLAND AND CARRIBBER.

Patrick, fourth son of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber—The history of his life, together with that of his eldest son and successor Robert, both burgesses of Linlithgow—King James VI. in a coalmine at Culross—Robert is served heir to his father in June, and has seisin of Ballislands in August 1622—Has a gift of the escheat of the goods of a female suicide, 1597—His brother Patrick dies in 1629, ...	242
--	-----

CHAPTER XLIV.

The early life of Sir John Gib, known in his family as the Covenanter—Register of his birth at Linlithgow in 1618—Origin of the Solemn League and Covenant, 1628, and subsequent occurrences in reigns of Charles I. and II.—Sir John Gib probably not a mere spectator—Burning of the Covenant at Linlithgow in 1662—Consequences of the persecutions of the Covenanters	
---	--

Table of Contents.

xi

	PAGE
—Apprehension of Sir John Gib by two of Claverhouse's dragoons, and his escape—Outbreak of 1679—Defeat of Claverhouse at Drumclog on 1st June, ...	249

CHAPTER XLV.

Camp of the Covenanters near Hamilton—Their enthusiasm but want of discipline, and consequent defeat and dispersion at the battle of Bothwell Muir, 22d June 1679—Cruel treatment of the prisoners—Flight of Sir John Gib and others—Family testimony relating to him—Quiet and repose of his latter days, and death in 1703—Persons of the same name not to be confounded with him—Marriage of his grandson Thomas Gib with Euphemia Brydie of Leven, 1740—Testimonial to her from the Minister of Parish of Scoonie—Conclusion, ...	260
---	-----

A P P E N D I X.

Extracts from the Treasurers' Accounts of Scotland in the reign of James v., from 1522 to 1542, in which the name of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, is mentioned, ...	275
List of Charters granted to the family of Gib of Carribber, under the Great Seal of Scotland, ...	304
Letters and Precepts to the Gib family in the Privy Seal Register of Scotland from the year 1498 to 1641, extending from vol. i. to ex. of the Register, ...	306
Table of the Lords of Carribber in the Gibb family, from the 12th January 1539, ...	385
Table of the Baronets of Falkland and of Carribber, from the date of creation by Charles I., 7th June 1634, ...	386
Descendants of the Two Daughters of Sir Henry Gib, Baronet, of Falkland, ...	387

	PAGE
Records of the Royal Exchequer preserved at Beaumanor, Leicestershire, ...	388
The Will of Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, proved at Westminster, 18th September 1654, by John Young his son and executor, ...	391
INDEX, ...	397

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE HISTORY AND TIMES OF SIR JOHN GIB OF KNOCK.

PART SECOND.

Departure of King James for London in April 1603 with some of his Household, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, including John Gib—Magnificent reception throughout the journey—Subsequent arrival of the Queen and her children at Windsor Castle in June—Coronation of the King at Westminster in July—Conspiracy of Raleigh's Plot—Some punished, others on the point of execution in December, when a reprieve is carried by John Gib—Grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to John Gib and the other Grooms of the Bedchamber—Warrants for liveries, salaries, and free gifts to them—Conference of the Clergy at Hampton Court, January 1604—First Meeting of Parliament in March 1604.

In the second part of the History of Sir John Gib, we shall be brief in our notice of current events, unless he has been a witness or a sharer in them. Indeed, not unfrequently what we have to say will be in the form of a sort of diary, for we have no desire, as stated before, to convert this work into a History of Scotland or of England. And in the course of our progress we shall introduce notices of grants, gifts, or other matters in chronological order as much as possible, so as to give a general connexion to the events in our narrative.

King James was proclaimed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, his native city, on 31st March 1603, and on Sunday 3d April he attended public worship in the principal church of the city, and took a formal farewell of his people at the end of the sermon. His speech affected the congregation so much that many were in tears, for whatever may have been his peculiarities, the King was greatly beloved by all. On the following Tuesday, 5th April, he started from Edinburgh on his journey to London, accompanied by those persons who were considered his most steadfast friends; these were the Duke of Lennox, the Earls of Mar, Murray, and Argyle, Lord Hume, Sir George Hume of Dunbar (Treasurer), Sir James Elphinston (Secretary), Sir David Murray (Comptroller), Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford; with the ordinary Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and six or seven individuals of the clergy. The last but one were John Gib, John Murray, George Murray, and John Auchmuty. Besides these a large train of English and Scotch accompanied them, including the French ambassador and his invalid wife.

The first night he stayed at Dunglass Castle, the seat of his favourite councillor Lord Hume. Next day, Wednesday, April 6, he advanced towards Berwick, on approaching which he was saluted with a tremendous peal of ordnance, simultaneously fired. He stayed here until Friday the 8th, when he crossed

the Tweed into Northumberland, and went to Widdrington Castle, where he lodged for the night, calling on his way upon Sir William Reid, an aged soldier, and at Widdrington he was entertained by Sir Robert Carey. He reached Newcastle next day, Saturday 9th, and stayed there until Wednesday, April 13th, his whole expenses being borne by the citizens. His progress to Durham included a digression to Lumley Castle, the seat of Lord Lumley. He resided in the Episcopal palace of Bishop Toby Mathew, who had preached to him at Berwick. On Thursday, 14th, he proceeded to Walworth, the seat of Mrs. Genison, widow of a gentleman in the service of Queen Elizabeth, and stayed the night. Next day he advanced to the house of Mr. Ingleby, near Topcliffe, where he sojourned until next day, Saturday 16th, when he continued on to York, and was met by Lord Burleigh (the elder brother of his faithful friend Sir Robert Cecil), President of the Council in the North of England, and the most important officer who had welcomed him thus far. In the city he found the Secretary Cecil and others of the Privy Council waiting for him, and something like a Court was formed around him. The following day, Sunday 17th, the King attended divine service in York Minster, a splendid old cathedral, with all its glorious associations, and probably he saw for the first time the impressive service of the Church of England performed as he had never seen it done before. He

was attended by the whole of his retinue and attendants, and during his stay at York was entertained with great magnificence. He left York on the 18th, and rode to Grimstone, the seat of Sir Edward Stanhope, where he stayed the night. Next day, Tuesday 19th, he proceeded to Doncaster, stopping on his way to see Pontefract Castle. He put up at the Sun and Bear Inn. He continued on to Worksop on Wednesday, 20th, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, where he lodged for the night; and on Thursday he reached Newark-upon-Trent, and took up his quarters in the castle. On the Friday he proceeded to Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Earl of Rutland. Saturday, 23d, the King dined at Burleigh, the seat of Sir John Harrington, and continued on to Stamford, and was entertained at Burleigh Hall, the seat of Lord Burleigh. On Easter Sunday, 24th, he listened to a sermon by the Bishop of Lincoln, and on 25th the King rode back to Sir John Harrington's house, and met with an accident on his way, injuring one of his collar-bones. He stayed the night there, and next day proceeded to Hinchinbrooke Priory, the seat of Oliver Cromwell, uncle and godfather to the Protector, and was right royally entertained for one day and two nights. In parting on Thursday 28th, James said to him, "Marry, man, thou has treated me better than any man since I left Edinburgh." At Godmanchester he was presented with seventy teams of horses, at-

tached to new ploughs, in accordance with some ancient tenure. He stayed at Maister Chester's house in Hertfordshire for the night. He was now within twenty miles of London. He reached Theobalds on Tuesday, 3d May, the seat of Secretary Cecil, twelve miles from the capital, where he was met by the principal officers of state, and by all the old servants and officers of Queen Elizabeth, and was joined by the royal body-guard. After four days' entertainment here the King departed on Saturday, May 7th, and advanced towards London. He reached the Charter House, and remained there four days to recover himself of the fatigue of his long journey, and thence proceeded to his palace of Whitehall.

We have been particular in giving this mere sketch of James's progress to London, because it was shared by all those who accompanied him from Scotland, and the duties of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber were certainly not lessened, but rather increased, from the continual preparations necessary to permit of his proper appearance before so many important personages and places throughout the journey. And it must not be forgotten that he had dubbed 237 knights since he left Scotland. It was when he was approaching London, that the King wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on April 29, 1603, dated from Royston, containing, among other requests, the following:—"You are to require all the bishops to give

orders that the nominee of John Gibb, one of our Bedchamber, be permitted to alter, at the expense of the several parishes of the country, the coat of arms of the late Queen there put up, according to the quarterings of our own coat of arms." The letter occurs among the State Papers. Four days before this the King learnt that the Deanery of Lichfield was void, and he nominated Peter Young thereto, requesting the Chapter to elect him.

The Queen, then in delicate health from a miscarriage, left Scotland, with her three children, shortly after the King, and as she was unable to travel fast from her recent illness, spent the whole of the month of June on the way. Her journey was quiet, and without any show or parade. She was received at Windsor Castle with much ceremony and great public rejoicings. A few days after her arrival Prince Henry was made a Knight of the Garter, being then only nine years of age; this was on the 2d July. On the 20th he was placed in a separate household of his own, with a large retinue of servants, which we shall have occasion to speak of when we come to consider the Life of Sir Henry Gibb, one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber. Prince Charles, now the Duke of York, was placed in the charge of Sir Robert Carey and his wife; whilst the Princess Elizabeth was under the tutelage of Lady Harrington, wife of Sir John, with whom the King stayed on his progress to London.

At this time the plague was carrying off its thousands weekly, yet it did not prevent the ceremony of the Coronation of King James and Queen Anne at Westminster on the 25th July. And it appears the King hastened this proceeding from the circumstance that the conspirators in the plot we are going to narrate supposed themselves incapable of the crime of treason so long as he was uncrowned.

King James had scarcely been much more than six weeks in London when a conspiracy was detected early in July, called "Raleigh's Plot," which requires a brief notice at our hands, for the part that John Gib was destined to play in the final punishment of those who were mixed up with it. Although it had received the name we have given, the conspiracy in reality consisted of a series of "particles of plots," with various objects on the part of their originators. From Wilson (*Life of James I.*, 1650) we learn that Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lords Cobham and Grey, had become discontented with their treatment at Court, being forbidden their attendance, and associated themselves with two Romish priests to form a conspiracy to dethrone the King and set up the Lady Arabella Stuart. This was to be done with the aid of the Archduke of Austria and the King of Spain. Sir Griffin Markham, a Catholic gentleman, was associated with the two priests Watson and Clark. Lord Grey de Wilton was a fiery young Puritan, and Henry

Brook, Lord Cobham, described as a worthless and foolish young nobleman, was the catspaw of Raleigh, whose chagrin at his dismissal from Court had been augmented by his displacement from his post as Captain of the King's Guard, to make way for a Scotch friend on whose fidelity James could rely. This was Sir Thomas Erskine, who had proved it in his behaviour at the Gowrie conspiracy related in Chapter xxv. Raleigh, however, had been compensated for this by a pension; nevertheless he and Cobham were the chief actors in the conspiracy, all the others being indirectly involved in it. They were all arraigned at Winchester in November, on account of the plague then raging in London. Cobham and Raleigh were found guilty, so were Lord Grey de Wilton and the Catholic conspirators, because they contemplated a surprise of the Palace and seizure of the King's person. George Brook, brother of Lord Cobham, and the two priests, suffered death, but "the King being loth to soil the first steps to his crown with more blood," pardoned the rest. The act of mercy is narrated in two letters of Sir Dudley Carleton, an eye and ear witness of what he relates, and is given and commented upon in Lucy Aikin's *Memoirs of the Court of James I.*, published in 1822, and more recently in Edwards' *Life of Raleigh* (1868) :—

From Edwards we learn (vol. i. p. 448) :—

"The fact that the King had any purpose of sparing

life was kept for three days as secret as were the terms of his privately-drawn warrant. The only person taken into his confidence, prior to the day of execution, was John Gibb, a page, who had just arrived at Wilton from Scotland. The Lords of the Council present at Court, we are told upon good authority, knew not but that execution of the sentences was to proceed, until the very hour appointed for their fulfilment at Winchester."

"The Sheriff, Sir Benjamin Tichborne, had been instructed that Markham was to die first, then Grey, and then Cobham. These three executions were to take place at ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th of December. Raleigh's execution was appointed for the 13th."

It will suffice to say here that Markham was brought upon the scaffold and prepared for death. He took leave of his friends, knelt down in prayer, and was ready for the executioner. A commotion was observed in the crowd, and the Sheriff Tichborne was hastily approached by Sir James Hayes, a magistrate, and the execution was momentarily stayed in the meanwhile. The observers of the scene were left to form their own conjectures about the cause of the interruption, amongst whom was Sir Walter Raleigh, who had a view of the scaffold from his room in the castle. We will quote the remainder as it is given by Edwards:—

"Some of the crowd in the castle-yard had seen the arrival of an unknown Scotchman, in a state of

evident anxiety, and, as it seemed, bent upon pressing toward the sheriff, whom he could not reach. They had seen him hurriedly address himself to Sir James Hayes, and marking what ensued, may have formed some conjecture about a reprieve. If so, they were sure that it had come but in the nick of time. It had been part of the King's plan that his messenger should make his arrival known, only after the first of the prisoners stood upon the scaffold. But it was by an accident, at starting, that the arrival was so much delayed that Markham's neck was almost on the block before the new warrant had reached the hands of the sheriff."

Raleigh, it appears, saw all that passed upon the scaffold, though he could not see the arrival of the messenger. Markham was taken away, and Lord Grey was brought out in his place, and on the enactment of a similar scene he was succeeded by Cobham. Finally all three were brought out together and pardoned.

John Gib, described as a page, was of course the King's Groom of the Bedchamber, as correctly stated by Lucy Aikin, and had not, as Edwards relates on his own authority, only then just arrived from Scotland, for he was in the train of the King, as we have already shown, throughout his entire progress from Edinburgh to London. He was present during the whole proceeding in each of the reprieves, and conveyed to his master an account of the behaviour

of the parties chiefly concerned. That we are correct in our explanation is proved by reference to Sir Ralph Winwood's *Memorials of Affairs of State* (vol. ii. p. 11), wherein is a letter from Lord Cecil addressed to Winwood, dated 12th December 1603, in which he gives an account of these proceedings. He says the King signed three warrants for execution of the two Lords Cobham and Grey, with Sir Griffin Markham, all to be done in a day, Friday following, the 9th of this month, pretending to forbear Sir Walter Raleigh for the present. That very morning (9th) the King called his Council together at Wilton, and told them what order he had taken, of which no soul was privy, the messenger excepted, whom he despatched the day before with a warrant written all with his own hand, which was used in the manner following. Sir Griffin Markham was led forth on the scaffold at the hour appointed, said his prayers, and prepared to lay his head on the block, when on the instant one Mr. Gibb, a Scottish gentleman of the King's Bedchamber (who was the messenger sent by his Majesty the day before) stept forth and called the Sheriff aside, presenting him this warrant, whereupon the Sheriff turned again to the prisoner and told him he was to go forth of the place for a while, causing him to be led down into the castle hall, not far from the place of execution. The same thing was repeated with Lord Grey and Lord Cobham. The last was not sent away,

but the other two were sent for from the Hall, "and then, being all three together on the scaffold, he signified his Majesty's gracious pleasure unto them all" of a reprieve, which was well received by them and the bystanders.

Lucy Aikin characterizes the history of the trial of the persons we have mentioned as "disgraceful," and Edwards speaks of the result as a "moek execution." On calmly going over every event connected with both we can see nothing to justify such opinions. If John Gib had been five minutes later than he was, Markham's head would have been separated from his body. Of that there can be no doubt. If the same process was carried out with Lord Grey, and then Cobham, it was done as a matter of policy, to prevent the recurrence of such conspiracies against the King's life, when he had scarcely had time enough to settle himself on the English throne. Raleigh was spared the ignominy of the others; their pardon, however, carried them to the Tower, where Lord Grey died some years after, and Cobham, on his ultimate release, ended his days in great poverty in a garret. Raleigh was a prisoner for twelve years, and his chamber to this day is an object to the curious.

Sir Benjamin Tiehborne, the Sheriff of Hampshire, was a Catholic, who no sooner heard of the death of Queen Elizabeth than he hurried over to Winechester, and declared James to be King of England. This

spirited act so much gratified the King that he afterwards settled upon him and his heirs for ever, in fee favour, the royal castle in Winchester, with a yearly pension of £100 during his own life and that of his eldest son Richard, whom he knighted.¹

As it is our desire to give matters chronologically relating to John Gib and the King, we will give some Warrants from the State Papers of James I. (Domestic Series) concerning the Grooms of the Bedchamber :—

October 24, 1603. A Warrant to the Master of the Great Wardrobe for delivery of certain parcels of stuff for winter apparel to John Gib, John Achmouty, John Murray, and George Murray, Grooms of the Bedchamber.

This is the second time we meet with the name of John Gib in England, and it will be noticed from the names of the other Grooms of the Bedchamber that King James had made some alterations in his personal attendants prior to leaving Scotland for London, as we miss the old and familiar name of William Murray, the other familiar and faithful servant to the King, as well as the two Stewarts, who are now replaced by three others, who had filled most probably some other offices in the household.

In the Domestic Series of Queen Elizabeth occurs this State Paper (vol. 285, *Addenda*) :—

¹ Milner's *Winchester*, vol. i. p. 389.

October 1603, No. 44. "The Queen to the Officers of the Exchequer.—Rich. Drake, Equerry of our Stable, has informed us that a balance of £3151, 18s. 6d. is still due to us, being the remains of £20,000 which we adventured in a voyage of Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies in 1585 and 1586. He has also informed us that in 1588 some gold and silver was embezzled from ships of the Spanish navy, and still remains concealed. We therefore grant to the said Drake the said balance of £3158, 18s. 6d., and the said gold and silver to be recovered by him. With later indorsement signed by George Lord Hume, that the King (James I.) will issue this grant at suit of John and George Murray, John Gib, and John Achmouty, Grooms of the Bedchamber, unless council find cause to the contrary, and report by Secretary Cecil that the Lords find no cause why the grant should not pass."

We referred to the original of the above, and gather from its indorsement that Drake never took up the grant, and it was conferred as a gift—the *first* English gift—upon the King's Grooms of the Bedchamber, a set of officials he had probably more regard for than any others about his Court.

The following occurs in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. ii.) in December 1603 of a free gift from the King of £100 to each one of the grooms and pages of the chamber at Christmas:—

December 1603. A Warrant Dormant to pay to the

grooms and pages of the chamber £100 yearly at the feast of the nativity of Christ, as his Majesty's free gift in reward of their service. The first payment to begin at the feast of the nativity of Christ next coming for one whole year. Dated at Wilton, the 10th day of December 1603.

The next Warrant is from the State Papers (Domestic, James I., Addenda, 1603-1625), and will be found to differ from any that we shall have to give relating to the Grooms of the Bedchamber :—

Dec. 4, 1603. Wilton. Warrant to Sir George Hume, Master of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver yearly to Robert Le Gris, ordinary Groom of the Privy Chamber, a damask or satin gown, bound with velvet and furred, a velvet coat and doublet, a marble cloth coat guarded with velvet, and another of green cloth, also bound with velvet, and to pay for the materials for making. With note that in drawing the Warrant the names of John Achmouty, John Gib, and John and George Murray are to be inserted in place of Le Gris.

Among the State Papers we meet with this, and it will be noted that it is for the yearly liveries :—

4th January 1604. A Warrant to the Master of the Great Wardrobe to deliver to John Gib, John Murray, George Murray, and John Achmouty, ordinary Grooms of the Privy Chamber, their yearly liveries at the feast of All Saints from year to year during their lives.

(Signed) T. LAKE.

A transaction of some moment in which the King was concerned was the conference which he appointed at Hampton Court in January 1604 between the leading divines of the Church and those who were styled Puritans. He presided at this in person, and took an active share, and at its conclusion he announced his firm intention to force a uniformity in Church government and worship by his Court of High Commission, and to inflict punishment on all recusants. Concerning the fines of recusants we shall say something in the next chapter.

In the month of March this occurs in the Register of the Signet (vol. ii.) :—

March 1603-4. A Warrant to the Master of the Great Wardrobe to deliver to his Majesty's servants, John Gib, George Murray, John Murray, and John Achmughty, Grooms of his Highness's Bedchamber, certain stuff for suits of apparel for ever of them. Dated 7th day of March, and procured *ut supra*.

Then, again, among the State Papers, under date of 14th March 1603-4, this comes under notice :—

14th March 1604. A like (Warrant) to the Treasurer of the Exchequer to pay to his Highness's servants, John Gib, George Murray, John Murray, and John Achmouty, Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, for their wages, of several annuities of £20 a year for each of them, to begin from Christmas last. Dated at the Tower of London, *ut supra*.

Differing somewhat from the other Warrants, these

refer to their winter apparel for ever, and their annuities of £20 a year each. We may remark that this sum was £10 less than the sum allowed in Scotland, but the latter was of course pounds Scots, and probably was equivalent to the English sum. Excluding the grant of Queen Elizabeth, we must observe that these six grants are all different, and that is our excuse for giving them. When we come to May 1604, in the next chapter, we will give a couple of others, as thereafter they cease to appear in the Signet Docquet-Book, or among the State Papers.

The King met his Parliament for the first time on 19th March 1604, nearly a year after his accession, a meeting that had been postponed from the prevalence of the plague, which had destroyed 30,000 out of 150,000 inhabitants. But fortunately it was now disappearing.

During the first year of the King's reign he created a large number of peers, and made a thousand knights, so that almost every one at Court possessed a distinction of some kind.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Great Britain, Scotch Coins, and the Union Jack—Counterblast to Tobacco—Grants to John Gib and other Grooms of the Chamber, one of £2000 to him from recusants, and another of £3000—New Year's Gifts from the King—John Gib made Receiver of the Rents of the Chapel-royal, Stirling—Birth of Princess Mary—Gunpowder Plot—Visit of the Danish King in 1606—John Gib disburses money for King James—Grant to him of Lands in County of Leicester, 1608—Confirmation of Pension, Gifts, Grants, and Leases in Scotland to John Gib, 1609 to 1612.

ALTHOUGH the King failed to get Parliament to effect a union between England and Scotland in March 1604, which the state of religious feeling at that time hardly perhaps justified, nevertheless in a proclamation on the 20th of the following October he abolished the use of the separate names, and fused them into the more general one of Great Britain. And at the same time Scottish coins were made current in both kingdoms, and the cross of St. Andrew took its place alongside of that of St. George in the English flag, which thenceforth was called the Union Jack.

During the year King James published his book entitled *A Counterblast to Tobacco*, concerning which a variety of opinions have been expressed, but looking at it in a medical point of view, we have seen

nothing in its pages that might not be applicable to the present time, and even reproduced with advantage. Although the King gave what might be considered the physiological influences of tobacco as interpreted in his day, in other respects every hater of the smell of tobacco will approve of what he says regarding the use of the weed. Of course there are advocates for and against, and the King tells us that some gentlemen spent as much as from £300 to £400 a year in what he calls "this precious stinke." We are certain that this sum has been, if it is not still, exceeded by some of our inveterate modern smokers. Indeed, we were personally acquainted with a noble author of great literary fame, recently deceased, to whom this would apply with great force, whose consumption of cigars alone at one time averaged thirty in a morning, although one half only of each was consumed. In the main, many persons will be disposed to indorse the concluding sentences of the King's opinion of the habit:—"A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof neerest resembling the horrible Stygian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse."

During the year 1604 we meet with several grants to John Gib which require a notice here, three of them in the month of May. The first is taken from the Signet Docquet-Book, and records a free gift of a

hundred marks to each of the fourteen ordinary Grooms of the Chamber :—

May 1604. Grooms of the Chamber.

A like Warrant to pay to the fourteen ordinary Grooms of the Chamber the sum of C marks towards their charges and pains taken in his Majesty's service, to be paid as of his Majesty's free gift and reward, without account, imprest, or other charge to be set upon him (them) for the same.

It varies from any that have preceded it in the previous chapter. The following is a Warrant for the wages of the four ordinary Grooms of the Bedchamber, differently expressed from anything that has preceded it. It occurs among the State Papers :—

16 May 1604. A Warrant to the Cofferer, Clerks of the Greencloth, and Clerk Controller of his Majesty's house, to pay unto John Gib, George Murray, John Murray, and John Achmouty, ordinary Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, the sum of £20 per annum to every (one) of them for their wages from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary in the first year of his Majesty's reign, during their lives.

On the 3d May 1604, John Gib obtains, by special grace from the King, a grant of £2000 for himself and his assigns, from fines to be paid by recusants.—(*Index, Warrant-Book*, p. 39.)

In December we meet with the following in the Signet Docquet-Book, which we give as it occurs :—

December 1604. A gift of £3000 to John Gib, Esq., one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, to be paid out of such sums of money as shall be paid hereafter into the Exchequer, in respect of any penalties or forfeitures of any recusants being already due and not yet paid or discharged, or which hereafter shall grow due to his Majesty by reason of any penal law touching recusants.

The same thing is repeated, although modified in its expression, among the State Papers, in the form of a *Docquet*, dated December 17, 1604.

If there is no error, and we have no reason to believe there is, the grant of £2000 in May and £3000 in December are two distinct and separate gifts, making a total of £5000 in this year to one of the oldest and perhaps not the least favoured amongst the King's servants.

As will be seen, however, the sum of £3000 only is mentioned by Nicholls, but he evidently had not seen the Index to the Warrant-Book which gives many gifts from recusant funds which he does not mention, and that of the £2000 is one of them.

Nicholls, in his *Progresses of King James*, gives a list of New Year's gifts to the King in gold by various noblemen and others on January 1, 1605-6, amounting to £1326, 13s. 4d., besides some jewelled plate. This is followed by another list of Free New Year's gifts from the King, to various persons, of much greater

value in the aggregate, and among the names we meet with

Sir Thomas Challoner, Governor to

Prince Henry, ...	30 oz. gilt plate.
Adam Newton, Tutor to the Prince, ...	12 „ „
John Gib, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, ...	10 „ „
John Murray, another of the Grooms of ditto, ...	10 „ „
John Auchmouty, another ditto, ...	10 „ „
George Murray, another ditto, ...	10 „ „
Robert Carr, one the pages of his Majesty's Bedchamber (the future favourite Somerset), ...	10 „ „

Then follow the other pages and grooms, who each get 10 oz. Altogether the list is an astonishingly long one. We have given the names of the Grooms of the Bedchamber as they occur; John Gib, being the oldest and most confidential, heads the list.

The New Year's gifts do not represent the whole of the King's generosity this year, for we meet with another list in Nicholls (vol. ii. p. 43), headed "Free Gifts in the third year of the King's reign, 1605-6." Among the names occur,

David Moises and William Rider, out of

Green Wax, ...	£2000
John Gib, out of Recusants' lands and goods, ...	3000
Adam Newton, the Prince's Tutor, ...	2000
Lord Hume for his interest in the manor of Hartington, Derby, formerly granted to him, ...	6000

The total sum amounts to £126,047, divided among thirty persons. The largest gift is that of £6000 to Lord Hume, and the next is that to John Gib of £3000, who is the only Groom of the Bedchamber in this list; then there are five other gifts of £2000 each.

In subsequent years these Free Gifts seldom exceeded a fourth of the large sum above, and they were made in such a way as not to impoverish the Exchequer. As relates to the King's Grooms of the Bedchamber they seemed to come on in rotation, for among the Free Gifts in the fourth year of the King's Reign, 1606-7, we meet with

Mr. John Murray of the Bedchamber, out of	
Recusants' lands and goods, ...	£2000
And likewise Sir James Sandilands, out of	
Recusants', ...	1500

And among the Free Gifts in the fifth year of the King's reign 1607-8, occurs the name of

Mr. John Auchmouty, out of Recusants' lands and goods, £2000 (Groom of the Bedchamber).

John Murray, known as of Lochnaben, was subsequently knighted, made a Baron, and created Earl of Annandale, March 13, 1624-5. He died in London in September 1640.

We must not pass over here the gift to John Gib, on 18th February 1605-6, in a letter dated from

Whitehall, of the office of Receiver of the Rents of the Chapel-Royal, Stirling, which occurs at length in the Privy Seal Register of Scotland. This letter, which is given in the Appendix, is full of interest to the lover of music, for in a lengthened preamble it is stated that John Gib is appointed as well for advancing the liberal science of music, as for the other reasons stated therein. Indeed, the first part of the letter would make the reader of it believe that the Scotch nation were not at all disposed to be musical, which is quite the reverse of the national character.

Sir Peter Young, brother-in-law to John Gib, and the King's old tutor with Buchanan—whose history we have already given in Chapter XXIV.—was knighted at Whitehall on 19th February 1604-5. In the preceding September 1604, he had been the means of persuading the King to visit Eton College.

The Princess Mary was born at Greenwich on 8th April of this year, baptized on Sunday 5th May, and died on the 16th September 1607. We intend to say nothing about the Gunpowder Plot, beyond the mere mention of its occurrence and discovery on 5th November 1605, which is now known as Guy Fawkes' day. It appears to have been the only incident of note during the year. The King is fairly entitled to the credit of having been the detector of the real nature of the thing, and no impartial historian withholds this from him.

We think a few words necessary on the visit of the King of Denmark, Christian IV., to his brother-in-law, in the summer of 1606. King James no sooner heard of his arrival, when at Oatlands, than he started at once with a limited suite, including two of his chief Grooms of the Bedchamber, and sailed down the Thames to meet and welcome him. The meeting was attended with much formality and grandeur. The King dined in the cabin of the Dane's vessel, and spent a night on board, and next day he accompanied him up the river to Greenwich, where the Queen was, then recovering from a recent illness. This visit to Anne was a source of great pleasure, for she had seen none of her relations since she left her native country in 1589. Their meeting was of the tenderest kind. The Danish King remained several days, feasting, hunting, and travelling about with his host. On July 24th, the two Kings and Prince Henry were rowed from the ships to Blackwall, and proceeded by coach to Stratford and on to Theobalds, where they were entertained for four days in a most extravagant manner by Lord Salisbury, which is fully described by the chroniclers of the time. The visit of the Danish King lasted over three weeks, and was an uninterrupted series of entertainments, including that of the city of London. James and his Queen and their son Henry conducted their guest to Rochester, on Sunday, 10th of August, with all their councillors,

chief officers and attendants, and were entertained on board of the *Elizabeth Jonas* at Chatham ; and the next day, Monday, they dined on board of the *Admiral*, the chief of the Danish vessels, and during the dinner between forty and fifty volleys from the cannon of the fleet and the forts were fired. Afterwards, with tears in their eyes, the Kings took their leave. Numerous presents of a most costly character were made on both sides, and to every person of the King's and Queen's Bedchambers the Danish King gave jewels of value. John Gib, the oldest amongst them, was therefore one of the recipients, but he was no stranger to Christian, for he had accompanied his master, King James, on his wedding tour to Denmark in 1589, as we have already related.

In volume iv. of the Signet Doequet-Book, we meet with the following Warrant for £40 to be paid to John Gib, the original of which is a doequet amongst the State Papers, dated March 7, 1607-8. The money was clearly not for himself, but to execute some commission for the King:—

March 7, 1607-8. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to John Gib, one of the Grooms of his Highness's Bedchamber, the sum of £40, to be by him disbursed according to his Majesty's direction, without account, purpose, receipt or other charge to be set upon him for the same. Procured by Sir Thomas Lake.

In the same volume of the Signet Doequet-Book

we meet with the following grant of land to John Gib in the county of Leicester, in July 1608 :—

July 1608. A demise granted unto John Gib, one of the Grooms of his Highness's Bedchamber, of his Majesty's two parts of the manor, lands, and tenements of Mary Brudenell, widow, in the county of Leicester, reusant for forty-one years (if they remain for long in his Majesty's hands by reason of her reusaney), for the yearly rent of £49, 17s. 5d., being a third part of his Majesty's two years. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General, by order from the Lord Treasurer.

A full description of this occurs in the Patent Rolls in the sixth year of King James, for that county.

In the Privy Seal Register of Scotland, we meet with a letter to John Gib, in vol. lxxviii. (fol. 41), ratifying the gift of a pension to him of 700 merks out of the Priory of Pluseardin, and securing the same to his wife. This is dated Whitehall, 15th March 1609.

In the next volume (lxxix. fol. 110) is another letter to him, described as the Master of the Chapel-Royal of Stirling, granting him all the revenues and emoluments thereof for life, arising out of the various church lands and prebendaries forming the patrimony of the said chapel. This letter is dated Whitehall, 15th April 1610.

In volume lxxxii. (fol. 45) is another letter to John

Gib, ratifying a previous gift of all the revenues of the Chapel-Royal of Stirling, and constituting him the King's factor and commissioner for setting tacks and assedations of the church lands and prebendaries belonging to the said Chapel-Royal. This is dated at Oatlands, 3d July 1612.

These three letters are given in the Appendix.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Secret marriage of Lady Arabella Stuart, 1610—Denization and grant of land in Ireland to James, son of John Gib—Pension of £200 to John Gib, 1611—Warrants to the Grooms of the Chamber, 1612—Letters from Earl of Wigton to King James, 1613, Lord Binning to John Murray, 1614, and Bishop of Galloway to the King, 1615, relating to Ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland, with references to John Gib—Pension of £200 to James Gib on surrender of same by his father—Sir Julius Cæsar and Sir Thomas Lake—The King visits Cambridge twice, and John Young, his Chaplain, is made a D.D.—The new favourite, Villiers—Grant of Brading Haven to John Gib, 1616, and subsequent sale to Hugh Middleton in 1621.

THE abortive conspiracy got up in favour of Lady Arabella Stuart in 1603, of which she was perfectly ignorant, we noticed at some length in Chapter XXVI., from the part that John Gib played in bearing a reprieve for the three Lords who were on the point of being executed at Winchester for their complicity in it. This lady was secretly married this year (1610) to Mr. William Seymour, who became afterwards Marquis of Hertford, but nothing came of the union, for her husband fled to France after a year's imprisonment in the Tower, and she died in that fortress on 27th September 1615, aged thirty-eight, after having been a prisoner there for four years. The circumstance is a remarkable one, that Prince Henry was as anxious

as his father to separate the unfortunate couple, through the fear of their offspring interfering with future successions. This could have been obviated by a special Act of Parliament. King James, on his accession, allowed her £800 a year for her maintenance, with a table for her people. She was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. iv.) we meet with the following denization and grant of land in Ireland to James Gib, a son of John Gib, who must have been then residing in England. Their intimate relationship we will show presently.

August 1610. A denization for James Gib, born in Scotland, with a grant also to him and his heirs in fee-farm, of the small proportion of Dromra, in the barony of Nagturyboy, in the county of Fermanagh, rent per annum £5, 6s. 8d., payable to his Majesty from Easter 1614.

In the succeeding volume of the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. v.), in February 1610-11, we meet with the grant of a pension of £200 yearly to John Gib, Groom of the Bedchamber, for the term of his life : to begin from the Annunciation next coming. Subscribed for and procured by Sir Thos. Lake. The following is a copy of the Grant under the Privy Seal, dated Westminster, March 1st, 8th of James I. (*Patent Roll*, No. 1888, part 1. No. 10) :—

“JAMES, by the grace of God, etc.—To all men to

whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we, in consideration of the good and faithful service done and to be done unto us by our well-beloved servant John Gibb, Esquire, one of the Grooms of our Bedehamber, of our espeeial graee, eertain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and suecessors, we do give and grant unto the said John Gibb a eertain annuity or pension of Two hundred pounds of lawful money of England, by the year, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the said annuity or pension of Two hundred pounds by the year unto the said John Gibb or his assigns from the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing the date hereof, for and during the natural life of the said John Gibb, out of the treasure of us, our heirs and suecessors, at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and suecessors, by the hands of the treasurer and chamberlains of us, our heirs and suecessors there for the time being, at two terms of the year, *videlicet*, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, by even portions half yearly, to be paid, although express mention, as witness ourself at Westminster the eighth day of March.

“Per lettre de privato sigillo, etc.”

In vol. v. of the Signet Docquet-Book we meet with the two following Warrants for board wages, the first for the Grooms of the Bedehamber collectively, the second for John Gib alone. The first is of interest at

this time, as it gives the names, the second of whom, Barnard Lindsay, as we have had occasion to state before, was a brother-in-law of John Gib, for John had married his sister Isobell.

May 1612. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to John Gib, Barnard Lindsay, John Murray, John Livingston, John Auchmouty, William Ramsay, Patrick Maule, and Robert Flay, Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, the sum of £268, 3s. 6d. for their board wages, to be divided equally. Dated and procured as above.

May 1612. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto John Gib, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, the like sum of £20 for his board wages, to be paid as aforesaid. Subscribed, procured, and dated *ut supra*. (This was a quarterly sum, beginning from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary last past, during his Majesty's pleasure.)

Although John Gib apparently receives money for the same thing in each Warrant, we feel certain they are distinct payments, independent of one another.

We shall now give three original letters relating to Ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, written in 1613, 1614, and 1615, the first and last to King James, before he went upon his visit to Scotland in 1617. The second is to John Murray of the King's Bedchamber, an old colleague of John Gib. They are taken from the two volumes published by the Bannatyne

Club in 1851, and all concern John Gib, for although he held an office at Court near the person of the King, he was in some respects a clerical person, although not in residence. This might be readily inferred from the numerous grants of ecclesiastical matters made to him whilst the King was in Scotland. In the second letter we learn that John Gib was then in Edinburgh; that was in December 1614. He was often selected by the King to perform special services of great moment, as the bearer particularly of letters relating to ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland, which at the same time allowed him to look after some of his private interests, and not unfrequently gave him power to arrange matters according to instructions verbally given to him. The letters do not call for any particular comment from us; we give them as they occur, with an omission of a part of the second and third as of no particular interest.

THE EARL OF WIGTOUN TO KING JAMES.

“MOST GRATIOUS AND DREAD SOUERAYNE,—At my laite being at your Highnes Courte, the petitionoun preferred by me for the Kirk of Glenquhome was gratioously acceptit by your Maiestie, the same Kirk being formerly giftit by your Highnes to me, whiche nocht the less in purchessing of the Titular’s consent to the samin, did stand me at no les raite than ten thowsand poundis Scottis, as I did particularly signefie to your

Maiestie, who then, out of your Heighnes most gracious and bountefull dispositioun, wes pleased to promise that ather a course sould be tane for securing wnto me the Patronage of that Kirk, acqyred by me at so deir a pryce, or then sufficient satisfioun and recompense sould be gewin me for the samin : And now, seing John Gib hathe of lait trowblit me with persuite in the law, and heathe recoured decreit aganes me, I will most humblye intreat your Majestie to be pleased, according to your Highnes promise, that ordour be gewin, as ather I may rest secured in my possessioun of the said Kirk, without farder trwble, in my peaciable injoying thairof, or then that your Maiestie wold direct down warrand for delyuerie of some dew recompane and satisfioun to me for the samin. Thus, humble crawling pardone for my bauldnes, and praying Almychtie God to increse your Maiesties happines with long and happie regne ower ws, and blissittes elswheir, I taik my leif, and as I am most bound, sall evir remane—Your Maiesteis most humble serwand and subiect,

WIGTOUN.

“ CUMMERNALE, *the 6 October 1613.*

“ To the King his most excellent Maieste.”

LORD BINNING TO JOHN MURRAY OF LOCHMABEN.

“ SIR,—Be me last letter I promised to let you know how I sould proceid with my Lord of Scone, and the Bischop of Galloway. I have spoken with thame at lenth. My Lord of Scone’s proiect is, that yow may obteane ane few from his Maiestie of the Low-

monds, vpon ane easie dewtie, since thay haue not bene of his Maiesties rentall, whair of he hes promised to let me haue the ouerture in writ; efter consideration whair of, I sall let you know what I can vnderstand of the suretie or commoditie thair of. The Bishop of Galloway and John Gib ar both in this towne, perfytyng thair securities; which being ended, the fundations and register of the Chapell Royall will be deliuered to my Lord of Galloway, who hes promised to mak yow all the suretie he can, of any thing being in his power. . . . Your most affectionate freind at command,

BINNING.

“EDINBURGH, 17 *December* (1614).

“To the right wourshipfull John Murray of Lochmaben,
one of his Maiesties bed-chamber at Court.”

THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO KING JAMES.

“MOST GRACIOUS SOUERAIGNE,—Please your Maies tie: The will of your Hignes letters direct to me of late is fullie obeyed, namelie, concerning your Maiesties servants, John Murray and John Gib. The contract betwene my Lord Garlies and the last Bishop was never perfyted. If aeecording to it I had transaected with his Lordship, I suld haue defrauded twelue Kirkis of all provision, which had eaised great desolation in the countrie, and no les discontentment to your Highnes. Now my Lord hes in reasonable manner prouyded the Kirkis, and I have satisfeit his Lordship. . . . Concerning the Chappel Royal, I attend the declaration of your Highnes will. My greatest

comfort is in preaching; neither is there ony thing more vnpleasant to me than to be ydle, for it staineth the dignitie of our ealling, and corrupteth our selues. Some tyme we teach in the pulpitts of Edinburgh, not without good succeſſe (praise be to the Lord): The praecisest of them who ar contrair mynded disdaine not our ministrie, but flockes als frequentlie to heare as of before they haue done to ony. Bot I long till your Maiestie putt me in my owne place. Expecting your Highnes will, I rest, your Majesties most humble and mony waies bound seruant and dailie oratour,

“W. B. OF GALLOWAY.

“EDINBURGH, *Merch* 7, 1615.

“To the King his most Excellent Maiestie.”

In the succeeding chapter, which gives a short account of the King's journey to Scotland, we touch somewhat upon ecclesiastical matters, and give two additional letters from the Bishop of Galloway concerning John Gib and his titular office in the Chapel-Royal of Seotland, to which the reader is referred. This now brings us baek to the Signet Docquet-Book, in vol. vi. of which, in July 1614, we meet with this—

An annuity of £200 for James Gibb upon surrender made by his father of the like pension. Procured by Sir Thomas Lake.

This is a matter of some considerable importance, and it is an example of what was by no means uncommon in the times to which it refers. The father John Gib, getting on in years, surrenders a pension of £200

for his life, which is conferred upon his son. We give it here in full as it occurs, because we learn from it that King James was the godfather of James Gib, who was clearly called after him, and it therefore invests the grant with some amount of interest. His cousin James Young, the eldest twin son of Sir Peter Young, the King's old tutor, was also a godson of King James, who went a step farther and knighted him at his baptism, and made him a Gentleman of his Bedchamber at the same time, although it was many years after before he took up his knighthood.

“JAMES, R.

“James, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting : Whereas we by our letters patent under our great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the sixth day of March in the eighth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the four and fortieth, did, for the consideration in the said letters patent expressed, give and grant to our well-beloved servant John Gibb, Esquire, one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, a certain annuity or pension of two hundred pounds of lawful money of England by the year. To have, hold, receive, and enjoy the said annuity or pension of two hundred pounds by the year unto the said John Gibb or to his assigns from the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin next ensuing the date of the said letters patent, for

and during the natural life of the said John Gibb, out of the treasure of us, our heirs and successors, at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, by the hands of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of us, our heirs and successors here for the time being, at two terms of the year, videlicet, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, by even portions half-yearly, to be paid, as in and by the said letters patent more at large doth and may appear, which said letters patent the said John Gibb hath voluntarily surrendered unto us in our Court of Chancery to be cancelled, and hath humbly besought us that we would be graciously pleased to grant other letters patent of the annuity aforesaid unto James Gibb, his son, during his life, which said surrender we have accepted and do by these presents accept. Know ye therefore that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and in consideration of the good and acceptable service heretofore done unto us by the space of about forty years by the said John Gibb, Esquire, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto our well-beloved James Gibb, gentleman, our godson, and son of the said John Gibb, a certain annuity or pension of two hundred pounds of lawful money of England by the year. To have, hold, receive, and enjoy the said annuity or pension of two hundred pounds by the year unto the said James Gibb or his assigns from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past before the date of these our letters patent for and

during the natural life of the said James Gibb, out of the treasure of us, our heirs and successors, at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, by the hands of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of us, our heirs and successors here for the time being, at the four usual feasts or terms of the year, videlicet, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the birth of our Lord, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, by even portions quarterly to be paid. Although express mention, etc. In witness whereof, etc., 5 July 1614.” (*Sign-Manual, James I.*, vol. iv. No. 14.)

It is right to mention here that the Patent Roll (No. 1888, part l. No. 10) of the pension of £200 to the father of James Gib was cancelled at the time it was transferred to the son by the Master of the Rolls, who was Sir Julius Cæsar, whose autograph, together with that of John Gib, is affixed to the cancel. This last occurs in Latin, with such a number of contracted and abbreviated words that we refrain from paining any of our readers by its production here. Sir Julius Cæsar, whose name was affixed to the surrender of the pension above referred to, was a son of Cæsar Adelmar, physician to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and was descended from Adelmar Count of Genoa in 806. He was born at Tottenham in 1557, and died in 1636; he was Master of the Requests in 1600, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1606, Privy

Counsellor 1607, and Master of the Rolls in 1614, just in time to cancel the older grant to John Gib. An excellent History of his life and family, by Edmund Lodge, with his portrait, was published in 1827.

Sir Thomas Lake, whose name has been appended to some of these warrants and grants, was a gentleman of great worth and respectability, and one of the King's secretaries. His daughter was married to Lord Roos, a grandson of the Earl of Exeter (elder brother of the late Secretary Cecil), by his first marriage. The Earl married in his old age a young and amiable lady, who quarrelled soon after with Lady Roos, who, "in concert with her mother Lady Lake, about the year 1618, formed the diabolical design of ruining the Countess, by accusing her of having an intrigue with Lord Roos, who was now abroad on a foreign embassy." This was investigated by the King himself and proved to be false, yet the punishment fell upon Sir Thomas Lake, for it cost him some £30,000, and lost him all his places as well as the King's favour. "The King had previously advised him not to take part in the accusation laid by the ladies; but he nobly said, 'that he could not refuse to be a husband and a father,'" and suffered as above mentioned.

The King and Prince Charles visited Cambridge on 7th March 1614-15, and were entertained in Trinity College. On the 16th Mr. Chamberlain wrote from London to Sir Dudley Carleton, at Turin, about the

King's visit there, and among other things he says, "I had almost forgotten, that almost all the courtiers went forth Masters of Arts at the King's being there ; but few or no Doctors, save only (John) Younge, which was done by mandate, being son to Sir Peter, the King's sehoolmaster."—(Quoted in *Nicholls*, iii. p. 59.)

The new favourite George Villiers was sworn a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber on 23d April 1615, with an annual pension, as Sir Henry Wotton says, of £1000, payable from the Court of Wards. On the following day he received the honour of knighthood at the Queen's Palae, Somerset House. The King paid a second visit to Cambridge on 13th May 1615, being anxious to see the same comedy of "Ignoramus" performed that had afforded him so much delight in March ; the Prince accompanied him.

The King of Denmark arrived at Yarmouth in July 1614 with three ships, and came up to London. He paid a quiet visit to his sister the Queen at Somerset House, who was overjoyed at his sudden and unexpected appearance. King James was on a progress to some of the northern counties, but returned to London to see his brother-in-law, upon whose departure he resumed his progress.

We must now notice a grant of land to John Gib in the Isle of Wight, which is thus mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers, volume for 1611-1618 :—

July 11, 1616. Westminster. Grant to Henry Gibb, of the Bedchamber, for the benefit of his father, John Gibb, of lands called Brading, Isle of Wight, which have been much overflowed by the sea, and to be enclosed at his expense.

The original under the sign-manual is too long to give here ; the following sentence occurs in it :—

“ Know ye that we, intending to have the said piece of ground, with banks and buildings and other necessities, to be secluded and defended from the force and inundation of the sea, at the proper costs and charges of our beloved, faithful, and ancient servant, John Gibb, Esquire, one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, and in consideration of his long, true, and faithful service to us done and performed, and for divers other good causes and considerations us thereunto especially moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and at the humble petition of the said John Gibb, and for his sole benefit and behoof, HAVE given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant (at the nomination of our said servant, John Gibb, his father) unto Henry Gibb, Esquire, another of the Grooms of our said Bedchamber, his heirs and assigns for ever, All that said piece of ground called Brading, alias Brading Haven, in our said Isle of Wight, containing by estimation 660 acres,” etc.

We may observe that the estimated cost of the enclosures and defence from the sea was £1500 ; then

there was a yearly rent reserved to the Crown of £20, and the date 11th July 1616 as aforesaid.

This property at Brading Haven gave rise to an immense deal of trouble and expense to every one concerned with it, because it was like a quicksand, necessarily from its geological formation being composed of London clay, of course not then understood, with no sure foundation, and therefore impossible to reclaim from the sea. Instead of its proving of value or turning out a good speculation, it became a ruinous concern. We cannot do better than give the following quotation from vol. i. of Richard Warner's *Collections for the History of Hampshire*, p. 98 (in six vols. 4to, 1795), relating to Brading Haven :—

“The next and last attempt (recovery of land from the sea) was of a more extensive nature. A grant of Brading haven was obtained from King James I. by Gibb, a Groom of the Bedchamber. The owners of the adjoining lands contested this grant, which the King was very earnest in supporting. After a verdict obtained in the Exchequer against the gentlemen of the island, Gibb sold his share for £2000 to Sir Bevis Thelwall, a page of the King's Bedchamber, who admitted the famous Sir Hugh Middleton to a share. They employed a number of Dutchmen to enclose and recover the haven from the sea.”

In Sir Richard Worsley's *History of the Isle of Wight*, the same paragraph occurs verbatim at page

196 (London 4to, 1781); it therefore was copied by Warner.

In the History of Sir Henry Gib, Bart., we give some additional facts relating to this grant in the Isle of Wight, but we may give its finale here with the following notice of a grant in vol. vii. of the Signet Docquet-Book :—

June 1621. A grant to John Gibb, his Majesty's servant, of the sum of £2000, which Hugh Middleton is to pay for the purchase of a piece of ground called Brading Haven in the Isle of Wight. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General upon significance of his Majesty's pleasure under his Sign-Manual.

With regard to this we have only to say that the purchase was duly carried out, and John Gib received half the amount down, and the remainder in two payments of £500 some three and six months afterwards, as stipulated in Patent Roll No. 2250 (or No. 6 of 19th of Jac. 1.), dated Westminster, 5th July 1621. Whether Middleton, who was aided by Robert Bate-man, citizen and skinner of London, and Richard Middleton, citizen and grocer of London, succeeded in reclaiming the Haven we know not; Sir Bevis Thelwall not long afterward becomes the owner of it.

CHAPTER XXIX.

King James's progress to Scotland in March 1617, with a numerous suite, including John Gib—His humorous reception at Linlithgow and visit to various places—Degrees conferred at St. Andrews by Dr. John Young, his chaplain—His return to London in September—Opposition of the Scotch clergy to the King's wishes—Letters from Bishop of Galloway to King James and to John Murray in 1618, with mention of John Gib—Death of Queen Anne—Fate of Sir Walter Raleigh—The King presents a copy of new edition of his works to Sir Peter Young and others.

AFTER an interval of fourteen years, King James started on a progress to Scotland, being anxious to revisit his native land. He had contemplated this journey for some time, and was anxious to introduce a moderate episcopacy into the Scottish Church, together with some other reforms, which were feared by the people, so much so that they asked him to defer his visit. This induced him to issue a proclamation, in which he stated that his visit was the natural consequence of a "salmon-lyke instinct—a great and natural longing to see our native soyle and place of our birth and breeding," and he had made up his mind to go.

With a moderate retinue the King left London on 15th March 1617. It included, as Wilson tells us, his new favourite, Buckingham, who was made a Privy

Counsellor in Seotland, Sir George Goring, Sir Edward Zouch, Sir John Finnet, three bishops, and many others, members of his household, with the chief Grooms of his Bedchamber, John Gib and John Murray. Nicholls gives a complete account of every incident of the journey, in his *Progresses of King James*, with the dates of his arrival at the various towns and other places *en route*. We will mention only some of the more important, so as not to weary the patience of the reader, for a large part of the time was occupied in hunting and other sports, of which the King was passionately fond, independently of social amusements of another kind. Taking the route of Theobalds, Royston, Huntingdon, and Grantham, he reached Lincoln on the 27th, where he was entertained for four days, visiting, among other places, the Cathedral. Stopping a day each at Doncaster and Pontefract, he reached York on the 11th, and on Sunday the 13th he heard a sermon preached in the cathedral by Archbishop Toby Mathew, and afterwards touched seventy persons for the king's evil. He was four days at Durham and twelve at Newcastle; arrived at Berwick on 10th May, and entered Seotland on 13th, resting at Dunglass, the seat of the Earl of Home. On 15th he was at Seaton, the seat of the Earl of Winton, and next day entered Edinburgh at the West Port, was welcomed by the Provost, and presented with a purse of 500 double angels in a

silver-gilt basin. On his way he listened to a sermon at the kirk by Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and then entered the Palae of Holyrood. Here he rested himself for a few days, renewing old associations, and proceeded to Linlithgow, when the following verse, composed by Drummond of Hawthornden for the occasion (and preserved among his poems), was pronounced by Mr. James Wiseman, schoolmaster there, who was enclosed in a plaster model of a lion :—

“ Thrice royal sir, here I do you beseech,
 Who art a lion, to hear a lion’s speech ;
 A miracle—for since the days of Æsop
 No lion till these times his voice dared raise up
 To such a majesty ; then, King of Men,
 The King of Beasts speaks to thee from his den ;
 Who, though he now enclosed be in plaster,
 When he was free, was Lithgow’s wise schoolmaster.”

The King enjoyed this *jeu d’esprit* amazingly, and it afforded him as much gratification as any of the most elaborate speeches he was to hear during his stay, more especially as it was a variation from the multitude of masks that were being constantly played at his Court in London. Taking Dunfermline on his way, the King reached his old favourite hunting-place, Falkland, on the 19th. Leaving it on the 22d, he passed to Kinnaird, and stayed with Sir John Livingstone eight days, and on the 30th he proceeded to Dundee. He was back again in Edinburgh on 4th

June. Parliament sat from the 7th to the 28th. He left again on the 30th for Stirling, and on 5th July he went to Perth, *alias* St. Johnstown, where his life was nearly lost seventeen years before from the Gowrie conspiracy. He visited Gowrie House with his retinue, and explained the whole circumstances of the plot, which were confirmed by some of the surviving witnesses then assembled. On the 10th he left for Falkland, and St. Andrews on the 11th, and on the 14th,—

“James now revived the practice of conferring academical degrees, which for some time had been discontinued by the ill-directed zeal of the Puritanical party. On the authority of a mandamus, his chaplain, Dr. John Young, created several doctors of divinity, among whom was William Forbes, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, and John Strange, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow—men who are still remembered as the authors of works connected with their sacred profession.”—(Irving’s *Scottish Poets*, vol. ii. p. 254, in Nicholls’ *Progresses*.)

It will be recollected that Dr. John Young above mentioned (a nephew of Sir John Gib) was the Dean of Winchester, and founded a school at St Andrews. The King’s subsequent movements were, Stirling on 18th, Glasgow on 22d, Paisley 24th, Hamilton 28th, and after stopping at two or three intermediate places, he reached Dumfries on 4th August. Here a

farewell sermon was preached by the Bishop of Galloway, which, according to Spottiswood, caused the congregation to burst into tears. The King now passed the Borders into England, and reached Carlisle on the 5th. On his way south he stopped at various places, including Brougham Castle, Appleby, Preston, Latham, Warrington, Chester, Stafford, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Coventry, and Warwick. He paid a visit to Kenilworth, to view the manor. He reached Woodstock on the 6th, and arrived in London on 15th September, after an absence of six months. We have necessarily omitted all reference to the numerous speeches made in Scotland, as they would be out of place here.

We shall presently give a letter from the Bishop of Galloway to King James, but before doing so it is important to mention in this place that, when in Edinburgh, for the sake of soothing all existing prejudices, he submitted his desires concerning the laws and customs of the Church, in the first place, to the General Assembly ; and after his departure the clergy assembled at St. Andrews in November, when, as Chambers expresses it, being recovered a little from the overpowering influence of his personal presence, they could be prevailed upon by the Commissioners to sanction only two of the points that he desired of them,—to administer the sacrament in private to sick persons, and, in its ordinary dispensation, to give the

elements from the hands of the ministers at a table. This fell so far short of his expectations, that James wrote them an angry letter, and at once suspended the annual stipends which he had granted them. At the same time a couple of them were imprisoned for their violent opposition to his wishes. We give the result of this from Chambers, who says :—

“The effect of this severity was such, that, in a second General Assembly held at Perth in August 1618, they sanctioned five innovatory articles which he presented to them ; for keeping up five holidays in the year, kneeling at the sacrament, confirmation of children, and the administration of the two sacraments in private houses. With this, and with the virtual ascendancy which he had obtained over the clergy, he was for the time content. But it is said that, in hardly any parish in the kingdom were the Perth articles really observed. A thousand expedients were devised for evading them. Men in office absented themselves from church on communion-days, on pretence of sickness ; no children came forward to be confirmed ; people never called the clergy to their houses to administer either sacrament ; and not a shop was ever shut on the holidays, Christmas and Easter not excepted.”

On this subject Chambers further remarks :—“If his successor could have prosecuted the design of equalizing the Anglican and Scotican Churches with the same moderation and gentleness of spirit, we

should never have heard of the Covenant and its wars."

The following letter comes in appropriately here, which, although undated, was written in 1618, not many months after the departure of the King. We would direct attention to the mention of the communicants taking the sacrament *all kneeling*; and our reason for doing so is, that when King James was in Scotland, the Bishop of Galloway, Dean of the Chapel-Royal, refused to receive the communion with the King *kneeling*. This from a bishop! This circumstance was mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and is given in the Memorials of Sir Ralph Winwood (he died October 27, 1617). The bishop, however, had found occasion to change his views, which he takes good care to bring under the notice of King James, who most probably in the first instance had strongly rebuked him in the matter:—

THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO KING JAMES. 1618.

"MOST GRATIOUS AND SACRED SOUERAINE,—Please your Maiestie: According to your Highnes direction, I preached in the Chappel on the Ascension day. I requyred the Lordis, and they wer praesent. The Sabboth following we kept as the Pentecost. The subiect of the Sermone wes of the sending of the Holie Ghost. I gave the communion to my Lordis Chancellor, Praesident, Advocat, and Trea-

surer Depute : no mo wer in the towne. Sundrie of my Lord Praesident and Treasurer Deput their followers did communicat, and about fourtie of the high towne, all kneeling. This is mekle, as your Maiestie knowes, to get at the first among such a people. A little tyme and experience will make the most stubburne more tractable. Great concourse of people wes to behold, who lyked the ordour verie well. Alwaie not one within the praecinets of the Palace hes communicat, neither did I receive any roll of them ; bot this your Maiestie can best mend. The Treasurer Depute hes willinglie promised to answer me of that I suted for my house maile, if it be your Highness good will to give connivence. It is lesse be ane hundreth poundis of our money nor that three thousand merks, which at your Highnes commandment I gave to John Gib for the demission of his right. I think no shame to meane myself to my Maister. It is hard for me to give of my oune poore portion for restitution of the Chappel, and to serue in it without house maile or stipend ; for in truth I am forced to give all to the Prebendaries. I remitt this to your Highnes gracious pleasure, and yet expects of your princelie equitie a favourable answer.

“Your Hignes humble seruant and dailie Oratour,

“W. B. OF GALLOWAY.

“To his Mājestie.”

The next letter, which bears somewhat on the preceding, we likewise give in this chapter. In both letters John Gib is mentioned as having received the

sum of 3000 merks paid by the King's command, for the demission of his right, which has been alluded to in some of the numerous grants and gifts in some of the previous chapters. In the quotations we give after the letter, relating to the Chapel-Royal in Scotland, John Gib's position is referred to in No. 12.

THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO JOHN MURRAY
OF LOCHMABEN.

“HONORABLE SIR,—In your last letter ye wrot to me that I suld ressaue the answer of my petition maid to his Maiestie with the next pakket. Mony ar come since, but I have ressaued none. My sute is verie reasonable, that sen the Treasurer will not pay my house-mail that I may attend the seruice of the Chappel, his Maiestie wold be pleased give a warrand to Sir Gideon Murray to discharge me one half yeares taxation of Galloway, which wilbe ane hunder pound lesse nor three thousand merkis, which summe, at his Maiesties command, I gave to John Gib. Sir Gideon is content, if his Maiestie be pleased to give a warrand. I have be this caus written to my Lord Duke his grace. I pray yow remember his Lordship with your best counsel in my favours. It is verie hard that I suld give my owne geir to redeme a rent to the Musitians; for in gud faith I may not spend aboue an hundreth merkis of our money of all the rent of the Chappel in the yeare. And then to pay for my house maill three hundreth merkis yearlie, and more.

. . . Expecting your answer, I rest your owne in the
 Lord, W. B. OF GALLOWAY.

“CANNOGAIT, *August 10, 1618.*

“To the right honorable John Murray of Lochmaben,
 Groome of his Maiesties bedchamber.”

At the word *warrant* is a foot-note which says he was successful in his request, as appears from the *Acts of Secret Council*. For on 9th January 1619 (a few weeks before his death) an Act was passed ordering the payment to him of £1928, 17s. 8d. as the last term's payment of the taxation of the Bishopric of Galloway, Priory of Whithorn, and Abbacy of Glenluce and Tungland, in full satisfaction of his housemail in all time coming during his life, as he could not be commodiously lodged within the Palace of Holyrood.

“*Information anent his Maiesties Chapell Royall in Scotland.*

“King James the Fourt, of gude memorie, in the year 1501 founded the Chapell Royall of Sterling, appointing be the fundation xvi Chanonis, nyne prebendaries, and sax boyis, with yeirly rent as followis. The Fundation is confirmed be Popes Alexander and Julius.

“The saxtene Chanonis, besyd the Deane (who had a rent of fyve hundreth merk assigned to him furth of those foundid and mortified revenues), ar these.”

Then follow a number of paragraphs (sixteen), of which the following are abstracts :—

- “ 1. The sub deane. Now receeives only 40 merks yeirly.
2. The Saeristen. 40 merk yeirly.
3. The Chanter.
4. The Thesaurer.
5. The Maister of the bairnis. Eche one of these had a rent, 100 lib. yearly, furth of St. Marie Kirk of the Lowis. Rent now diminished to 100 merk.
6. The Chaneeler his rent wes the Kirk of Southweik, it payis 100 merk be yeir.
7. The Person of Kellis hes now 100 lib. yeirly.
8. The Person of Balmaklellan hes only 50 mark.
9. The Person of Glenwhom hes 50 mark.
10. The Person callit Air Primo hes 100 lib. yeirly.
11. The Person of Alloway hes 80 mark yeirly.
12. The Person of Dalmellinton hes 80 mark. Johne Gib, his Maiesties servant, is titular. No attendance.”

Queen Anne, the consort of King James, died at Hampton Court Palace on the 2d Mareh 1618, in the forty-fifth year of her age, after many months' illness, with a disposition to dropsy. The bulk of her fortune, estimated to be nearly £800,000 (one half of it in jewels), she left by a verbal will to her son Charles. Her death was much felt by all about the Court, but probably by none more than John Gib, who was the

only Groom of the Bedchamber who had accompanied the King to Denmark when he went to fetch his bride home in 1589. Concerning that we have entered fully in a previous chapter. The Queen's character has been most highly extolled by the historians of her time. The King at the time of her death was at Newmarket, confined to his bed with a severe illness, which became much aggravated by the news,—for he was ever devoted to her, and was an affectionate and tender husband, as all his actions proved ; while she, on her part, had ever been a good wife.

This same year Sir Walter Ralceigh suffered death in Westminster Palace Yard, on 29th October, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. However much we mourn at the fate of such a great man, several of our modern writers have justified the necessity which compelled the King to take the course he did. They assert that King James has been cruelly misrepresented in almost every stage of this unhappy affair, and certainly, when all the circumstances of his history are calmly investigated, we are honestly bound to confess to the truth of this. We merely refer to his end in this place, because he was not only involved in what was called “Raleigh's Plot” in 1603, but witnessed the scene that was enacted at Winchester when John Gib presented the reprieve to stay the execution of the three Lords who were to have suffered death.

King James went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral,

on 26th March 1620, to give countenance to the repairs of that fabrie, then said to be in a ruinous condition. And in the following May, having had a new edition of his works printed, the King made presents of several copies. In one to his beloved tutor, Sir Peter Young, he wrote the following :—

“JACOBUS R. D.D.

“Jacobus, Dei gratiâ, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, cl. v. Petro Junio, a Setone, Equiti Aurato, Consiliario et Eleemosynario suo pro regno Scotiae, hoc operum suorum systema L. M. Q. offert charissimo praeceptori gratus discipulus, memor formatae ab illo adolescentiae suae ad virtutis et literarum studiae, quae quantopere ex eo amaverit, librum hunc sui profectûs indicem et testem mittit,— bonorum, ut sperat, delictorum more, qui serenâ fronte gratoque animo sortem foenore multiplicatam credit oribus restituunt. Grenovici, xi^{mo} cal. Jun. cio^{mo} io^{mo} xx^{mo}.”—(Nicholls’ *Progresses*.)

The copy presented to the University of Oxford by Patrick Young (Sir Peter’s son) is noticed in Chapter XLII., in the History of Sir Henry Gib, his kinsman. Consult also, in the Lambeth Library, *Cod. Wharton* 577, p. 229, in which will be found the above inscription, and that also in the Oxford and Cambridge volumes, all different, and in Latin ; they afforded us much interest.

CHAPTER XXX.

Difficulties of the King of Bohemia and the proposed Spanish match—An instance of the King's passion vented upon John Gib concerning the whereabouts of certain Spanish papers in 1622—The story as related by Arthur Wilson—Subsequent sorrow of the King, who kneels down upon his knees and entreats Gib's pardon—Theobalds, the scene of the story—Accident to the King, January 1623—The last grant to John Gib, in February—Knighthood of Sir John Gib on 5th October 1624.

ARTHUR WILSON, in his History of Great Britain during the Reign of James the First, published in London, 1653—a scarce work, that has furnished most historians with many incidents in James's reign, and of which we possess a copy—gives in the Index, under the letter G, this sentence—

“*Gib*, a Scotch-man, a passage twist him and King *James*, 219.”

We quote it because it very accurately defines the character of the story we will give presently from his pages. We do not feel called upon to go into any description of the proceedings that took place relating to the contemplated Spanish match between the years 1620 and 1623. The Elector Palatine, who had married the Princess Elizabeth, and was the Protestant ruler of one of the provinces of Germany, lost his patrimonial dominions on the Rhine through his endeavours to assist the neighbouring nation of the

Bohemians, who placed the crown on his head 4th November 1619, and who were in a state of rebellion against their superior, the Emperor of Germany. The English people with one voice urged the declaration of war against Spain and Austria in behalf of the Elector Palatine. James, however, was indisposed to do this, and adopted the more gentle expedient of endeavouring to reinstate his son-in-law by a match between his son Charles and the daughter of the King of Spain, who, from his near connexion with the house of Austria, seemed able to procure him that favour. This, however, was not popular with the nation, and, in addition to many other troubles, he was now assailed with the weapons of satire and ridicule, which are familiar enough to the student of English history.

Parliament was called together on 30th January 1621, after an interval of seven years, and the King's foreign policy was not only censured, but petitions poured in against the Spanish match. Indeed, the House of Commons presented a very free remonstrance to him upon the subject. In the year 1622, notwithstanding this, the articles of marriage were being debated between the Commissioners of the two Kings, and it was a long time before they could be brought into a proper form, especially from the many difficulties that arose concerning the religion of the parties. When they were fitted and fashioned, says Wilson,

the Pope stripped them naked, and put upon them what garment he pleased. It was when these things were under consideration, and *shortly before* the letter despatched to Lord Digby in Spain, dated from Wanstead in Essex, 9th September 1622 (Lord Cottington's papers, in Wilson, p. 204), that the occurrence in the following story took place. Wilson gives it as an instance of the "King's Choller," and he is the authority for the story, which has been copied almost verbatim in vol. ii. of Kennet's *History of England* (1706, p. 760); it occurs in a modified form in the *Memoirs of the Court of King James the First*, by Lucy Aikin (1822, vol. ii. p. 401); likewise in the most excellent *Life of King James the First*, by Robert Chambers (1830, vol. ii. p. 288); and further, somewhat abbreviated, in the *Memoirs of the Court of England in the Reign of the Stuarts, including the Protectorate*, by John Heneage Jesse (1857, vol. i. p. 81). We mention these references, because if we followed the example of those writers, and gave the story as they have done, we might be accused of extreme partiality, and perhaps exaggeration. We prefer therefore to give it literally as it occurs in Wilson, feeling assured it is the only way of doing justice both to the King and his old servant John Gib, who was knighted not very long after it happened. The italics are as Wilson has given them at page 129 of his book:—

‘*Anno Christi*, 1622. The King’s Choller.

“Another time at *Theobalds* the King wanted some papers that had *Relation* to the *Spanish Treaty*, so hot in *Motion*, which raised him highly into the *Passion* of *Anger*, that he should not know what he had done with them, being things so materiall, and of such *concernment* ; And ealling his *Memory* to a striet account, at last he discharged it upon *John Gib*, a *Scotchman*, who was of his *Bedchamber*, and had been an old *Servant* to him. *Gib* is ealled for in haste, and the King asks him for the *Papers* he gave him. *Gib* eollecting himselfe, answered the King he receeived no papers from him. The King broke into extreame *Rage* (as he would often when the *Humor* of *Choller* began to boyle in him) protesting he had them, and reviling him exceedingly for denying them. *Gib* threw himselfe at the *Kings* feet protesting his innoeency, that he never reeeived any, and desired his life might make satisfaction for his fault if he were guilty. This could not ealme the *Kings Spirit* tossed in this tempest of *Passion* ; and overcharged with it, as he passed by *Gib* (kneeling) threw some of it upon him, giving him a kieke with his foot. Which kieke infected *Gib*, and turned his humility into *Anger*, for rising instantly he said : Sir, *I have served you from my youth, and you never found me unfaithfull ; I have not desrved this from you, nor can I live longer with you with this disgrace. Fare ye well, Sir, I will never see your face more :* and away he goes from the *Kings* presenee, tooke *Horse*, and rode towards *London*. Those about the

King put on a sad *countenance* to see him displeased, and every man was inquisitive to know the *cause*. Some said the King and *Gib* were fallen out, but about what? Some papers of the *Spanish Treaty*, the King had given him, cannot be found. *Endimion Porter* hearing it said, the King gave me those *Papers*, went presently and brought them to the King, who being becalmed, and finding his *Error*, called instantly for *Gib*. *Answer* was made he was gone to *London*. The King hearing it, commanded with all expedition to send post after him, to bring him backe, protesting never to Eate, Drinke, or Sleepe till he saw *Gibs* face. The Messenger overtook him before he got to *London*, and *Gib* hearing the *Papers* were found, and that the King sent for him with much earnestnesse, returned to the Court. And as soon as he came into the Kings *Chamber*, the *King* kneeled down upon his knees before *Gib*, intreating his *pardon*, with a sober and grave aspect, protesting he would never rise till *Gib* had *forgiven him*; and though *Gib* modestly declined it with some humble excuses, yet it would not satisfie the King till he heard the words of *absolution pronounced*. So ingenious was he in this peece of *Passion*! which had its suddaine variation from a stern and furious anger to a soft and *melting* affection, which made *Gib* no loser by the *bargaine*."

We may remark that it was after this that some three letters to Lord Digby were sent; and on the 18th February 1623 Prince Charles, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Richard Graham,

started for Spain in disguise. In his journey through Paris Charles for the first time saw the Princess Henrietta Maria, who was eventually to become his wife. They reached Madrid after a journey of ten or twelve days. After many months' stay, which was spent in a ceaseless round of amusements, and the object of his journey proving fruitless, he left Spain and arrived in England on the 6th October.

At the time when John Gib received the treatment above mentioned at the hands, or rather, we should say, at the feet, of the King he had been in his service as the chief Groom of his Bedchamber since February 1575, a period of forty-seven years. He had been employed by his master on numerous occasions to perform offices of great trust, and the King reposed unlimited confidence in him, for reasons we have given in the course of our treatment of his history. It is not surprising therefore that the King felt he had treated his old servant not only with harshness, but positive indignity ; and, as was to be expected in such an honest character as the King, he solicited pardon more humbly to him than he would have done to any one else. However extraordinary is the story, we must conclude its notice with this remark of one of the most profound thinkers of the day : " An historian is bound to produce the materials upon which he builds, be they never so fantastic, absurd, or incredible."—(*Life of George Grote.*)

The mansion of Theobalds, which was the scene of the story, and which was a favourite residence with King James for many years, he obtained from the Earl of Salisbury on 22d May 1607, in exchange for the Manor and Palace of Hatfield. This was a desirable acquisition to the King, from its contiguity to Enfield Chase. The greater part of this fine old mansion was destroyed by order of the Parliament in 1651, and every vestige of it was removed in 1765.

We meet with a note that on the 9th January 1622-23 King James met with a serious accident by falling into the New River, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was with the Prince at the time. He was at Cambridge on the succeeding 19th March, and apparently none the worse for it.

Not very long after the occurrence in the story we have related concerning the Spanish Papers, John Gib retired from his office of Groom of the Bedchamber, which he had now held for the period of forty-seven years, and in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.) we meet with the record of a grant to him in February 1623-24, which we give as it occurs, more especially as it mentions who it was procured by :—

February 1623-24. A Warrant under the Privy Seal to the officers of the Exchequer and all others whom it may concern, to pay to Mr. John Gib the sum of £104, 3s. 8d., being the remains of a debt due to Queen Elizabeth by Wm. Baynham, one of the

Receivers of her Revenue, and is granted to Mr. Gibb in consideration of his service. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General. By direction of the Lord Treasurer. Procured by Mr. Henry Gibb."

We were doubtful at first who the John Gib was therein mentioned, but on referring to the original in a bundle of Privy Signet Bills (No. 16) we came across the following sentence :—

"Know ye that we are graciously pleased, in consideration of the good service heretofore done unto us by our well-beloved servant John Gibb, Esq., to confer upon him the said sum," etc.

All doubt in our mind therefore vanished; it was a parting record before his departure, in his old age, to the home of his forefathers, and very shortly after he went north, to reside either on his property at Knock in Fife, or in the old Palace of Dunfermline, of which he and his son James were the keepers.

The following year he was knighted by King James at Theobalds on 5th October 1624, and in the List of Knights made that year (*Harl. MS.*, 6062, Brit. Mus.) the name of Henry appears in place of John, which is a clerical error, as subsequent events proved.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SIR JAMES YOUNG, eldest son of *Sir Peter Young*, and grandson of *Robert Gib*—*A godson of King James, and knighted at his baptism—Gentleman Usher to the Duke of York, and his brother Henry a Groom in ordinary to Prince Henry in 1603—Lease of lands in Warwick in 1607—Various pensions to both—Grant of land in Ireland in 1628—Money due to Sir James in 1631. ROBERT YOUNG, fourth son of Sir Peter Young—In the Household of Prince Henry—Pension in 1613—His death in 1620 on return from Holy Land. REV. JOHN YOUNG, D.D., sixth son of Sir Peter Young—Gift of money from the King, 1611—D.D. of Cambridge in 1615—Made Dean of Winchester in 1616 and Chaplain to the King—Expenses to Scotland in 1617, and for attendance on the King—In letters to Conway, 1624—Grant renewed by King Charles, 1625—J.P. for Hants, 1631—Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales—Articles enjoined upon Dean and Chapter of Winchester by Archbishop Laud, 1635—Is advanced to the See of Canterbury in 1645—He dies in 1654.*

SIR JAMES YOUNG was a grandson of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, and the eldest son of Sir Peter Young, the King's old tutor, by his wife Elizabeth Gib, and was born in Scotland, with his twin brother Henry, 10th June 1580. King James stood godfather to him, and knighted him at his baptism, and made him a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. Here was a great distinction for an infant, but the act was one quite in accordance with the kind disposition and well-known character of the King, who thus testified his regard for his old tutor, Sir Peter Young. And indeed

in the notice of a Warrant given in Chapter xxiv., page 354, from the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. ii.), dated November 1604, it will be seen that Sir Peter Young had the oath administered to him for the special charge and education of the Duke Charles, and to be chief overseer of his family having already educated King James himself.

Sir James Young was appointed a Gentleman Usher of the Duke of York in 1603, whilst his brother Henry was made one of the Grooms in Ordinary to Prince Henry, so that they both came from Scotland most probably with the Queen and her children after the King had left.

In February 1605 they have the grant of an annuity of £50 each, to commence with the deccase of their father. But in September 1606 we meet with this in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. iii.), which shows that James has another pension of £20 a year for the reason stated :—

September 1606. A pension of £20 by the year, granted to James Young, gentleman-usher to the Duke of York, in regard of his daily attendance, to be paid out of the Exchequer from Our Lady Day in the third year of his Majesty's reign, during his life. Subscribed for by the Lord Chamberlain, procured by Sir Thomas Lake.

In the same month and year they obtain a denization with their father, to enable them to hold property

in England ; and in June 1607 the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. iv.) furnishes the following information :—

June 1607. A like lease granted by the Commissioners to James Young and Henry Young, of a messuage and certain land in Ffulbrooke, Sintterby, and others in the county of Warwick, for forty years. Rent per annum £22, and £32 increase of rent, the fine £44.

We show further on, in Chapter XXXIII., that James Young and his brother Henry have a pension in July 1608 of £200 per annum during the life of Sir Peter Young their father. Then after an interval of many years, shortly before the death of King James, we find the record of another pension to James only, in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. viii.):—

March 1625. A pension of £100 per annum unto Sir James Young, knight, one of the gentleman-ushers of the Prince's chamber in ordinary during his life, to commence from Our Lady Day last past, and is payable out of the Exchequer. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General, by order under his Majesty's sign-manual.

On the death of King James a few days after this, Sir James Young, we believe, is not continued in the Household of Charles I., although we are not sure of this ; at any rate he is not mentioned as such in the following, which we take from the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. ix.):—

November 1628. A letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to make a grant and confirmation, under the Great Seal of that kingdom, unto Sir James Young, his heirs and assigns (or in the names of such others as he shall nominate), in fee-farm, of the proportion of one thousand acres of land in the plantation of the county of Longford in that kingdom, heretofore granted him by the late King James. Subscribed for by Sir Atentry Holcroft, and by him procured.

Then again, a few years after, we meet among the State Papers of Charles I. (*Domes.* vol. ccvi. No. 85) the following account of money due to Sir James Young up to Lady-day 1631, upon pensions granted to him by the late and present King, amounting in the total to £1230. We give the account as it occurs, because it illustrates very forcibly the poverty of the Exchequer at this time :—

There is due unto Sir James Young, knight, upon his pension of £100 per annum, granted unto him by his late Majesty King James, for five whole years ended at Our Lady Day last, 1631, amounting to the sum of £500.

There is also due unto him upon his pension of £20 per annum, granted unto him by his said late Majesty King James, for six years and an half, ended at Our Lady Day last, 1631, amounting to the sum of £130.

There is also more due unto him upon another pension of £100 per annum, granted unto him by

his now Majesty King Charles, for six whole years, ended at Our Lady Day last, 1631, amounting to the sum of £600.

Sum total, £1230.

With this our history of Sir James Young terminates, but as he was the eldest son of Sir Peter, with his brother Henry he is frequently mentioned in many of the Seottish Records in association with his father, as indeed we have shown to some extent in Chapter XXIV. He succeeds to the family property of Seaton on the death of his father Sir Peter Young, January 7, 1628.

He married, first, Isobel Arbuthnot, a daughter of David Arbuthnot of Findourie, by whom he had two sons : 1. Charles, who died young ; 2. Peter, who succeeded him in his estates in Scotland ; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Francis Duguid of Auchinhuif. Sir James married, secondly, Jean Stewart, by whom he had a daughter, Ann, married to George Seton, eldest son of William Seton of Mynnoris, Aberdeenshire. Dame Jean Stewart married for her second husband Frederie Lyon of Brighton.

Peter Young of Seaton married Isobel Ochterlony, a daughter of Ochterlony of Wester Seaton, and had a son, Robert, who succeeded him, with other children. (See Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii., for further particulars.)

Robert Young, the fourth son and sixth child of Sir

Peter Young and his wife Elizabeth Gib, was born 1st July 1583, being a younger twin brother of Peter Young, who is noticed in Chapter XLII. He was one of the household of Prince Henry, and had a yearly pension of £40. He is mentioned in the list of those who had pensions in October 1612 in Chapter XXXIV. After the death of Prince Henry he held some office at the Court of King James, for he had the grant of a pension in November 1613 of £80 a year (*Sign-Man. Jac. I.* vol. iii. No. 66) in which he is styled "his Majesty's servant." In the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. v.) of the same date, the entry concludes with "Procured by Sir Thomas Lake."

He travelled as tutor to some nobleman, and died at Westin, 17th March 1620, on his return from the Holy Land, and whilst engaged in writing an account of his travels.

The Rev. John Young, D.D., Dean of Winchester, chaplain to James I., King of England, was the sixth son of Sir Peter Young by his wife Elizabeth Gib, and was born at Seaton on 25th June 1585. In giving a short account of his life we prefer bringing forward some references to him from the public records in preference to narrating any long story. In early life we learn that he had made the tour of Europe with the son of Lord Wharton. On his return, with the powerful interest of his family and numerous friends at Court, he remained in London, and one of the

earliest notices we meet with concerning him is this Warrant in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. v.), and also among the State Papers, Domestic (Docquet), 1611-1618:—

December 1611. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to John Young, son of Sir Peter Young, of £56, 8s. 3d., as of his Majesty's free gift, viz., the one moiety thereof at the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary next, and the other moiety at the same Feast in the year 1613. By order from his Majesty. Subscribed for and procured by Sir Thomas Lake.

These extracts are of more value and interest than any amount of description, from the various names appended to them. He was made a D.D. at Cambridge in March 1615, in the presence of the King, as we have mentioned in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton at Turin, which is quoted in Chapter XXVIII. Some four years after he has the grant of this advowson, which is curious enough from the peculiar designation of William Berkett; it occurs in vol. vi. of the Signet Doequet-Book:—

December 1615. A like advowson granted to John Young, Dr. of Divinity, to present Wm. Berkett, Bachelor of Divinity and Confessional (*sic*), of his Majesty's household, to the Prebend of Yatton in the cathedral church of Wells, only at the first and next avoidant.

Here is his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester, in the same book ; this was in the thirty-first year of his age, and very shortly after he was appointed chaplain to King James :—

June 1616. The deanery of Winchester for Dr. Young during life, void by the promotion of Doctor Moreton to the Bishopric of Chester. Procured by Mr. Secretary Lake. (He was installed on July 8.)

Some five months later he obtains a denization, as the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vi.) and State Papers (*Grant-Book*, p. 227) tell us :—

19 Novem. 1616. A free denization for Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, and his heirs, enabling them to purchase lands and every such privileges as other of his Majesty's subjects born in England. Subscribed for by Mr. Windebank. Procured by the Bishop of Winchester.

Among the State Papers, Domestic, 1611-1618, we come across the two following warrants granted for the purposes named therein :—

July 17, 1618. Westminster. Warrant to discharge the Dean and Prebendaries of Winchester of £160, 11s. 7d., due from them for tenths and composition for first fruits, on their payment of the same to Dr. Young, King's chaplain and Dean of Winchester, sent on his Majesty's service into Scotland.—(*Sign-Man.* vol. ix. No. 39.)

Nov. 8, 1618. Westminster. Warrant to pay to Dr.

Young, Dean of Winchester, £160, 11s. 7d., for expenses of his journey to Scotland last summer; a former Warrant in July for payment from the tithes of Winchester being void, because they were granted to the Queen.—(*Sign-Man.* vol. ix. No. 78.)

A year later we meet with this grant in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vi.) :—

Septem. 1619. Grant under the Privy Seal to Dr. Young, one of his Majesty's chaplains, and Dean of the cathedral church of Winton (in regard of his chargeable attendance on his Majesty's person), of the sum of £160, 11s. 7d. yearly, due for tenths and compositions for first fruits from the Dean and Chapter of that church. The first payment to be made to him at Michaelmas next, and to continue during his Majesty's pleasure; with warrant also to the Commissioners for the Treasury, etc., to cause discharge to be made thereupon to the said Dean and Chapter.

Three years still later, a special letter to the Bishop of Winchester recommends him for the next advowson of St. Cross, set forth in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vii.) as follows :—

October 1622. A letter to the Lord Bishop of Winchester recommending Doctor Young, now Dean there, to have the next advowson of the Mastership of St. Cross, to succeed Sir Peter Young, knight, his father, now present master thereof. Procured by the Lord Admiral, dated 17th October, entered into the private book.

In 1624 we have special reference to Dr. John Young, in three letters preserved among the State Papers, Domestic, of James I., of which the following notices give the main features :—

May 6, 1624. Dr. John Preston to Sec. Conway. Has deferred troubling him so long that his business is in danger; would be greatly injured should he miss it. If the lectureship for Cambridge must be settled by reference, the Dean of Winchester would be the best man.

Aug. 3, 1624. London. John Bill, printer, to Sec. Conway. Has received no books nor MSS. from Dr. Wideman, except a commentary on the Revelation, and a treatise by Paracelsus on Alehymy. The Dean of Winchester thinks them of little worth, but the man is in necessity, and obtrudes them forward.

Aug. 5, 1624. Dr. John Preston to Sec. Conway. Thanks for his patience and equanimity in reference to the quarrel between himself and Mr. Miehlethwait; hopes not to be injured thereby. Is thought by the Dean of Winchester a likely man to incline the people to peace, and has greatly reformed the College of which he is master.

We now come to the reign of King Charles, but we do not know whether his appointment of chaplain to the late King has been continued to the present, although our belief is very strong that it was, from meeting with the following among the State Papers, 1625-1626 :—

June 12, 1625. Renewed grant to John Young, Dean of Winehester, of £160, 11s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. yearly during pleasure, being due to his Majesty for tenths and composition of first fruits, in consideration of his attendance upon his Majesty's person, and is made agreeable to a former in the seventeenth year of the reign of King James. His Majesty's pleasure signified by Sir Sydney Montague. Procured by the said Dean.

Among the same papers we meet with a notice, on

April 22, 1631, of Dr. John Young, Dean of Winehester, and other Justices of the Peace for the same county, to Thomas Coteel the younger, sheriff, certificates of the supply of corn, and its price.

This tells us pretty clearly that he was a magistrate for the county of Hampshire, and whatever opinion may exist at the present day as to the propriety of divines being Justices of the Peace, there can be no doubt in the time of Dr. John Young there were no abuses of the office by them, as are occasionally met with in our day.

We next find among the same State Papers that on December 17, 1633, Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, with Archbishop Laud, and some 137 others, is appointed a Commissioner to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within England and Wales.

The list of names includes all the great dignitaries of the county, as well as the chief members of the clergy.

We now come to the following, among the same papers, which explains itself, and is not only very curious to us of this day, but at the same time full of interest to every true Churchman. The practice of bending the knee mentioned in the fourth article, howsoever long it may have lasted in those times, has ceased to be practised in the Church of England, although the ritualists of our time have, we believe, adopted it :—

June 19, 1635. Injunctions of Archbishop Laud in his metropolitan visitations held in the Chapter-House of the Cathedral of Winchester, by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General. Eight articles were enjoined upon the Dean, Dr. John Young, and the Chapter :—

1. That they should provide four copes.
2. That they should transmit to the Archbishop a copy of their statutes.
3. That the little garden in the churchyard should be done away with within a month, and the buildings in the same churchyard be pulled down before the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen next coming.
4. That the Dean and Prebendaries should bend the knee on entering and leaving the choir, and should stand during the reading of the Creeds.
5. That no one of the choir should presume to read the Epistles or Gospel unless he were in holy orders, and that the Epistles and Gospel should be daily read at the holy table of the Eucharist.
6. That the Dean and Prebends should in turn per-

form divine service and read the Epistles and Gospel at the holy table.

7. That nobody should presume to walk in the church in time of divine service, or to sit covered in the choir.

8. That one of the vergers should attend daily, personally, in the choir in time of divine service or of preaching.

The Archbishop also enjoined the churchwardens of St. Maurice in Winchester to remove two seats from each side of the chancel, and that no seat should be there placed; and also, on the petition of William Newton, a parishioner, that the holy table of the Eucharist be railed round in decent manner.

Advancing onwards in our narrative, the State Papers (1638-1639) furnish us with two letters:—

Nov. 16, 1638. Edward Nicholas to Dr. Young, Dean of Winchester. A letter on behalf of his nephew, John Ryves, whose case he describes, concerning a new lease from the Chapter of Winchester, but it is not of sufficient general interest to give in Dr. John Young's history.

Nov. 20, 1638. Winchester. Dr. Wm. Lewis to Archbishop Laud. This letter has reference to some of the statutes of the cathedral, in which the Dean's claim to know certain resolutions about his choices was ultimately refused, and he expressed his determination to bring it before the King.

We now get to the troublous and anxious times of the Civil War, and the Church comes in for its share of suffering, for when Cromwell attained to power, the offices of Deans, Chapters, Archdeacons, etc., were suppressed, in 1643, which measure was followed not long after, in October 1646, with the abolition of the style and character of Archbishops and Bishops. Dr. John Young's office therefore was determined in 1643, but in 1645 he was advanced for a short time to a higher one. Archbishop Laud, who became Primate in 1633, as we have already mentioned in another place, was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645, at the age of seventy-one, and King Charles must have appointed Dr. John Young immediately, or very shortly after, Archbishop of the Province of Canterbury. King Charles was attended on the scaffold in January 1649 by Bishop Juxon, who remained quiet afterwards until the Restoration in 1660, when he became Primate, and died August 9, 1677. There was therefore an interval between 1645 and 1660 without any Archbishop, according to most historians; but in our endeavours to ascertain whether the cathedral church at Winchester contained any monument to Dr. John Young, the present Dean of Winchester (the Very Reverend John Bramston, B.D.) kindly informed us there was none, except his coat of arms on the ceiling, impaled with those of the see of Canterbury, and that he was Archbishop of that province

after having been Dean there. This interesting discovery points to a fact not generally known concerning Dr. John Young, who must have held the office for a year and a half before Cromwell abolished the style and character of the highest ecclesiastical dignities, in October 1646, and who must still have been Archbishop until his death in 1654, when he was buried in the chancel of the church of Exton, in the county of Southampton, according to the desire expressed in his will. Emanating from a sincere Christian, this document breathes an affecting and pious spirit throughout, and at the same time expresses much family information in beautiful language. In Exton church is a handsome monumental tablet to his memory, with an inscription. Dr. John Young married Sarah, sister of Dr. Andrew Bowerman, by whom he had a son, John, his heir, other sons, James and Peter, and a daughter, Sarah.

John, his eldest son, married Honoria, daughter of Sir Wm. Uvedale, and had by her three sons and five daughters. He died 10th August 1686, and she died in 1701; both are buried in the church of Exton, in which are monuments to their memory. When Archbishop Laud was executed, King Charles was at Oxford, and Dr. John Young must have been advanced to the office, between that time and June, for the battle of Naseby occurred on the 14th, when the King was defeated. The King, however, was still at Oxford

up to April 1646, when he finally left it. If our views are correct, we have no doubt that some day they will be confirmed by the State Papers, which have not as yet been calendared beyond 1639.

In our concluding observations of Dr. John Young, we have only to remark, that if he has not made as great a name for learning as his brother Patrick, whose history we give in Chapter XLII., we can truly say he was a more distinguished man in his day, and left a strong impression on the minds of his contemporaries. He was a favourite preacher of King James, who frequently listened to his sermons with great satisfaction, for he seemed, probably more than any one else, to convey the great truths of the Bible in such a manner as met with his entire approval. Being, moreover, a son of his old preceptor, added somewhat in the King's mind to the relish of his sermons.

It appears that Dr. John Young acquired a good deal of property in Fife, and on his death in 1654 he left his estates there to his nephew, Peter Young of Seaton, who was a grandson of Sir Peter Young his father. He did not forget old associations at St. Andrews, for he founded a school there.

In the Great Seal Register of Scotland occur the following charters to him :—

Carta Doctori, Joanni Young, de Winchester, Spatii Terrae in Saint Androis. Book 50, No. 146, 1st August 1622.

Carta Doctori, Joanni Young, de Winehester, Spatii Terrae in Saint Androis. Book 51, No. 188, 2d June 1627.

Carta Doctori, Joanni Young, de Winchester, Terrarum de Balledmouth, etc. In Baroniam unitarum, Fife. Book 52, No 51, 15th June 1627.

In his will, which is given in the Appendix, it will be observed that his property in England, in the county of Southampton, he left to his eldest son and heir John.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Death of King James in 1625—His appearance and mode of dress, and duties of his servant, Sir John Gib—Deserves a better character than has been given of him by historians—Death of Sir John Gib of Knock and his wife in 1628—Present condition of the Palace and Abbey of Dunfermline—Character of Sir John Gib—His long period of service—Is succeeded by his son, James Gib—References to the lands of Knock and of Carribber.

ALTHOUGH King James was subject to a cough in moist weather and in winter, his health was usually fairly good, and he seldom had reason to complain of his appetite and digestion, for on the whole he was a moderate and temperate liver. If he became somewhat corpulent and unwieldy the last few years of his life, it was probably owing to the sugar in the sweet wines he drank much of, which then as well as now turned into fat, more especially as he ate but little farinaceous food and no bread, and potatoes were not then a luxury of the table. It was some time later that potatoes and butter-milk became the staple food of the lower orders of the Irish people. We once heard Dr. James Copland, the author of the *Dictionary of Medicine*, relate, in one of his lectures before the College of Physicians, that excessive eating of pork was a cause of pulmonary consumption.

There was certainly no risk of the disease then in King James, for he had an antipathy to swine's flesh. Although he was seldom ill—if we except an attack of gout at the time of the death of Queen Anne, in 1618—and kept in tolerably good health on the whole, yet he became excessively infirm towards the close of 1624, being confined to his chamber the whole of Christmas time. When residing at Theobalds he had an attack of tertian ague, on 4th March 1625, which is a disease usually amenable in our day to quinine, but then no such specific existed, and therefore, in a constitution perhaps not very favourable, it was permitted to develop an amount of severity in the exacerbation of the general symptoms that at last proved fatal on the 27th—certainly a short and most rapid course for such a disease as we are acquainted with at the present day. Had he lived in the present century he would have been cured, and a commission appointed to discover the site of the malarious influence which gave rise to the ague. He was buried in great state in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, near his mother, his wife, and his son, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, having just completed the twenty-second of his reign of Great Britain and nearly fifty-eighth over Scotland.

It has been mentioned by some writers (*Chambers*) that the King was greatly affected by the death of his two nearest collateral kinsmen (cousins) and most

endeared friends during the last year of his life—the Duke of Lennox and the Marquess of Hamilton, two noblemen who lived with him almost all their lives, nearly as much so as his Groom of the Bedchamber, Sir John Gib. They had enjoyed their share of his good and bad fortune, and having loved them in life with a brother's love, he now mourned them with a brother's sorrow, and he seems to have felt himself as a lonely and desolate man upon the earth. It was during the King's illness that the treaty of marriage was ratified, on 13th March, in Paris, between his son Charles and Henrietta Maria, and fourteen days later Charles was proclaimed Sovereign of England, on 27th March, the same day of his father's death.

Perhaps very few English Sovereigns made so many progresses to different parts of the country as did King James, and this has furnished abundant material for Nicholls, in his marvellous work upon the subject. In the earlier part of his reign the King seldom went on any, especially those at a distance, without being accompanied by his eldest Groom of the Bedchamber, to whom he ever evinced a most sincere regard and friendship. This was not in any way in the light of a favourite, but as a faithful and dear old servant who had attended upon him from the days of his infancy, as the King sometimes expresses it in some grant or gift. For even up to almost the very last, Sir John Gib attended to the King's toilet, about

which he was ever so particular, in the protection of his person against any attempts upon his life. This we referred to in an early part of our History, but it would appear that in middle life, when he looked his best—and, as Wilson describes him, “in the whole man he was not uneomely”—that his apparent fulness of body was due, not to actual corpulence, but to another cause, which existed in Scotland long before he came to England; and, as Sir Anthony Welden well expresses it, he was “more corpulent through his clothes than in his body,” and the reason for this was that his doublets were “quilted for stiletto prooffe,” and his nether garments were fashioned in great plaits and full stuffed, to defend his body against the daggers of the Papists, which threatened him all his life. Indeed, as the history of his life well proves, it was not of Papists alone that he was afraid. The one Groom almost—if we except William Murray, another in the King’s household in Scotland—who chiefly attended to his toilet daily, was Sir John Gib, and he in the main was responsible for the rigid attention to that part of it upon which so much depended in case of any attack upon him; and, as we have said before, Sir John Gib, like an old nurse, was acquainted with many little circumstances and peculiarities relating to the King, which he believed were known almost to no one else. Hence the amount of attachment that existed between James and his servant. The King

also could rely upon Sir John Gib for the execution of trusts of a most important nature, when he would hardly trust any one else about him, of which the reprieve sent to Winchester in the autumn of 1603 is but one example of a number. On occasions requiring greater energy and fatigue of body than Sir John Gib was capable of undergoing, Henry Gib was selected instead, as in the case of a post-haste message to Calais to stay a duel between Henry Howard and the Earl of Essex, mentioned in the history of Henry Gib (Chapter xxxv.) If the King slept ill, and awakened often in the night, which he did when he had turned forty years of age, some one of his Chamberlains had to read aloud to him to induce sleep. Of this, however, Sir John Gib had nothing to do ; he was permitted himself to rest undisturbed, most certainly in the latter part of his life. Although at one period of the reign of James collisions between the English and Scotch were frequent, in nothing of the kind was John Gib ever mixed up, nor Henry either, though a young man. Both had the good sense ever to avoid any such scandals.

We have no intention of writing the character of King James, but we have been thrown much in his company in the progress of our literary inquiries, and we have found much to admire in him. Sir Walter Scott says he was the least dignified and accomplished of all of his family, but at the same time the most for-

tunate. Whilst the last is quite true, the first is not, for he was more dignified than all who preceded him ; but when the monarch was sunk in the man, he was good-nature and simplicity itself, and it is this condescension which has made many writers speak in his dispraise. He was also not only the most accomplished but the most learned and intelligent of all who had preceded him. All learned men have their peculiarities and foibles, and he was no exception to the rest. Had his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, met with no such dreadful shocks to her nervous system, in the terrible sights she witnessed before James's birth, perhaps a different character might have been written of him by most historians, although we doubt whether it would have been a more fortunate one.

To turn now to the history of Sir John Gib : we mentioned at the end of Chapter xxx. that he left the Court at the end of 1622, for his little estate at Knock, near Dunfermline, where he passed the remainder of his days, not far from the old Abbey of which he and his son James were the Keepers for their lifetime. We have no incident to record of any note in the last few years of his life, but we learn from a testament-dative, given up on 27th June 1628, of him and his spouse, in the Commissariat of St. Andrews, that he died on the 6th February of that year, and his wife, Dame Isobel, in March following of the same year, in the parish of Dunfermline, and

sheriffdom of Fife, and both were buried in the old churchyard of the Abbey where they had passed many happy years of their wedded life, and where most of their children were born before the King left Scotland in 1603. We are not certain whether they died at Knock, or in the old Abbey, because in the Inventory of Debts the names of James Simpson and John Bennet are mentioned as tenants of the deceased's lands of Knock, and another person of Ruthven, owing for bygone mails, farms, and duties, the sum of £266, 13s. 4d. Scots. The probability therefore is that they died in the Abbey, and were buried in the neighbouring churchyard. As Knock, however, was a place of some interest, whence Sir John Gib derived his territorial cognomen, four miles almost due north from the town, at the foot of a small mountain called Knock Hill, a beautiful spot, there can be no doubt he was a frequent visitor to his tenants, and probably passed some time there occasionally in the summer. We paid the old spot a visit as late as October 1872, and found the place called Knock to be a small hill or hillock running east and west, upon which used to stand the old family house that existed in Sir John Gib's time; the situation was a charming one, but not a stone was left of the old building, which, however, stood ten years ago; it was allowed to go to ruin, and the materials were used to build dikes. The house fronted south, and we were shown the flat

kerb-stone, still in its place, that stood before the entrance-door. North-east of this hillock of Knoek, at a quarter of a mile's distance, is South Lethans, to the west of Lethans Muir. Knoek Hill is said to be the highest mount in Fife; the trial to our wind and limb proved the truth of this, but we were amply repaid by the splendid view of the country in all directions. Our rambles about this pretty spot reminded us of many similar we had enjoyed on the northern banks of the Ottawa river and other places in Canada in our youthful days. It is known to most Scotsmen how wonderfully alike is the scenery of some parts of Canada to that of their native land.

Of the fine old Abbey and Palace of Dunfermline, built massively enough to last for ages, not a part is now inhabitable; nothing but masses of ruins exist, in some places stupendous in their grandeur, leaving a shade of melancholy in the reflection of their past history. The Palace was repaired and partly rebuilt by Queen Anne in 1600, the monastic buildings being no doubt converted into part of it; it formed her dower from King James on their marriage, and although Sir John Gib was appointed the Keeper before that, as we have already shown, she joined her husband in confirming this office to him and his son James for life. From an early period Dunfermline was the residence of the Scottish monarchs, especially of Malcolm Canmore, and there are streets called after

him, as well as one that goes by the name of Gibb, although there is scarcely a person of the latter name in the place now, with a population of 14,963. We must not forget to mention that King Charles I. was born here on 19th November 1600.

A few words are necessary upon the character of Sir John Gib of Knock. In the course of our narrative we have made many observations relating to him which it is unnecessary to repeat. Like his father, Robert Gib, who served James V. with great fidelity throughout his entire reign, so did he serve the grandson a much longer period still, from 16th February 1575, when first appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber, to the end of 1622, a period of seven-and-forty years. To serve a master like King James for such a length of time, and to continue a respected and honoured servant, tells more than anything we could say in favour of a noble character and most amiable disposition, more especially in the latter days of the King's life, when, owing to bodily infirmities and anxieties of state, he became more fretful and peevish than was his wont. Almost to the very last, however, did the King employ him, like his brother-in-law Sir Peter Young, on missions of confidence, secrecy, and trust, and we feel assured that when he left the service of the King to go and end the remainder of his days in quiet and repose, which he no doubt much needed, it was his advancing age which compelled him to ask for his release,

for he must then have been seventy-two years old, or thereabouts. In some respects he was not unlike the great Lord Salisbury, the Minister of Elizabeth and King James, for he was wise and sagacious, though not assuming nor officious, and must have often advised the King on matters of importance when his opinion was asked, during periods of friendly conversation, when daily attending upon the King's person. And from the well-known character of James, he was not likely to be a silent individual at such times, and would often open his mind freely and unreservedly to those who had been about him from an early period of his life. The King did not forget that Sir John Gib had attended upon him since the days of his infancy, for so he expresses himself in several grants to his ancient servant. We believe, too, there were many things in common in their religious opinions, else Sir John Gib would not have had the gift of so many religious offices in Scotland. That he was brought up in the Reformed faith we mentioned in an early part of this History, but he was neither intolerant nor bigoted, and for aught we know to the contrary may have given sometimes good advice to his nephews, the Rev. Patriek Young, the learned scholar, and Dr. John Young, the Dean of Winchester. He was a liberal and enlightened Churchman, and honestly served God and his King. In fact, throughout his life we do not meet with one act that could

point otherwise, and we are particular in mentioning this, because his character has been misunderstood by Lady Rachel Butler, in her otherwise charming tale of *The Prophecy*, published by Mr. Bentley in 1862 in two volumes. He is there represented as a religious fanatic, with an only daughter,—a guise wholly the reverse of his real character and disposition. It *might* have applied to his grand-nephew and namesake Sir John Gib, the second Baronet of Falkland (chapters XLIII. XLIV. and XLV.), who was mixed up with the troubles of the Covenant in Scotland, but even he does not deserve this character. From all we have been able to learn, he never made an enemy nor gave offence to any one,—no easy matter where the number of officials was so large about the person of King James and his Court. He was a favourite with Queen Anne, as well as of her husband, and both remembered his careful attention to his master when he went on his marriage-expedition to Denmark to bring home his wife. In this respect Sir John Gib resembled his father, Robert Gib, who accompanied James v. on his first marriage-expedition to France, only in a different capacity. In taking leave of Sir John Gib, we feel bound to say, that perhaps in other hands he might have met with more justice and better treatment than we have been able to give him; we have endeavoured to bring all the facts bearing upon his history and his life before the reader as well as we were able, intentionally avoid-

ing more than was absolutely necessary. He survived the King some three years, and died well advanced in years, wanting some two or three of being eighty.

He was succeeded by his son James Gib, concerning whom we have occasionally made remarks relating to pensions and grants in the course of his father's history. We shall now mention a few particulars concerning him and his father, chiefly of a documentary character.

In the Privy Seal Register of Scotland (vol. lxxx. fol. 290), John Gib has a precept for a charter of certain lands of Carribber, dated Edinburgh, 18th November 1613, which will be found in the Appendix.

This is granted under the Great Seal (Book 47, No. 276), on the same date, proceeding on the resignation by James Gib of Carribber (the younger, his nephew), to whom, according to the *quaequidem* clause of the charter, the lands "*perprius heriditarie pertinerunt*, and Barbara Mushet his spouse." In this charter John Gib is described "*delicto nostro familiari servitori*."

This is subsequently disposed to Henry Gib, 15th August 1614 (see Chapter xli.), who obtains a charter of confirmation from the Crown under the Great Seal, 22d June 1615, and another charter 29th June 1615. He however disposes Carribber to James Gib of Knock (his brother) on 24th October 1629, as the family archives tell us. In January 1630, James Gib and

his wife Giles Abereromby have seizin of Carribber, and he again, with consent of his wife, and no doubt of other parties, having no son to succeed him, disposes the whole or greater part of the old family property to James Menteith, on March 7th, 1640. On 12th February 1642 William Menteith has a charter from the Crown of the barony of Carribber, proceeding on procuratory of resignation by Henry Gib in favour of James Gib to William Menteith. In that charter it is said that James Gib was "afterwards designed of Carribber," that is, after the conveyance by Henry in his favour. The same charter mentions "Egidia Abercrombie," the wife of James.

In the Privy Seal Register of Scotland (vol. c. fol. 70), James Gib has a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Abercromby, comprising various towns and lands, with their pertinents, lying within the sheriffdom of Fife, which had previously belonged to the late Thomas Abercromby of that Ilk (his father-in-law), and resigned into the hands of the King by Alexander Abercromby, his son and heir. This is dated Holyroodhouse, 18th July 1627, and is given in the Appendix.

And in vol. cii. of the same Register (fol. 280), in a letter dated Holyroodhouse, 4th December 1630, he is appointed tacksman of the teind-sheaves of the town and lands of Knock, with their pertinents, lying in the regality of Dunfermline and sheriffdom of Fife.

This is a very curious and highly original document, and will be found in the Appendix.

James Gib, described as “formerly of Carribber,” is served heir-general of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, his grandfather, on 22d May 1630¹ (*Inquis. Gen. Archiv. Scot.*) In that servicee occurs “*quondam Robertus Gib de Carribber obit ad pacem et fidem quondam Supremi Domini nostri Regis Jacobi Quinti*” (died at the peace and faith of our late Sovereign Lord, King James the Fifth of Seotland). Now, as King James v. died in Deeember 1542, this is a clerical error, for we have shown that Robert Gib died in 1558, some sixteen years after the death of the King; but it is like a great many other assertions in these old general servicees, which abound in error so far as dates are concerned.

On 14th April 1631, James Gib is served heir-general of Sir John Gib, knight, of Knoek, in Fife, his father, who died on 6th February 1628, as is correctly stated (*Inquis. Gen. Archiv. Scot.*)

Then there is a special servicee of James Gib of Carribber, heir-male of Sir John Gib, knight, of Knoek, his father, on 16th May 1635 (*Inquis. ad Capel*), of the lands of Knoek, in the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and of the lands of South Lethens, in the same.

Sir John Gib aequired the lands of Knoek in Fife from Wemyss of Pittencreeff on 8th June 1609, as we

learn from a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal from Charles I. of said lands, 27th June 1636. In that charter, Sir John is described as "*quondam Joanni Gib postea designat domino Joanni Gib domestico servitori quondam nostri clarissimi patris*" (umquhile John Gib, after designated Sir John Gib, domestic servant to our umquhile dearest father). From this charter it appears necessarily that he (Sir John) and his wife were dead before the charter was granted, no doubt to his son James Gib.

James Gib, whom we must call the sixth Lord of Carribber (his father having been the fourth, and Henry Gib the fifth Lords), left one child only, a daughter named Janet, who married Adam French of Frenchland and Thornydykes, the contract of marriage, dated 31st August 1633, being still preserved at Raehill. They had one child only, a son, James French, who succeeded to the family property, and died unmarried, when it went to a distant branch.

We have come across a person of the name of Thomas Gib, who is described as a servant to Queen Anne, whom we at one time supposed was a son of Sir John Gib of Knock by a first wife, and have so placed him in the printed pedigree, referred to in a foot-note at page 250, in Chapter xv. In the *Dunfermline Parish Register* is the baptism of a daughter of his in 1601, in these terms:—

September 1601. "The 15 day Thomas Gib, ser-

vant to the Quenn^s Maiesstie, had him a woman chyld borne to him of his wyf, baptiset and callet Issobell."

We think it right to give this, to prevent any misapprehension regarding him, although we have no doubt he belonged to the Carribber family of Gib.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF SIR HENRY GIB, THE FIRST BARONET OF FALKLAND AND CARRIBBER.

Prince Henry has an establishment of his own at the age of nine—Henry Gib appointed one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber—The King of Denmark in 1606 presents the Prince with one of his best ships—Entertainment of the King and Prince by one of the City Companies in 1607—One of the earliest notices of Henry Gib as attached to the Prince's Bedchamber in 1606—Letter from Adam Newton, the Prince's Tutor, to the Earl of Salisbury, in 1608, relating to Henry Gib—Henry Young, his cousin, another of the Grooms of the Prince—Grant to Henry Gib of goods of Jackman and Kyvett, with curious provisos.

A FEW days after the arrival of Queen Anne, in June 1603, with her children, from Scotland, Prince Henry was installed a Knight of the Garter at Windsor on the 2d July, being then only nine years of age. His behaviour excited the admiration of all beholders, for he was witty in his answers, had a princely carriage, and comported himself like a person of much older years. On the 20th he was placed in a separate household of his own, with his sister the Princess Elizabeth, at Oatlands, with a retinue of seventy servants, "twenty-two to be above stairs, and forty-eight below." This number in itself has been truly called enormous, when compared to that of the Prince of

Wales of our day, but it was actually doubled, before the end of the year 1603, to one hundred and forty-one, fifty-three above, and eighty-five below, as Sir Thomas Chaloner's papers inform us, quoted by Dr. Birch in his *History of the Prince*. Prince Charles, and afterwards his sister, as mentioned in a previous chapter, were placed in the care of other persons.

In the *Harleian Manuscripts* (252, fol. 90) is a list of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Henry, Prince of Wales, and they are likewise given, with their wages, etc., in the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch's *Life of the Prince*, as well as indeed the names of every one of his household. The total number was one hundred and twenty-one, exclusive of twenty-four chaplains, fifteen musicians, and fourteen comedians and players, and this is probably the improved list on the Prince being made Prince of Wales in 1610.

The Grooms of the Bedchamber were—

William Haydone,	. £13 16 8	} Board wages and livery.
John Sandlause, .	. 13 16 8	
Thomas Barchemore,	. 13 16 8	
David Ramsey, .	. 13 16 8	
Henry Gibbe, .	. 13 16 8	

There can be no doubt, however, that Henry Gib's name was among the Grooms of the Bedchamber in 1603.

At this time Henry Gib was a very young man, nice-looking, with good address and manners, and

born a courtier, with the experience of his father to guide him. King James was godfather to his brother James, and Henry was not behind the Prince in intelligence, activity, and shrewdness. He became a favourite with the Prince, and continued to be so up to the period of his fatal illness. Indeed, as his subsequent history proved, he was a very clever fellow, and made himself extremely useful, as we hope to show in the progress of our narrative.

Prince Henry, with the King and Queen, visited Oxford from Woodstock on 27th April 1605, and remained there several days. It was either on this occasion or the following year that the King took his Doctor's degree. The King of Denmark, Christian iv., uncle to the Prince, visited England in July 1606, as we have previously mentioned, and arriving at Gravesend on Thursday, 17th of that month, his Highness accompanied the King, his father, thither the next morning, and during the whole stay of the King of Denmark frequently attended him, and at that King's departure, on the 11th August, was presented by him with his best fighting ship, which, with all her furniture, was worth not less than £25,000, together with a rapier valued at 2000 merks.—(*Pory, Stow, and Birch.*)

A splendid entertainment was give to King James, his son Prince Henry, and many of the nobility and Court, on 16th July 1607, by the Master and War-



dens of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The King was presented with a purse of gold by the Master, which was graciously received, and in return he stated that "he was himself free of another Company, but that the Prince, his eldest son, should become a Merehant Taylor," and that he should be a witness of the ceremony. Prince Henry then commanded one of his gentlemen and the clerk to require all the Lords then present, and request all of them that loved him, and were not free of other Companies, to be free of his Company, which was of course acceded to.

One of the earliest occasions on which we meet with the name of Henry Gib as attached to the household of Prince Henry is at the bottom of an extract in the Signet Docquet-Book in December 1606, which we give without hesitation, as it relates to Sir Peter Young, his uncle by marriage :—

December 1606. A lease in reversion for the term of thirty-one years, granted to Sir Peter Young, knight, of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the yearly value of £47, 12s. 5d., being part of the value of £200 or thereabouts granted him by letter of his Majesty's warrant. Subscribed by the Chancellor and Attorney of the said Duchy. Procured by Mr. Gib of his Highness's Bedehamber.

We next meet with the name of Henry Gib in connexion with the Prince in a letter from Adam

Newton, his tutor, to the Earl of Salisbury, dated Nonsueh, 1st September 1608. It is a long and beautifully written epistle, the first part of which is of the nature of a general preamble, the middle portion is what we now quote, whilst the third and last part relates to the widow of one Pickering (uncle to the wife of Newton), who solicits the wardship of her little son :—

“. . . His Highness (Prince Henry) desire for this bearer, Mr. Gib, is, that in respect he doth neither understand the nature nor the equity of his suit, your Lordship would be pleased to peruse it, and according as ye shall find it to be reasonable, to advise the party to go on or relinquish the same. His G. (for Grace) is not ignorant how glad men are to have suits put in their hands, and how impertinent and unreasonable they prove many times, and therefore is content his servants should follow this course in understanding your Lordship's opinion, before either himself or they should trouble his Majesty with them. If this course do not like your Lordship, we are ready to be advised. . . .

A. NEWTON.”

The nature of the suit we know not; it may have been some legal matter, from the expressions used; the Princee, however, is so far interested as it concerns one of his servants Gib, the bearer of the letter, and is willing to be advised or not in the circumstances. The Princee at this time was

fourteen years of age, and full of wisdom for his years.

Shortly before this, in July 1608, we meet with the following entry in the Signet Docquet-Book :—

July 1608. A pension of £200 by the year for James Young, Gentleman Usher to the Duke of York, and Henry Young, one of the Grooms in Ordinary to the Prince, during the life of Sir Peter Young, their father, at four usual feasts of the year quarterly to be paid. Procured *ut supra*.

Here we have a reference to another of the Grooms of the Prince's, Henry Young, whose elder brother James is Gentleman Usher to Charles, Duke of York. They were the two eldest sons of Sir Peter Young, and cousins-german to Henry Gib of the Prince's Bed-chamber. Both brothers we have already noticed in Chapter XXXI.

In January 1608-9 Henry Gib obtains the following grant, which we give verbatim from the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. iv.) It is one of the most remarkably expressed documents we have ever read, and to understand it properly one requires to calculate it on paper like an arithmetical problem. Although we give many curious and singular instruments in this work, we characterize this as differing from all the others, and unique in these pages. Sir Robert Carr, mentioned at its termination, is not him who became Earl of Somerset :—

January 1608-9. A grant unto Henry Gibb, Esq., one of the Grooms of the Prinee's Bedehamber, of all such goods, chattels, and debts as ought to come to his Majesty by the several outlawries of Henry Jackman and Thomas Kyvett, with proviso that he shall satisfy to the creditors of the said Kyvett, out of the goods and chattels of the said Kyvett, so much as the due debts of the said Kyvett do amount unto, and if the goods of Kyvett be sufficient to pay the debts of Kyvett, that then the said Mr. Gibb shall pay such persons as Kyvett shall appoint, out of the goods of the said Jackman, so much as the debts of Jackman due unto Kyvett do amount unto. And if Kyvett's debts be greater than can be satisfied out of Kyvett's goods, that then the said Mr. Gibb shall pay the residue of Kyvett's debts out of such and so much of the goods of Jackman as may satisfy the debt due by Jackman to Kyvett. And if the goods of Jackman be more than will suffice, together with the goods of Kyvett, to satisfy Kyvett's debts, that then Mr. Gibb shall pay to such persons as Kyvett shall appoint so much out of Jackman's goods as the debt owing by Jackman to Kyvett do amount unto,—the debt of Kyvett being first paid. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. By order from the Lord Treasurer-General by Sir Robert Carr.

Adam Newton, whose letter to Prinee Henry we have quoted, had been his tutor in Scotland for some years before the King's accession to the English crown, and enjoyed a pension. Many entries with his name

occur in the Treasurer's Accounts of Scotland, from which we select these as examples to show the position he held :—

December 1599. “Item, be his hienes preept to Mr. Adame Newtoun, preeptor to his maiesties darrest sone the prunce, for support of his charges, as the said preept with his aequittanee vpoun compt beiris, iij c. xxxiij li. vi s. viij d.

In November 1601 occurs another payment to Mr. Adam Newton, preeptor to the Prince, of £83, 6s. 8d. And of the same date—

“Item, to Mr. Adam Newtoun, preeptor to the prince (g), for his pensioun the terme eomptit, lxxxij li. vj s. viij d.”

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Henry created Prince of Wales, June 1610—Naturalization of Henry Gib by Parliament same month—Warrant to him for £176, 12s. 9d.—Library of the Prince—He slights the Countess of Essex—Yearly pensions to some of his household up to 1612—Removal of Mary Queen of Scots to Westminster Abbey this year—Illness of Prince Henry from typhoid fever—His death on 6th November 1612—Henry Gib a clerk of the Signet—Pension to him of £200 per annum, and he is made a Groom of the Bedchamber to King James.

PRINCE HENRY was created Prince of Wales with great pomp and ceremony at Westminster on 12th June 1610, a grand banquet being given at Whitehall, at which were present all the gentlemen of his household, including Henry Gib of his Bedchamber. Next day there was a “most glorious Mask” there, which was continued “till within half-an-hour of the Sun’s, not setting, but rising,” and on the third day was a grand “tilting-match, a gallant sea-fight, and many rare and excellent fireworks, which were seen by almost half-a-million of people.”—(Winwood’s *Memorials*.) To his new dignity the King added a handsome revenue, and a splendid retinue and family to attend his person at St. James’s Palace, now ordained to be the Prince’s Court. The house and manor of St. James’s, with their appurtenances, ex-

cept the park and the King's stables at the Mews, were granted to Princee Henry in 1610, and on his lamented death in 1612 they reverted to the Crown.

It was on 12th June 1610, the same day that Princee Henry was created Prince of Wales, that the first reading of a bill to naturalize Henry Gib, born in Seotland, took place in the House of Commons. It was read a second time on the 15th, was again before the House on 16th, and read a third time and passed on the 20th, when it was sent up to the Lords. We have obtained a copy of it from the original in the House of Lords, which we subjoin, as somewhat different from the proeedure adopted at the present day.

“ In all humblenes beseecheth your most exeellent Maiestie, your true, loyall, and faithfull subiect and servant, Henry Gibbe, Groome of the bedehamber to the most excellent Princee Henry, Princee of Wales, borne within your Highnes Kingdome of Seotland, and a Professor of the Religion here established; That it might please your Maiestie, at the humble Petition of your said Subieet, that it may be ordayned, enaeted, adiudged, and established, and be it enaeted, adiudged, and established by your Maiestie, with the assent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in this present Parlyament assembled, and by the authoritie of the same, That your said Subieet and every of his Children, whieh at any tyme hereafter shalbe borne within the Kingdomes of England and Seotland, or within any other of your

Highnes Realmes or Dominions, shalbe at all tymes and from tyme to tyme hereafter your Maiesties naturall and leige people and Subiects of this Realme of England. And shall and may be for ever hereafter adiudged, reputed, and taken in every respect, condition, and degree, and to all intents, constructions, and purposes as your Maiesties subiects, and as yf they were naturally borne within your Realme of England; And that your Highnes said Subieet and every of his Children borne as aforesaid shalbe from henceforth by the said authoritie inabled and adiudged able to all intents, constructions, and purposes, to demand, challenge, aske, have, and inioy any Manours, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and to make his and every of his and their resort and pedegree, as heyre or heyres to his or any of their Ancestours lineall or collaterall by reason of any diseent, remainder, reverter, right, or any other title or Conveyanee whatsoever, which after the first day of this present Session of Parliament shall descend, remain, revert, accrewe, come or growe unto your Maiesties said Subieet or any of his Children as aforesaid; And also to have and inioy all Manours, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments by way of purchase or guift of any person or persons; And also to prosecute, pursue, maintaine, avowe, iustifie, and defend, All and all maner of Aetions, sutes, eauses, and all other lawfull things whatsoever, to do as lawfully, franekly, fully, liberally, surely, and freely as if your Maiesties said subieet or any of his Children as aforesaid had been or were borne within this Realme

of England, or as any other your Maiesties Subieets borne within this Realme of England may lawfully in anywise doe ; Any Law, Aet, Statute, Provision, Custome, Ordinance, or other thing whatsoever had, made, done, promulged, proclaymed or provided to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.”—(7 *Jacobi I. No.* 44.)

On the 24th July 1610, Henry Gib, described in the Signet Docquet-Book as one of the Grooms of the Princees Highness’s Bedchamber, obtains the following Warrant for £176, 12s. 9d., in lieu of the fine of Sir George Gifford, which was granted to him, but afterwards remitted.—(*Warrant Book*, ii., James I., p. 168.) The Warrant is sufficiently explanatory in itself:—

“JAMES, etc.—To the Treasurer and under Treasurer of our Exchequer, greeting.—Whereas we did heretofore give unto Henry Gib, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to our dearest son Henry, Princee of Wales, such sums of money as were forfeited unto us by Sir George Gifford, knight, which said forfeitures we did since pardon and release unto the said Sir George before such time as the said Gib could receive the benefit of our said gift : And whereas the said Henry Gib, before our said pardon, hath been at great charges to recover the said forfeitures : We therefore will and require you, out of our treasure remaining in the receipt of our Exchequer, to pay or cause to be paid the sum of one hundred threeseore and sixteen pounds twelve shillings ninepence to

the said Henry Gib or his assigns, as of our free gift, without account, imprest, or other charge to be set upon him for the same, and, etc. Given under our Privy Seal, etc., the 24th of July in the eighth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the xliijd."

Prince Henry had great taste for the fine arts, and laid the foundation at Whitehall of that noble collection which his brother Charles completed, but which the unhappy occurrence of the civil wars was the means of dispersing throughout Europe. We learn from Birch that King James having purchased Lord Lumley's library, ordered it, at the suggestion of Mr. Newton, to be placed, together with that of his predecessors, in the Palace of St. James's, near the Prince's residence, for the use of his Highness; and Mr. Patrick Young (a cousin-german of Henry Gib), son of Sir Peter Young, His Majesty's tutor, was appointed Keeper of it, and continued in that office till near the execution of Charles I., between which period and that of the Restoration both the library and cabinet of medals, then belonging to it, suffered great depredations amidst the confusions of those unhappy times. From an account taken by Mr. Dury, 7th April 1652, there were 12,000 coins, of which 4000 only are said to have remained at the restoration of Charles II., who placed them in his own cabinet.

Of the Free Gifts from the Exchequer in the eighth year of the King's reign, 1610-11, we meet with the name of Henry Gib for £170; this may possibly be the same we have just noticed, although the actual amount is different.

Wilson tells the story of an occasion in the year 1612, when the Prince of Wales, who had then attained the age of puberty, slighted the Countess of Essex, which is too good to omit here:—

“For this Lady (the Countess of Essex) being taken with the growing *fortunes* of the Viscount *Rochester*, and grounding more hope upon him, than the uncertain and hopelesse love of the *Prince*, she cast her *Anchor* there; which the *Prince* soon discovered, and slighted her accordingly. For dancing one time among the *Ladies*, and her glove falling down, it was taken up and presented to him by one that thought he did him acceptable *service*; but the *Prince* refused to receive it, saying publickly, He would not have it, it is *stretcht* by another, meaning the *Viscount*: This was an aggravation of *hatred* betwixt the King's Son and the King's Friend.” (The italics are Wilson's.)

In Birch's Life of the Prince (p. 466) is a declaration of the yearly pensions granted by him upon the Treasurer from the time of his creation as Prince of Wales up to the 1st November 1612 (*Harl. MSS.*, vol. 7009), from which we extract these:—

Oct. 1612.	To Sir Tho. Erskine, Knt.,	£100	0	0
,,	To Robert Dallington, .	100	0	0
,,	To Henry Gibbe, Esq., .	140	0	0
,,	To Francis Godolphin, Esq.,	100	0	0
,,	To Ralph Clare, Esq., .	100	0	0
,,	To David Ramsay, Esq.,	140	0	0
,,	To John Sandilands, Esq.,	140	0	0
,,	To Tho. Burchmore, Esq.,	140	0	0
,,	To Tho. Davis, Esq., .	60	0	0
,,	To Tho. Trotter, Gent., .	40	0	0
,,	To Robert Young, Gent.,	40	0	0

We give these names because those four with £140 were the Grooms of the Prince's Bedchamber, the same who belonged to his household in 1603. Robert Young, at the bottom of the list, was a son of Sir Peter Young, the King's Almoner for Scotland.

It was during the year 1612 that the King caused the remains of his mother Mary Queen of Scots to be removed from Peterborough Cathedral to Westminster Abbey, where she was buried on October 8, with a torchlight funeral that passed through the City of London in the night-time. This was managed by Dr. Richard Neile, then Bishop of Lichfield, and afterwards Archbishop of York. We have seen the order under the King's hand in the Cathedral at Peterborough for this act of piety and affection, which is preserved in a glass frame upon one of the pillars, so that visitors may recollect that she was once there,

if now in the Abbey near her son, and her grandson Henry.

It was not long after this that the Elector Palatine of the Rhine arrived, on the 16th October, to marry the Princess Elizabeth, and death robbed the nation of the King's eldest son on the 6th November. It appears that the Prince was ill but a few days, and the fever so violent, "that the combat of nature in the strength of youth (being almost nineteen years of age) lasted not above five days."—(*Wilson*.) In *Nicholls' Progresses* it says he died on the twelfth day of his illness, which is more probable.

The physicians who attended him certified that the Prince died of a strong malignant fever, and taking into consideration the appearances found after death, upon which we are perfectly competent to form an opinion at the present day, we have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the disease was a severe attack of typhoid fever, which ran its course with extreme virulence and rapidity. In those days, unfortunately, medical science had not attained to that elevated position it has at the present time; there was in consequence no one with the capacity of Sir William Gull or Sir William Jenner to stay the progress of such a malady, as they did in the eldest son of Queen Victoria. In *Nicholls* it is curious to read the progress of the malady from day to day, and contrast it with that of the Prince of Wales in 1871; in some

respects the similarity is very great, and confirms the opinion that in both instances the disease was identical. What remarkable changes in the history of the world might not have been prevented had Prince Henry lived to succeed to the throne, for he possessed all the qualities to make an able, wise, good, and just king. Great was the grief of the nation at his loss, and still more so the Royal family, who would not even go into mourning to keep up a reminder of the loss of one so dear. His mother was so deeply afflicted that she could not witness the creation of his brother Charles as Prince of Wales for the same reason. He sleeps in Westminster Abbey, where he was buried on the 7th December 1612, in the midst of the people's tears and lamentations, and where his virtues are perpetuated and remembered by all who behold his tomb. Birch gives an elaborate account of his funeral, and a list of those who attended it, which included, among a multitude of other persons, his pages, gentlemen ushers, Grooms of the Privy Chamber, ordinary and extraordinary, and his Grooms of the Bedchamber. In the last would be Henry Gib.

With his death his household was scattered, but his ever faithful servant Henry Gib was immediately appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to King James, his father. It is possible a few weeks may have elapsed between the Prince's death and the appointment, because we find that Henry Gib is mentioned

in the following without any designation, which has simply the year 1613, without the precise date, which we are able to fix with tolerable accuracy as occurring between 6th November 1612, the date of the Prince's death, and 31st July 1613, when a pension of £200 per annum was conferred upon Henry Gib, who is then described as Groom of the Bedchamber to King James.

The following request (*State Papers, Domestic Series, James I.*, vol. lxxv. No. 78) on the part of the secretary and clerks of the Signet, of whom Henry Gib was one, for redress as to the lowness of the scale of fees in granting patents for Charter Warren, will not be found devoid of interest and information. It moreover varies from any of the numerous papers we have given in these pages. Henry Howard, therein mentioned, was a brother of the Countess of Essex. The words in italics are omissions in the original through a portion being worn away :—

“1613. There is a commission lately passed the Great Seal, directed to the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, and to certain other commissioners named, by Henry Howard and Henry Gibb, Esquires, authorizing them to compound with any his Highness's subjects (which shall desire the same) for grants to be made unto them of Charter Warren within their own lands.

“In this commission there is a clause that all such

grants of Letters Patent and the transferring of them being subscribed by any commissioners, shall pass immediately the Great Seal of England and the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster the same as any bill signed, signet, or privy seal, or other further warrant, with this proviso nevertheless, that for every patent which thus shall pass the said seals immediately as before said, there be paid to the clerk of the Signet and privy seal the sum of ten shillings unto the hand of the clerk of the hanaper.

“Now these grants of Charter Warren being mere perpetuities, and the fees belonging to the Signet of a perpetuity being by Statute £3, 6s. 8d., forty shillings whereof is due to the secretary, and the four nobles to the four clerks of the Signet, the above said clauses utterly cuts off the fees of the secretary, and must impair those of the Signet.

“That in consideration of the loss which Mr. Secretary and the clerks of the Signet are likely to sustain hereby, my Lord Chancellor may be pleased to give order that either such fees be paid to the clerk of the hanaper for the grants aforesaid, or any of them as are by Statute due or usually paid unto Mr. Secretary and the clerks of the Signet, or else that his Lordship will vouchsafe stay the passing the said grants at the Great Seal, until his Majesty's pleasure herein be fairly known.”

Henry Gib is not only rewarded for his services whilst attached to the Prince's household with a pension of £200 per annum, but at the same time is

made a Groom of the Bedchamber to King James, and we think from his subsequent history has much to do with the Privy Chamber, his name being so frequently connected with instruments emanating thence. We give the grant of a pension concerning him in full, as it is not very long, and as it bears the sign-manual of the King (vol. iii. No. 58). With it we bring this chapter to a conclusion.

“JAMES REX.

“James, by the grace of God, etc.—To all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting.—Know ye that we, in consideration of the good service done and to be done unto us by our trusty and well-beloved servant Henry Gibb, Esquire, one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, of our grace, especial certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, a certain annuity or pension of £200 of lawful money of England by the year unto the said Henry Gibb. To have, hold, perceive, and enjoy the said annuity or pension of £200 by the year to the said Henry Gibb and his assigns from the feast of the Birth of our Lord God last past before the date hereof for and during his natural life, out of the treasure of us, our heirs and successors, at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, by the hands of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of us, our heirs and successors there for the time being, at the four usual terms or feasts of the year, that is to say at

the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the Birth of our Lord God, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, by even and equal payments to be paid. Although express mention, etc. In witness whereof," etc.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Marriage of Princess Elizabeth, February 1613, to the Elector Palatine—Special mission of Henry Gib and others to the Low Countries, and warrant for the payment of their expenses in November—A free gift of £100 to him in the previous October—The rage for duelling—Threatened duel between Henry Howard and the Earl of Essex—Henry Gib sent by King James to Calais in September in time to stay it—Grant of lands in Yorkshire to Henry Gib in August, and gift of goods of Dr. Benjamin Davies in December 1614.

THE Princess Elizabeth, the only daughter of King James, was married on Valentine's Day, 14th February 1613, to Frederick v., Duke of Bavaria, Eleector Palatine of the Rhine, and subsequently King of Bohemia. The marriage was solemnized at Whitehall with a degree of sumptuousness verging upon Eastern splendour. The jewels worn by James and his Queen were said to be worth a million sterling. The City of London, by the hand of the Lord Mayor, presented the bride with a chain of Oriental pearls of great value. They left England the middle of April, and arrived at Flushing on the 29th, being accompanied by many persons of distinction, both ladies and gentlemen, as far as Heidelberg, including the Duke of Lennox, Earl of Arundel, Viscount Lisle, and Lord Harrington. They were handsomely entertained in their passage through the Low Countries. After seeing them com-

fortably settled at their own home, “the Nobility and Ladies of England returned home,” says Wilson, with the exception of Lord Harrington, who died by the way. Not very long after their return, King James commanded Sir Thomas Erskine, Henry Gib, and Henry May to proceed on a special mission to the Low Countries, but what the real object was we are left uninformed, although the following Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual for the payment of their expenses clearly enough tells us of their having fulfilled the King’s commands, whatever they were. At this time the horizon was peaceeful as relates to the Elector Palatine; we would infer therefore that the mission did not relate to him or his bride.

“JAMES R.

“James, by the grace of God, etc.—To our Commissioners for the office of our high Treasurer of England, greeting.—Whereas we are pleased to allow unto our servants Sir Thomas Erskine, Knight, Henry Gibb, Esquire, one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, and Henry May, Esquire, Groom of our Privy Chamber, the sum of £50 the peece for their charges in going into the Low Countries, being lately sent thither at our commandment: Wherefore we will and command you that, out of our treasure in the receipt of our Exchequer remaining, you pay or cause to be paid unto the said Sir Thomas Erskine, Henry Gibb, and Henry May, or to their assigns, the sum of £150 for their charges aforesaid. The same to be taken to

them as of our free gift and reward, without account, impress, or other charge to be set upon them or any of them for the same. And these our letters, etc. Given, etc., 18 November 1613.”—(*Sign-Man. Jac. I.*, vol. iii. No. 95.)

Shortly before the date of the foregoing Warrant we meet with the following notice of another in the Signet Doequet-Book, dated a month earlier. Whether it in any way relates to the same thing we are unable to say, we infer it does not, and we are inclined to think it is for Henry Gib's activity in going to Calais in such good time as to stay the duel between the Earl of Essex and Mr. Henry Howard, which we will presently notice.

October 1613. A Warrant to the Commissioners for the Treasury to pay to Henry Gibb, Groom of the Bedchamber, the sum of one hundred pounds as of his Majesty's free gift. Procured by Sir Thomas Lake.

The Rage for Duelling.—The number of duels that occurred in the reign of James was something extraordinary, and many instances are related by different historians. Among some of the more remarkable may be mentioned that between Sir Hatton Cheek, in command of the army of the Netherlands, in 1609, and his subordinate captain, Sir Thomas Ditton; another, between Sir Thomas Compton, a quiet inoffensive gentleman, and a noted braggart, Captain Bird, whom

he nobly punished ; a third and terrible one, between Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Sir Edward Saekville, in 1613, full of horror, that makes one shudder at the recital thereof. Sir James Stuart, one of the King's blood, and Sir George Wharton, took the field and fell together by each other's hand.

In Nicholls' Progresses of King James we meet with a letter (vol. ii. p. 675) from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated 9th September 1613, referring chiefly to the multiplicity of duels, from which we take the following :—

“ But that which most men listen after, is what will fall out twixt the Earl of Essex and Mr. Henry Howard, who is challenged and called to account by the Earl for certain disagreeable speeches of him. They are both gotten over ; the Earl from Milford Haven, the other from Harwich, with each of them two seconds. The Earl hath his brother and one Capt. Owseley, or rather, as most affirm, Sir Thomas Beaumont, engaged in the quarrel ; Mr. Howard hath one Mr. Bull and Huntington Colby, esteemed and very valiant gentlemen. The last news of them was, that the Earl was at Calais, and the other in Zealand. The King hath sent a post to Calais to the Governor to stay them, or either of them ; and young Gib of the Bedchamber is sent with commandment from the King to them both if he come in time.”

The same story is repeated in vol. ii. (p. 250) of Hon. W. D. Devereux' *Lives and Letters of the Earls*

of *Essex*, published in 1853, wherein is mentioned that young Gib of the Bedehamber is sent over to Calais by King James to stay the duel between the Earl of Essex and Mr. Henry Howard, he being the bearer of a post to the Governor to that effect.

To go into an explanation of this duel we should require to enter into a history of the Earl and Countess of Somerset, of which we shall have something to say in the next chapter. But Nicholls remarks that the "disgraceful speeches" of the Earl had reference to the most disgraceful conduct of his Countess, Howard's sister. The absence of the Earl abroad gave full opportunity, if at other times it was wanted, for Somerset's (then Viscount Rochester) advances to the Countess. We may remark ourselves that the Countess of Essex and her brother Mr. Henry Howard, above mentioned, were children of the Earl of Suffolk (Lord Thomas Howard), and therefore grandchildren of the Duke of Norfolk, "whose connexion with the history of Mary has given so tender an interest to all of his name." His brother, Lord Henry Howard, was made Earl of Northampton in 1603, at the same time that he was made Earl of Suffolk.

In a subsequent letter of Mr. Chamberlain's, dated October 14, we learn that the quarrel to which we have referred between Howard and the Earl of Essex was compounded and taken up by the King himself, and through his trusty messenger Henry Gib it was

amicably settled. Fortunate would it have been had many of the other duels, between many most worthy and excellent men, thus have become arrested, before the lives of one or both were sacrificed without the slightest rhyme or reason therefor.

We have reason to believe that Henry Howard, who was to have fought this duel, was a Groom of the Bedchamber, and the same person we have mentioned towards the end of the last chapter who was associated with Henry Gib in the commission in which they were authorized to compound for grants made unto them for Charter Warren. This of itself would be a strong inducement to the latter to use his utmost endeavours to stay a duel which might sacrifice the life of a friend, independently of its urgency through the anxiety of the King. In a list of patentees in the year 1620, we find Henry Gib and Henry Howard (no doubt the same person) for free warrens and parks. This occurs among the addenda to the State Papers, Domestic, 1580-1625 (p. 631). They are therefore entitled to particular consideration, as the first persons who ever advocated the establishment of both warrens and parks to be thrown open to the public.

In the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vi.) we find the record of a grant to Henry Gib, as follows, which likewise occurs among the State Papers :—

Aug. 11, 1614. A grant to Henry Gibb of his

Majesty's Bedchamber, and to his heirs, of certain lands forfeited to his Majesty by the attainder of William Stillington, in the county of York, convicted in a praemunire for refusing the oath of allegiance. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General. Signified to be his Majesty's pleasure by Sir Thomas Lake.

A record of this occurs among the Patent Rolls, anno 12 James I., Part 3, No. 10.

In the same volume of the Signet Docquet-Book we meet with the following in

December 1614. A gift from his Majesty to Henry Gibb, Esq., his Majesty's servant, of the personal estate of Dr. Benjamin Davies (lately deceased), forfeited to his Majesty in respect of his disloyalty by withdrawing himself from his Majesty's obedience. With proviso that Mr. Gibb shall give to the said Davies's sisters such consideration towards their maintenance as by the Court of Exchequer shall be thought fit. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Secretary Winwood.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Earl of Somerset, his history and trial for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury—Henry Gib hands Lumsden's relation to the King concerning Weston, and Sir Francis Bacon's remarks thereon in his speech in the Star Chamber—Conviction of all concerned—Death of the Confederates, and ultimate pardon of the Earl and Countess—Henry Gib is the bearer of an offensive message from Somerset when Lord Chamberlain, and his disgrace for burning letters and papers before his trial in 1616—Explanation thereof—Various grants to Henry Gib in 1616 and 1617.

THE rise and fall of Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, in the reign of King James, have been descanted upon so fully by all writers of English history, that it would be a needless repetition to go over the same ground in these pages. Henry Gib of the Bedchamber saw as much of him, probably, as any one about the Court; and as his name is mentioned as conveying a statement to the King during the trial of the associates of Somerset and his Countess in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and is particularly referred to in Sir Francis Bacon's speech in the Star-Chamber, we shall give a brief outline of Somerset's career.

He came of good parentage, for he was the third son of Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst,¹ a well-known Scottish Border chieftain, who had ever been a faith-

¹ There is a curious Precept in the Appendix, No. 43, in which Sir Thomas is mentioned, of the date of 1574.

ful friend to the King when in Scotland. When a boy he was one of the twelve pages who waited upon the King towards the close of his Scottish reign. These were changed to footmen when James ascended the English throne. He is the only one, however, who appears in the Treasurer's Accounts described as a page of honour, and large sums are paid for his liveries, *e.g.*—

December 1598. "Item, be his hienes precept to Robert Ker, pcaige of honour, to be him ane stand of claithis and furnitour thairto, as followis."

Then occurs a list of sundries in twenty-one items.

In October 1599 he has sundries to the amount of £26, 14s. ; in January 1600, thirty items, amounting to £155, 14s. 4d. ; and thereafter whole pages are devoted to his requirements up to May 1603. He seems to have been the only page who was thus specially cared for.

It was in 1608 that he again came under the notice of James, through the accident of breaking his leg on being thrown off his horse almost at the King's feet ; and as he manifested much interest and concern in him, thenceforward he became a favourite, chiefly due to his handsome features and gentle demeanour. The King taught him Latin every morning, and he fully possessed the King's favour in February 1609, during which year we are told he received from him a grant of the forfeited estate of Sir Walter Raleigh. In

March 1611, two years after, he was created Viscount Rochester; and although it is supposed a great many grants and gifts were made to him by James, it was not so, for his first *free gift*, in the early part of 1611, was £500; the second, towards the close of the year, £5000, and a third of £15,000 appears in the roll for 1612, but no others after this.—(*Chambers.*) His chief emoluments arose from sums given to him by applicants for royal favour.

On the death of the Earl of Salisbury in 1612, he succeeded him as Secretary of State; and it was about this time that the shocking story occurred of Rochester and the Countess of Essex. To speak in the mildest terms, a mutual attachment was formed between the parties, and a divorce was brought about between the Earl and Countess of Essex, who had never lived together since their marriage in boy and girlhood. This was done by the Bishops at the order of the King, and it may be related, to the credit of Abbot, the puritanical Archbishop of Canterbury, that he was the only judge who was reluctant to assent to it. Sir Thomas Overbury, an attendant on the person of Rochester, strongly dissuaded him from the course he was pursuing, and as the latter was so imprudent as to tell the Countess that his servant endeavoured to obstruct their loves, they determined to get rid of him. The King's resentment was excited against Overbury, and he was conveyed to the Tower.

There he was slowly poisoned by the administration of white precipitate—a salt of mercury resembling ordinary flour—and died on September 15, 1613.

Rochester and the Countess were married with great splendour on the 26th December following, and the King created him Earl of Somerset, so that her rank should not be lessened by the marriage. When the Earl of Suffolk was promoted to the office of Lord Treasurer in July 1614, his son-in-law, Somerset, was made Lord Chamberlain by the King. This was not acceptable to the Queen, who, as well as her son Charles, had an antipathy to him, and she became the head of a faction against him, in which she was assisted by Sir Ralph Winwood, the new Secretary of State.

A month after this Somerset's popularity with the King commenced to decline, for he had seen George Villiers, a young man of youth and beautiful exterior, who gradually exerted such an influence, aided by many who hated Somerset, that he was knighted in the Queen's bedchamber by the King, on 23d April 1615, and a pension of £1000 a year conferred upon him, as well as being made a Gentleman of his own Bedchamber the next day.

Somerset, foreseeing his fall, obtained a pardon from the King for all past offences, which was signed by his hand, but intercepted before it could be sealed. He was denounced to the King for Overbury's murder

in August 1615, and was arrested, as well as the Countess, and all the inferior agents were at once brought to trial. Of these last we shall speak first.

Weston was the person who had been the keeper of Overbury's prison, and had superintended his murder from the first. At his trial he refused to say a word, until the heinousness of his crime was laid open to him by Dr. King, the Bishop of London, when he not only confessed everything, but exposed the whole of his confederates, so well told by Wilson in his *History*, in the quaint language of the time. Then we meet with the following paragraph, wherein the name of Henry Gib appears, which we give without alteration :—

“ But in the mean time, between *Westons* standing mute, and his Triall, one *Lumsden*, a Scotchman, took upon him to make a false and *libellous Relation* of the businesse, and delivers it to *Henry Gib* of the Bed-Chamber, to be put into the Kings hand ; in which Writing he falsifies and perverts all that was done the first day of *Westons* Arraignment, turning the edge of his imputations upon the Lord chief Justice *Cook*: which Bolt was boldly shot by him, but it was thought not to come out of his own Quiver ; and it lighted into an ill hand for him, for the King discovered it, and left him an open Mark to that *Justice* he had tradueed.”

Weston was the first to suffer death, and was

accompanied to Tyburn by Sir John Hollis (afterwards Earl of Clare) and Sir John Wentworth, both friends of Somerset, who urged him to deny all ; but “ Weston’s soul being prepared for Death, resisted their temptations, sealing penitently the Truth of his Confession with his last gasp.”

For their conduct in thus endeavouring to pervert justice, Hollis, Wentworth, and Lumsden were brought before the Star-Chamber, when Sir Francis Bacon made a long speech against them, which is given in full in Wilson. In that part of it referring to Lumsden, he dwells upon the “ most odious and libellous *Relation*, containing as many untruths as lines, sets it down in writing with his own hand, and delivers it to one of the Bedehamber (Henry Gib) to be put into the King’s hands, falsifying all that was done the first day of Weston’s arraignment.”

He subsequently continues :—

“ Now for the person of Master *Lumsden*. I know he is a *Scotch* Gentleman, and thereby more ignorant of our *Lawes* : but I cannot tell whether this doth extenuate his fault, or increase it ; for as it may extenuate it in respect of *ignorance*, so it doth aggravate it much in respect of *presumption*, to meddle in that he understood not, unlesse some other mans cunning wrought upon this mans boldnesse. The infusion of a *slander* into a Kings Ear, is of all forms of *libels*, and *slanders*, the worst.”

The ultimate result was a fine and imprisonment upon the three persons named.

The next person to suffer death was Mrs. Turner, an accomplice of the Countess. She was a young and beautiful widow of a physician, with a family of children. Sir Jervis Elwes, the Lieutenant of the Tower, shared the same fate on Tower Hill, for his connivance in the tragedy. And lastly, the apothecary Franklin, who furnished the poison.

Somerset and his Countess were not arraigned until May 1616, as in a letter from Goring to Carleton, and likewise in one from Chamberlain to Carleton, and both were condemned. After an imprisonment of some time in the Tower, where she was delivered of a daughter, who ultimately became Countess of Bedford, and ancestress of the Russells, the King pardoned them; they were then set at liberty and retired into obscurity. She died some years after of prolapsus of the womb (not an uncommon affection), which turned to mortification, and if its treatment had been then understood as it is now, she might have outlived her husband. He survived till July 1645, being then almost forgotten.

Had Somerset not yielded to the temptations of such a beautiful creature as the Countess of Essex, he might have become a great statesman, and his memory would have been honoured and respected. But fate willed it otherwise, and he was feared when he held

the reins of power, and had raised up many enemies. He was certainly not popular with the Queen, else she would not have condescended to lend her assistance in permitting Villiers to be knighted in her bedchamber with the sword of her favourite son Charles, on 23d April 1615, as we have already stated.

Somerset still retained the office of Lord Chamberlain until the month of August 1615, when he was denounced to the King, and shortly after arrested. This we mention particularly, because it explains the following, which occurs in a letter from Mr. John Chamberlain, dated from London, 20th July 1615, addressed to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at Venice :—

“ . . . Young Gibb of the Bedchamber is willed to absent himself, which is taken for an ill sign and cross-blow to somebody else ; all the reason I can hear is for carrying a scandalous message, and some say a letter, to Mrs. Murray of the Queen’s Bedchamber from the Lord Chamberlain. . . . ”

Henry Gib is the person here mentioned, who was the bearer of the letter or the message. If the latter, and an offensive one, his disgrace for the time can be accounted for, and Somerset (the Lord Chamberlain) may not have been in the best state of mind from what had occurred to his rival Villiers a few weeks before. Indeed, when Villiers was made a Gentleman of the King’s own Bedchamber, Somerset used every

entreaty to have him made only a Groom. Even had it been a letter that was conveyed, of which the contents were unknown to Henry Gib, his disgrace was perhaps intended to punish the writer of it.

In the following year, in the month of April, we meet with two letters from Chamberlain to Carleton (preserved among the State Papers), then ambassador at the Hague, from which we make these extracts. In the one dated April 28, 1616, occurs this :—

“ . . . Sir Robert Carr and Mr. Gib have been examined and confined to their chamber, but freed again.”

In the other, dated April 30, 1616, two days after, occurs :—

“ . . . Sir Robert Carr (near about the Princee) and Gibb of the Bedchamber were examined the last week about earrying away and burning of papers and letters, and were restrained to Sir James Fullerton (who is lately married to the Lady Kintor), but I hear Sir Robert Carr hath found means to be enlarged, whatsoever becomes of Gibb. The arraignment is now certainly set down to hold the Wednesday and Thursday after the term, and letters are sent out to summon the Lords. . . .”

The period at which these letters and papers were burnt and taken away gives a sort of a clue to the reason thereof. Sir Robert Carr was a near kinsman of Somerset's, a eousin, being descended from Sir

Andrew Kerr of Ferniehurst in Roxburghshire, and was the direct ancestor of the present noble family of Lothian. At this time he was one of the ordinary Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and had been so since the King's accession. He was banished from Court in 1619, through unfortunately killing his antagonist in a duel, but on the accession of Charles I. in 1625, he was promoted to be a Lord of the Bedchamber, and in 1633 was raised to the peerage, by the titles of Earl of Anerum and Lord Kerr of Nisbet. He was, moreover, a learned poet as well as an accomplished courtier. All this we think it necessary to mention, for he was a man of great respectability and integrity at the Court of King James. The intimate acquaintance between the Kerrs and Gibs in Scotland, and indeed distant relationship—for a branch of the Kerrs had married into the Carribber family of Gib,—may explain the co-operation of Sir Robert Kerr and Henry Gib in getting rid of some of the papers referred to. These, we believe, related to Somerset, and might have been used to his disadvantage in his coming trial in the succeeding month of May. In all probability he requested this favour at the hands of his kinsman, and he was not unwilling to oblige him in his extremity. We can see no other way of explaining the circumstance, but our opinion is most strongly favoured by the dates which almost tell their own story. In Somerset's trial no letters were

brought forward in evidence against him, but a multitude were against the Countess, addressed to a pretended magician—a Doctor Forman, a reputed conjuror, a species of spirit-rapper of the times, living at Lambeth, with a lot of puppets made of wax and lead, used in the course of his secret manifestations.

However, nothing further came of the burning of the letters and papers, and both the parties concerned in it shortly after resumed their usual place at Court. We should not forget at the same time the near relationship between John Gib, the oldest servant of the King and Henry Gib, which probably counted for something in the restoration to favour of the latter, for the King paid as much respect and attention to the counsels of John Gib as to any one about his Court.

In the Signet Docquet-Book we meet with the following grant in July 1616 :—

A grant to Henry Gibb, Esq., at the nomination of John Gibb, Esq. (his father), and his heirs, in fee-farm, of the piece of ground in the Isle of Wight called Brading, reserving to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the yearly rent of £20, with proviso that no person be debarred from his right or use of common there formerly had. Procured by Mr. John Gibb upon signification of his Majesty's pleasure by the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Subscribed for by Mr. Solicitor-General.

A more detailed notice of the grant occurs in the

same Register, in the following March, 1617, which we likewise give here :—

A grant to Henry Gibb, Esq., and his heirs, for the benefit of John Gibb, Esq. (his father), his Majesty's ancient servant, of Brading Haven, in the Isle of Wight, and of all ground or soil pareel or reputed pareel of the said haven. There is reserved to his Majesty a tenure in soecage, and a yearly rent of £20, and his Majesty doth likewise grant him all rents and mean profits of the said lands, incurred to his Majesty since the beginning of the first year of his Majesty's reign, with power to sue, release, or compound for the same. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General Pratt. Procured by Mr. Seeretary Lake.

The grant itself we have already notieed in the History of Sir John Gib of Knock, and shall say nothing further about it here, beyond giving the following entry four years afterwards in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.), which would seem to close Henry Gib's connexion with it :—

July 1621. A Warrant to the Exehequer to discharge Henry Gibb of certain arrearages of rent and Nomine pene, amounting to £108, incurred before Michaelmas last upon letters patent granted to him of a parcel of ground in the Isle of Wight, ealled Brading Haven, which he hath lately surrendered. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Signified to be your (*sic*) Majesty's pleasure under his sign-manual.

In the Signet Doequet-Book again, in March 1617,

we meet with the following grant of a debt of £2000 to Henry Gibb, which explains itself, and upon which we have no remark to make :—

March 1617. A grant to Henry Gibb, Esq., of a debt of £2000 due to his Majesty in the first year of his reign for one year's rent referred upon the form of pre-emption of Tynn, granted by the late Queen to Thomas E. Brigham and Humphrey Weymes, who are both long since dead, and made one Michael Haydon executor, who for satisfaction of that debt assigned over to his Majesty a bond wherein Pire ap Votherch, John Phillips, and others, stood bound to the said Haydon for payment of £1650 at a day long since past, whereof no benefit at all hath yet come to his Majesty, which said bond his Majesty doth hereby grant to the said Henry Gibb for the better recovery of the said £2000, with such clauses as are usual in such case. By order from Sir Sidney Montague, and subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

As the following petition relates to the foregoing grant under the date of 1618, we give it in this place, and it is equally as explanatory as the language of the grant itself :—

“To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

“The humble Petition of HENRY GIBB, one of the Grooms of your Majesty's Bedchamber :

“Showeth that whereas it pleased your most gracious Majesty, by your letters patent dated the

6th of March in the xvth year of your Majesty's reign, to grant unto your petitioner a bond of £3000 of one Robert Rotherch, Richard Phillips, John Phillips, and Thomas Phillips, assigned over to your Majesty by one Michael Haydon for a just debt by him owing to your Majesty : And whereas the said Rotherch and Phillips intending composition with your petitioner for the said debt :

“ So it is, may it please your Majesty that for want of express words to the said patent, and the non-restraint of the Barons of your Majesty's Exchequer now in town, your petitioner cannot take up the said bonds to quit discharge to the said debtors :

“ And therefore he most humbly beseecheth your royal Majesty to vouchsafe him your Privy Seal to the Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor, Under-Treasurer, Chamberlains, Barons, Remembrancer or his deputy, and other officers and ministers of your Majesty's Exchequer, who shall have the eustody of the said bond to deliver it to your petitioner. And, as in duty bound, he shall ever pray for your Majesty's long and happy reign.”

We conclude the present chapter with the following petition from Henry Gib to the King, March 16, 1617, among the State Papers (*Domestic, James I.*, vol. xe. No. 124) :—

“ *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,*

“ The humble Petition of HENRY GIBB,

“ Who sheweth that whereas Sir Thomas Roberts

and Robert Sheppard being so purchased the manor of Cheyne Court, in Kent, of one Byrd, and because the said manor was holden of your Majesty *in capite*, plotted among themselves not to purchase the same in their own name, but did purchase it in the name of one Henley, of purpose to defraud and deceive your Majesty of a wardship and lynyery (if any should happen). Henley, about the beginning of your Majesty's reign of this realm of England, died, and left his son and heir (now Sir Thomas Henley) under age, who having other land holden of your Majesty for which he was found in ward, it was contrived between him, the said Sir Thomas Henley, and Roberts and Sheppard, that he should omit and leave the said manor of Cheyne Court out of his office and lynyery, which he did, and yet became bound to your Majesty's use in a recognisance or obligation taken by the Master and Constable of the Court of Ward, that all the land whereof his father died seised were duly and truly found in the said office and lynyery, and that none of them were omitted. The said Roberts and Sheppard giving him, the said Sir Thomas Henley, collateral security to save him harmless against your Majesty, if ever after he should be called in question for the forfeiture of his said recognisance or obligation.

“Now, because it plainly appeareth that all this was plotted and contrived between the parties aforesaid, of purpose to defraud, cozen, and deceive your Majesty of the profit and revenue of Cheyne Court, which is worth £400 per annum at the least, and be-

cause Sir Thomas Henley did, contrary to truth and his own knowledge, enter into the foresaid recognisance or obligation which, *ipso facto*, became forfeited, he having security from Roberts and Sheppard to be saved harmless therefrom: May it please your most excellent Majesty to bestow the forfeiture of the said obligation or recognisance upon your humble petitioner. And he will ever pray, as in duty," etc.

A reference at the side is as follows :—

"THE COURT AT WHITEHALL, 16 March 1616(-17).

" His Majesty's pleasure is, that the Lord Viscount Wallingford should call Sir Thomas Henley before him, and examine him of the particulars contained in the petition. And if it shall appear that the recognisance within mentioned is forfeited to his Majesty, then is his Lordship to give present order that the petitioner may proceed to recover the forfeiture thereof, upon whom his Majesty hath been pleased to bestow.

PAYRE WINWOOD."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Grant to Henry Gib of fee-farm rent of £715, 11s. out of lands of Lord Paget in 1620—Grant of reversion relating to same in August, and of fee-farm rent out of manor of Ivor, Bucks, in November 1622—Their surrender in 1623 for other rents of same value—Pension to Henry Gib and Anna his wife, of £200 out of Court of Wards, December 1620—Grant to him of two fines of £1000 each, in February 1621—Letter from Locke to Carleton, has let his house to Henry Gib, October 1621—Grant to him of four recognizances of £600 each, February 1622—Letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, July 1622—One from Lumsden to Conway, April 1623—Minutes of Conway to Henry Gib, etc., February and March 1625.

THE present chapter consists of a general notice of various grants, letters, and other communications preserved among the State Papers, which illustrate somewhat the history of Henry Gib during the remainder of the reign of King James; and the first is a grant, in May 1619, of a messuage called Ashley House, and divers land in Walton, in the county of Surrey. With regard to this, we have devoted a chapter to it alone (xxxix.), and to what the grant ultimately led to, and therefore will say nothing further relating to it here.

In the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.) occurs the following record of the grant of a fee-farm rent to Henry Gib, which had been surrendered by the Earl

of Somerset, with the mention of other circumstances in consideration thereof :—

May 1620. A grant to Henry Gibb, Esq., and his heirs, of a fee-farm rent of £715, 11s., issuing and yearly payable out of sundry of the lands of the Lord Paget, charged before the Auditor of the county of Middlesex. Mr. Attorney having taken surrender, as well of the Earl of Somerset and his patentees of £6000 out of the issues of the fee-farm rents which his Majesty was pleased to grant unto him ; as also a surrender from Mr. Gibb, of sundry pensions and allowanees granted him by his Majesty, amounting in the whole to £350 per annum. There is reserved a yearly rent of 40s. to the Crown ; together with a tenure in soeage as of the manor of East Greenwich, according to a certificate made to Mr. Chaneellor of the Exehequer by the Master and Council of the Court of Wards. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General, by order from Mr. Chancellor of the Exehequer. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

Some two years after we meet with the following notice of a Letter of Warrant, in the same volume of the Signet Docquet-Book, relating more or less to the same subject, which we give as it oeeurs :—

August 1622. A Letter of Warrant to the Lord Treasurer to cause a particular to be made of a fee-farm rent of £91, 5s., and thereupon to give order to Mr. Attorney-General to prepare a book for his Majesty's signature, for the passing of a grant of the

reversion of the said rent to Henry Gibb (one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber) and to his heirs, which rent was formerly reserved to the Crown, but not payable till after the decease of the Lady Katherine Paget. By order from Sir Sidney Montague. Dated at Windsor, the 28th of August 1622. Procured by Mr. Gibb. (*Note*.—"Amicus Curiae" is in the margin in place of the usual fee of 6s. 8d.)

The Warrant itself, of the same date, is as follows, from vol. cxxxii. of the State Papers (*Domestic*), James I., No. 115, 28th August 1622 :—

A Letter of Warrant to the Lord Treasurer to cause a particular to be made of a fee-farm rent of £91, 5s. 0½d. And thereupon to give order to Mr. Attorney-General to prepare a book for his Majesty's signature, for the passing of a grant of the reversion of the said rent to Henry Gibb, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and his heirs; which said fee-farm rent was reserved formerly to the Crown, but not payable till after the decease of the Lady Katherine Paget. By order from Sir Sidney Montague.

In the month of November following, 1622, a still further grant to Henry Gibb is made in the following terms in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vii.) :—

November 1622. A grant unto Henry Gibb, Esquire, his Majesty's servant, and to his heirs, of a fee-farm rent of £91, 5s. 6d., reserved to the Crown after the decease of the Lady Katherine Paget,

out of the manor and rectory of Ever (*alias* Ivor, Bueks; see Patent Roll, 20 Jac. I. Part I.), and other lands granted by the late Queen Elizabeth to the now Lord Paget. By order of the Lord Treasurer. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General.

After remaining the property of Henry Gib, he surrenders it, in April 1623, as we are told by the record of this entry in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.), for other rents of the same value:—

April 1623. A Warrant to the Lord Treasurer to give order, as well for taking surrender to his Majesty of Mr. Henry Gibb, Groom of the Privy Chamber, of a fee-farm rent of £715, 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., which his Majesty formerly granted him and his heirs, paying 40s. per annum to the Crown. As also for granting unto him, or such as he shall nominate, and their heirs, other rent, to the yearly value of £713, 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., together with the tenures in soecage, whereby he may be enabled to recover the said rent. By direction from the Lord Treasurer, upon reference to him from his Majesty. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

The four following entries, the two first of which we take from the Calendar of State Papers, 1623-1625, illustrate the exchange made by Henry Gib for other fee-farm rents, on surrender of what has been just described. The two first occur in July 1623, and the two last in March 1624. We have appended to each the special references where the originals are to

be found among the State Papers. Somewhat differently expressed, the two first likewise occur in the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.), and do not call for any special remark at our hands, as we think they sufficiently explain themselves. The Thomas Gibbs mentioned is no relation of Henry Gib or his family.

Westminster, July 28, 1623. Declaration of the King's pleasure to grant to Thos. Gibbs and Laurenee Whittaker fee-farm rents reserved out of manors and lands in Cos. York, Kent, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Cornwall, and Notts, value £342, 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., in part of the grant to Henry Gibb of lands, value £715, 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., on surrender of a grant of like value, notwithstanding the absence of the certificate from Council required by the indenture of annexation to the Crown.—(*Sign-Manual, James I.*, vol. xv. No. 55.)

Westminster, July 28, 1623. Grant to Thomas Gibbs and Laurenee Whittaker of fee-farm rents reserved on lands, manors, etc., in Cos. Somerset, Devon, York, Kent, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Northampton, Cornwall, Wilts, Notts, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, total value £567, 16s. 3d. per annum, in lieu of a grant to Henry Gibb of lands, value £713, 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., in lieu of lands, value £715, 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., surrendered by him. Latin.—(*Sign-Manual, Jac. I.*, vol. xv. No. 56. *This contains all the lands mentioned in the preceding declaration, with many additions.*)

Westminster, March 6, 1624. A Declaration from

his Majesty expressing his royal pleasure to grant unto Thomas Gibbes and Laurence Whitaker, Esquires, and their heirs, the fee-farm rent of the Manor of Middlesowey, in the county of Somerset, being £81, 1s. 3d., and the rents of other lands within the Manor of Wellington, in the same county, being £68, 10s. 0½d., contained within the indenture of annexation of lands to the Crown, notwithstanding his Majesty hath not received certificate from the Clerk of the Council as in the same indenture is prescribed. His Majesty's pleasure signified by Sir Ralph Freeman. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General and procured by Mr. Gibb of the Bedchamber.—(*Sign-Manual, James I.*, vol. xv. No. 74. Latin.)

Westminster, March 6, 1624. A grant unto Thomas Gibbes and Laurence Whittaker, Esquires, and their heirs, of the fee-farm rent of the Manor of Middlesowey, in the county of Somerset, and other fee-farm rent of other lands in the same county, and in the county of Devon, amounting to £163, 1s. 11½d. per annum, and is as well in satisfaction of the value of £713, 0s. 11½d. per annum, appointed to be passed to Mr. Henry Gibb, of which value there is passed £712, 18s. 2½d. in lieu of one entire fee-farm rent of the like value issuing out of the Lord Paget's lands by Mr. Gibb, surrendered to his Majesty; as also in satisfaction of certain fee-farm rent amounting to £18 per annum, lately surrendered to his Majesty by the patentees for the Earl of Somerset of the rent heretofore granted to him by his Majesty. Subscribed

for by Mr. Attorney-General. By order from the Lord Treasurer. Procured by Mr. Gibb of the Bed-chamber.—(*Ibid.* No. 75.)

We shall now revert back in our dates to December 1620, when a record appears in vol. vii. of the Signet Docquet-Book of—

A pension of £200 per annum granted unto Henry Gibb, Esq., and Anna, his wife, during their lives, and the longer liver of them, out of the Court of Wards and Liveries. Subscribed by Mr. Solicitor-General. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

On reference to the original among the *Privy Seals*, 18th James I. (*Chapter-House*), No. 3, we found the date was the 20th December, but did not gather anything of importance to introduce into this place. It consisted of twenty-one long lines in Latin. Respecting this pension we shall have occasion to make some remarks in a later chapter in the troublous and anxious times of the reign of King Charles.

In the same volume of the Signet Docquet-Book we meet with this grant :—

February 1620-21. A grant to Henry Gibb, Esquire, of two fines of £1000 a piece, imposed upon William Meggs and Richard Bowdler in the Court of Chancery, for their disobedience and standing in contempt against the decree of that Court, with reservation nevertheless of power of mitigation to the Lord Chancellor upon submission and conformity of the parties,

or other just cause. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General upon direction from the Lord Chaneellor upon reference from your (*sic*) Majesty.

The above also occurs in the *Grant-Book, James I.*, p. 321, 13th February 1621, where it is more briefly given.

The following letter from Loeke to Carleton we take from vol. exxiii. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series, James I.*) Sir Francis Goodwin is the person named therein, and we believe the house was in St. Martin's Lane :—

“RIGHT HONOURABLE, my humble duty remembered, —Mr. Gibb hath now seen your Lordship's house, and liketh it so well that he will give £60 per annum for it, but no more. I told him that it was never let under £70, and what is abated you give. And since your Lordship leaveth it to him to make the price, I have given consent that he shall enter from Michaelmas; he is content that Sir Fr. Goodwin shall enjoy what he had before, and taketh it for a year. I have sufficiently made him know (and shall do more) that it should not have gone under £70, but that your Lordship gave me warrant to him only. It seemeth that he intended not to bring much company, for he said of himself that if your Lordship should come up on any occasion that he thought there would be room enough for you both. Thus I rest, your Lordship's humble servant,

TH. LOCKE.

“ 3 Octo. 1621.”

In February of the next year, 1622, we meet with a grant to Henry Gibb of four recognisances of £600 each, as described in the following extract from the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vii.) :—

February 1621-2. A grant to Henry Gibb, his Majesty's servant, of the benefit of four recognisances of £600 a piece, two of them forfeited by Thomas, Lord Henry, and the other two by the Lord Fitzwilliam, Barons of Ireland, for not purchasing there such proportion of land and in such time as by the conditions of the recognisance was required. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. By direction under his Majesty's Sign-Manual. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

We now come upon a letter, dated July 13, 1622, from Chamberlain to Carleton, in the State Papers (*Domestic Series, James I.*, vol. cxxxii.) which mentions that Sir Edward Coke is cleared in the Court of Wards, by all the Judges, of misdemeanour about the extent of his lands, to the disappointment of Sir Thomas Hatton and Mr. Henry Gibb, who were to have had the arrears, thought to be £50,000. The Judges would have to give an account of their doings. The remainder of the letter we omit, as not of sufficient interest in these pages :—

“ MY VERY GOOD LORD,—This term is past over without any matter of great note, more than that Sir Ed. Cooke is cleared in the Court of Wards

by the sentence of all the Judges that were present at the hearing of the case (and by consent of the rest) at Serjeants' Inn, that he was neither in law nor conscience to be charged with anything touching the extent, either toward the King or toward the heir, which comes it to pass for Sir Thomas Hutton and Mr. Gibb who followed the suit with great charge, and were to have a great share if it had hit right, for Sir Henry Yelverton spake it openly and confidently in Court, that he would not abate him sixpence of £50,000 in arrearages, which morsel they had half devoured, but now may say *quanta de spe decida?* I hear this censure is nothing pleasing, and that the Judges must show good cards, and be ready to give a good account of their doings. . . .

“ July 13, 1622.”

We may mention here that Sir Edward Coke gave very great offence to King James by some uncalled-for, injudicious remarks he made at the trial of some of the agents of the Countess of Somerset in 1616, for Overbury's murder, and he was much blamed, Wilson says, “ for flying out of his way ” to do this. The breach between him and Lord Chancellor Ellesmere is a matter of history, well narrated by Wilson, when he was brought on his knees at the Council table, and had to answer three distinct charges, to the last of which he pleaded guilty, and humbly craved his Majesty's pardon. He again got into disgrace in 1621, when King James made the remark that he

was “the fittest instrument for a tyrant that ever was in England.” His trial in the Court of Wards is a matter of a year later.

In vol. cxliii. of the State Papers (*Domestic, James I.*) we meet with another letter, dated April 26, 1623, from Thomas Lumsden to Secretary Conway, which we likewise give; a part of the original was worn away, yet we have been able to supply the omissions. Lumsden is the person who has been already mentioned in the trial of the Earl and Countess of Somerset (Chapter xxxvi.), but who Robert Turner is we do not know. He however speaks of Henry Gib as his “very good friend,” which explains the circumstance of the latter being the means of conveying a statement to King James from Lumsden when Weston was tried for complicity in Overbury’s murder, which Sir Francis Bacon took occasion to comment upon. This we have already given in Chapter xxxvi.

“I cannot but acknowledge your noble favour in that you would deign in such courteous manner to certify me by your letters of the proceeding of Robert Turner in this particular which concerneth me. I thought before this time to have attended both his Majesty, the Earl of Rutland, and yourself, to have given a due satisfaction in that behalf, but that I have been prevented by long sickness of a burning fever; yet in testimony that I have not lightly past it

over, you may please to understand that I did write a letter to my very good friend Mr. Henry Gibb of the Bedchamber, containing a full declaration of my undoubted right thereto, which, at my request, he sheweth to his Majesty, desiring him withal to be pleased to defer the signing of any such bill until my health would permit me to attend his Majesty and speak with him myself. I did also write to my Lord of Rutland as much as I did write to you at the same time. And whereas you seem to make a question of the caveat entered into the Signet office, I beseech you to conceive that I would be loth to abuse his Majesty's grace and your favour by defaming my own reputation so far forth as to aver an untruth to you, much more to his Majesty : which caveat Mr. Gall acquainted the said Turner withal, and had he but requested it, Mr. Gall could have let him see in the Signet-book that it is not long since it passed their office. . . ."

Lastly, we meet with the two following minutes in Conway's Letter-Book :—

February 2, 1624-5. Secretary Conway to Henry Gibb. Mr. Henry Gibb to move for a pardon for certain persons that bought stolen plate. At the suit of Mr. Alexander Stewart.

March 2, 1625. Secretary Conway to Attorney-General Coventry. Mr. Attorney (-General Coventry) to prepare a bill for a pension of £200 a year to Mr. Henry Gibb, upon surrender of the same by Sir Thomas Somerset.

With the exception of what we have introduced into Chapter XXXIX. relating to Walton Leigh and Ashley House, the foregoing close Henry Gib's connexion with the reign of King James, who died on the 27th March 1625.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Letter from Henry Gib to Secretary Conway to introduce Sir Walter Covert, 7th March 1625, and one from Covert to Secretary Conway—Re-grant to Henry Gib of Statute of £4000 due him by Lord Eure, July 1626—Letter from the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Secretary Conway concerning their salaries, March 1627—Death of the Duke of Buckingham—Letter from Conway to Henry Gib, Oct. 1628, relating to Lord Kintyre—Part of letter from Bishop Howson to Bishop Laud, Oct. 1630—Progress of King Charles to Scotland, 1633—Henry Gib made a Baronet of Nova Scotia, June 1634.

WE are now introduced into the reign of Charles I., and from the papers, letters, and other documents which go to make up the present chapter, it will be seen that Henry Gib continues to fill the office of a Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles, which he held throughout the reign of his father James, and with his experience in the suite of Prince Henry from 1603 to 1614 when he died, could now count upon some twenty-two years of uninterrupted service in the household. He was comparatively still a young man ; yet it would appear from the nature of his duties, probably in connexion with the Privy Seal, and therefore thrown much in the presence of the King, that he was a person not only well known at Court, but his assistance and aid were often invoked to favour the advance of friends and others.

Among the State Papers of Charles I. (*Domestic Series*, vol. xxii. No. 41), the following letter from Henry Gib to Secretary Conway, recommending Sir Walter Covert, the son, who has a great desire for employment in Ireland, and dated from St. Martin's Lane, where Henry Gib had taken a house from Conway (as mentioned in previous chapter), cannot but prove of interest. Indeed, it is a sort of typical introductory letter of the times at which it was written :—

“ To the right hono^{ble}
my very good lord,
The Lord Conway, his Ma^{ties}
principal Secretary of State.

“ MY LORD,—The nobleness of your Lordship's disposition, giving me still freedom of access to you, and a kindly welcome, has thus imboldened me to continue troublesome, and humbly intreat the continuance of your Lordship favour. My earnest and humble suit to your Lordship now is in the behalf of this bearer, Sir Walter Covert, who is made believe there are some Employments for Ireland shortly, and he having a great desire and inclination to be employed there, does much affect it may be had by your Lordship's means. The gentleman is to succeed to a plentiful fortune, unto Sir William Covert the elder, and desires it most, for point of honour. His lady is my wife's near kinswoman, for which I hope you will not be the less willing ; that is some reason also, of this my earnestness. If therefore your Lordship would be pleased to be his patron herein, and make him a crea-

ture of your Lordship's own ; for that he has followed the wars heretofore : All which, notwithstanding, I humbly submit to your own pleasure. Your Lordship should both lay a trial upon the gentleman and all his friends. And as for myself, if my requests might add anything to the advancement of his desire, I would humbly intreat (craving pardon in the mean time, for being so bold and troublesome) your Lordship's favourable assistance towards him. For which noble favour (amongst many more) I can but continue, what your Lordship has been pleased long since to make me, to the utmost of my power, your Lordship's most humble servitor to be disposed of.

“ HENRY GIB.

“ ST. MARTIN'S LANE, *this*
7th of March 1625.”

In the next letter, from Sir Walter Covert the younger to Secretary Conway, being presented to his Lordship by Mr. Henry Gibb, Sir Walter gives an account of his past services, and solicits employment. Although undated, it was evidently presented the same time as Henry Gib's letter. It occurs in the same volume of State Papers as the last letter :—

“ To the right honorable and
my very good Lord the Lord Conway,
his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

“ MY GOOD LORD,—Since my cousin, Henry Gibb, hath presented me to your Lordship by letters (himself being in the country), I have thought it my part, not to use other friends to you, lest I should divide

the thanks, which I am desirous only to owe your Lordship. It may please you to know that I have served his late Majesty ten years, a pensioner in ordinary, as also have laboured to learn, by my personal service in the Low Countries, some discipline of war, in which kind understanding your Lordship, both a great and expert Commander, I am bold to beseech you to make trial of me, not only in my receiving the words of command, but also in giving them to others in your Lordship's view, by which, if you shall not approve me worthy of the place that I humbly beseech at your hands, I will rest myself contented with a country life, and the expectations of such hopeful fortunes by my parents as I am unworthy of, but ever remain your Lordship's humblest servant to command,

“WALTER COVERT.”

There is no date to the letter, but in pencil on the back occurs 7th March 1625-6.

As concerns the Court, we may note here that the Duke of Buckingham was sent to France to bring over the Queen, and landed with her at Dover on 12th June 1625, where King Charles met her. He was crowned alone at Westminster Abbey on 2d February 1626.

In July 1626 we meet with this re-grant in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. viii.), which we give in this place, although we may have to refer to it at a later period in a succeeding chapter :—

July 1626. A re-grant unto Henry Gibb, Esquire,

of a statute of £4000 due unto him by the Lord Eure, sheweth he assigned over to his Majesty, with power to sue for the same in his Majesty's name, to his own proper use, with other clauses in like cases usual. By warrant under his Majesty's Sign-Manual. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by the Lord Conway.

In volume lvi. of the State Papers (*Domestic, Charles I.*) we meet with a letter from the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Secretary Conway, dated March 2, 1526-7, which we subjoin. They return thanks for his mediation with the King, and howsoever their payments may come slowly, they can never despair when they find themselves "preserved in the circle of his gracious care." All the signatures of the Grooms are appended to the original :—

"MY LORD,—You have doubled your favours, when with so much nobleness you undertook to be our Mediator unto his Majesty, and with so much speed have shown us the good success thereof, that the effects came more swiftly to our hands than our thanks can fly back to your Lordship.

"Besides the consideration of our fortunes (to which by this honourable act your Lordship hath lent a supporting hand) your virtue hath quickened our minds too, though we hope that we are not now utterly lost in opinion when the value of your goodness casts such favourable aspects upon us.

“If it shall please your Lordship to add this one benefit more to what you have already performed, you shall so absolutely oblige us, that nothing besides is to be asked, which is to throw our thanks with all humility at his Majesty’s feet, and to let him know howsoever our payments may come slowly, we can never despair when we find ourselves preserved in the circle of his gracious care, and encouraged to have recourse to his Majesty’s justice.

“And thus (my Lord) as near a proportion in value as thanks can possibly hold with real courtesies, we humbly, in one body, present such a tribute to your hands, and will always rest, my Lord, your Lordship’s obliged servants,

P. MAULL.

HENRY GYBB.

RICHARD TURPYN. JAMES BALNEAVE. C. CLARK.

JAMES MAXWELL.

JOHN LEVINGSTONE.

“LONDON, *this 2 of March 1626.*”

It was in June of this year, 1627, that the Duke of Buckingham, the King’s favourite Minister, sailed from Portsmouth with a powerful armament to relieve Rochelle, before which place he arrived on 20th July, but as the inhabitants shut their gates against him he returned home in August. His assassination at Portsmouth on the 23d by the miscreant Fenton is a circumstance that was not regretted by his enemies at the time, and his remains were interred at night in Henry the Seventh’s chapel at Westminster Abbey. His death created a great blank in the Court, and his

presence was not only greatly missed by the King, but by all the officials attached to it.

Secretary Conway addresses a letter to Henry Gib, on 23d October 1628, preserved in vol. cxix. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*), and sends him a petition of Lord Cantire, with the remark that the King thinks if the information be true satisfaction should be given. We can furnish no information as to the nature of the petition referred to, but give the letter :—

“ 23 Oct. 1628.

“ SIR,—By his Majesty’s commandment I address the enclosed petition to you, which has now been presented to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to take consideration of it ; and finds it just that, if the information be true, satisfaction be given. You may be pleased to take it into your care, either to give that satisfaction which shall be desired of you, or to make known your reasons, and the state of the cause to his Majesty for your own justification.”

Some five months later we meet with a letter among the State Papers, which perhaps furnishes a clue to the foregoing ; we think it relates to the non-payment of rent, and the consequent forfeiture of his property, by James Campbell, Lord Cantire or Kintyre :—

“ March 20, 1629, WESTMINSTER.

“ The King to ———.

“ The King referred a petition of James Lord Kintyre, second son to the Earl of Argyle, to the Council,

who have reported that neither the fault of his father, nor the default of so small a rent, ought to be pressed so as to make him lose so great an estate. They therefore are of opinion that either the land should be restored to him, or the person addressed should make satisfaction. The King hopes these recommendations will be complied with."

Henry Gib is spoken of in a letter from Bishop Howson of Durham to Bishop Laud, dated Oxford, October 20, 1630 :—

"Again there are his Majesty's letters procured by Mr. Gib for one Maxton, a Scotchman, who has already obtained a good benefice by the like letters, and is a very rich man, having increased his estate by secular means, as by farming Sherbourne, and managing Mr. Gib's lands."

Maxton, in all probability, was the agent of Henry Gib in Durham, whose lands there are noticed very fully in the next chapter. He was probably residing at the time in Durham, and thus became a witness to a part of the magnificent progress of King Charles into Scotland in 1633, with the unfortunate object of forcing the liturgy upon the people of that country. At Midsummer, Charles was crowned at Edinburgh, when the ceremony under Laud's auspices was so conducted as to give grave offence, for he introduced a high altar, tapers, chalice, and genuflexions, which to the people savoured strongly of idolatry.

The Scottish prelates too wore embroidered habits, excepting the Archbishop of Glasgow, who, we are told, was rudely jostled from the King's side, and told by Laud to stand back, saying: "Are you a churchman, and want the coat of your order?" In Chapter xxxi. we gave some articles enjoined by Laud upon the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, which included genuflexions on the Dean and Prebendaries entering and leaving the Choir.

On Laud's return to London shortly after the King's progress, Charles was the first to announce his elevation to the primacy, in these words, uttered in a playful tone, as he entered the presenec-chamber: "My Lord Grace of Canterbury, you are welcome."

We now come to the year 1634, an important one in the History of Henry Gib. Among the State Papers for this year occurs a report to the King concerning a grant solicited by Henry Gib on behalf of certain petitioners therein mentioned. It is in vol. cclxxx. of the State Papers, and we notice it because it is the only record in which his name is mentioned among them this year.

On the 7th June 1634 the following gentlemen were created Baronets of Nova Scotia or Scotland by King Charles, and their names are given in the order in which they were placed:—

Hector Monro of Foulis.

Henry Gibb of Carribberie.

Alexander Foulis of Collington.

Philip Vernate of Carleton, Yorkshire.

Capt. Henry Bingham of Castlebar, in Ireland,
now Lord Lucan.

The terms of each patent were the same, which were to *heirs-male whatever*, and the seals were affixed to the patents at the following dates:—

Monroe,	.	.	.	3d July 1634.
Gibb,	.	.	.	4th „ „
Foulis,	.	.	.	22d „ „
Vernate,	.	.	.	30th June „
Bingham,	.	.	.	30th „ „

(See T. Walkley's *Catalogue of Lords, Baronets, etc.*, 1640, 1642, and subsequent editions. Likewise a manuscript "List of the hail Knight baronets of Scotland, preceeding the Union, with the dates of their diplomas," arranged alphabetically, small 4to, in the handwriting of Robert Mylne, preserved in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, with the press mark 32. 6. 6.)

It may not be unimportant to mention here, that the order of Baronets of Nova Seotia or Scotland was designed by James i. in 1621; but it was not actually founded till the year 1625 by King Charles i., who granted a certain portion of land in Acadia or New Seotland to each of them for their eneourage-ment who should hazard their lives for the good and inerease of that plantation.

When Henry Gib was made a Baronet, he had retired from active duty at the Court a few years, but had been a faithful servant to King Charles and his father, and, like many others, had to pay the penalty of his loyalty when Parliament had got the upper hand, as we will show in the chapter after the next.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Ashley House, the Manor of Walton Leigh, etc., in Surrey, granted to Henry Gib, May 1619—Additions, December 1624 and January 1625—Resumption of the Grant in 1626—Henry Gib is appointed Keeper of Brancepath Park in July—Proposal to exchange Brancepath Parks and Castle for Ashley House, etc., July 1627—Grant to him of the Woods of Brancepath, February 1628—Opposition thereto, and settlement in April 1628—Petition to the King about Jarrow Sleek, 1632—Other Petitions from Sir Henry Gib to the King in 1636 and 1637 for payment of money due to him on exchanging Ashley House, etc.

ASHLEY HOUSE and contiguous land in Walton, county of Surrey, which was granted to Henry Gib for one hundred years in May 1619, we think it desirable to devote a chapter to the consideration of, for the details will show many circumstances of historical interest, running through the reign of Charles and terminating in the time of the Commonwealth, when Henry Gib's property becomes ultimately sequestered by order of Parliament. Fortunately the general abstracts in most cases explain enough without giving the whole of the details in some of the volumes of the Records, and therefore we shall avail ourselves chiefly of them when we can do so.

The first thing we meet concerning Ashley House is the following, in vol. vi. of the Siguet Docquet-Book :—

May 1619. A grant unto Henry Gibb, Esq., one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedehamber, in consideration of his serviee, for the term of 100 years, to commence from the date of the grant, of a messuage called Ashley, with divers land thereunto belonging, in Walton, in the county of Surrey, he paying the yearly rent of £6, 18s. The former lease, to one John West, being forfeited for non-payment of the rent, and an inquisition thereupon returned into the Court of Exchequer. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General; proeured by Mr. Gibb.

Some five years after this, vol. viii. of the same Doequet-Book furnishes two entries, one dated December 1624, the other January 1624-5; we find it necessary to give them both, as there is a variation in the general description:—

December 1624. A grant in fee-farm to Mr. Henry Gibb of the Bedehamber, and his heirs, of the manor of Walton Leigh, and messuage ealled Ashley, and other lands in Walton-upon-Thames, with reservation of a farm in soccage and the yearly rent of £29, 6s. 0½d. in the whole, answerable to the ancient rent, with abatement of £8, 5s. per annum for lands inclosed into Oteland park, and £5, 11s. 2d. per annum for profit of Court. By direction *ut supra* (viz., from Mr. Chaneeller of Exchequer, subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General.)

January 1624-5. His Majesty's declaration for granting unto Henry Gibb, Esq., and his heirs, in fee-

farm, the manor of Walton Leigh, in Surrey, at the rent of £24, 5s. 2½d., and the messuage called Ashley, and other land in Walton-upon-Thames, at the rent of £5, 10s., being parcel of the land contained in the indenture of annexation and intail made by his Majesty in the seventh year of his reign of England, notwithstanding that his Majesty hath received no such certificate for the same from the Lords of the Council, as by the said indenture of annexation is prescribed, nor the said grant made upon consideration of state. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General, by order from Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Procured by Mr. Gibb.

The counterpart of the latter of these two occurs amongst the Docquets of the date 6th January 1624-5, and it constitutes the Patent-Roll, 22 James I. Part 2, No. 3.

It would appear that Henry Gib was not to be permitted to enjoy his new acquisition granted by the late King, for in vol. xliii. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*) of Charles I. for 1626, among the minutes of business to be brought before the King was this :—

“Resumption of a grant of Waltham Leigh made to Henry Gibb, and grant of lands in Durham in lieu thereof.”

And following that was this recommendation to the King :—

Mr. Henry Gibb. That his Majesty may be pleased

to take into his own hands the manor-house and lands of Waltham Leigh, which lie conveniently for his Majesty's use, and were granted to Mr. Gibb in fee-farm. And in lieu thereof to give him lands in the bishopric of Duresme (Durham), which lie remote, and are now offered to be sold, in fee-farm.

Not long after the foregoing, Henry Gibb receives a grant of the office of Keeper of the East Park in Brancepath in Durham, as we learn from the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. viii.) This is the commencement of his acquisition in this county.

July 1626. A grant unto Henry Gibb, Esq., his Majesty's servant, of the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Park, called the East Park in Brancepath, in the bishopric of Durham, with all the profit and commodities thereunto incident and appertaining, during his life. His Majesty's pleasure signified by the Lord Conway. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Sir Robert Carr, knight, Keeper of the Privy Purse.

In June and July 1627 occur three entries in vol. viii. of the Signet Doequet-Book, relating to the same subject, but the second and third more full and ample than the first, which we therefore give here :—

July 1627. A commission to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, to treat, compound, contract, and agree with Henry Gibb, Esquire, what lands are fit to be given or assured

unto him in lieu of his manor of Walton Leigh, in the county of Surrey, which his Majesty desireth to take in exchange for other lands. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General, and procured by Sir James Fullerton.

Idem. His Majesty's declaration touching the parking of the East and West Parks of Brancepath, within the bishopric of Durham, which his Majesty intending to grant to Henry Gibb, Esq., in part of satisfaction for some other lands which he is to assure to his Majesty, and for £900 already paid to his Majesty's use, according to a contract made with the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer. And is done by warrant for the said Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of his Majesty's said Exchequer. Subscribed and procured *ut prius*.

The foregoing two entries immediately follow one another in the Signet Docquet-Book. We still meet with two other entries in the same volume, dated respectively August and September 1627, one a confirmation of an assignment made to Henry Gibb, the other a warrant to strike a tally. Both follow here, as they are a continuation of the same subject :—

August 1627. A confirmation of an assignment made to Henry Gibb, Esq., by the Lord Chief Baron Sir James Fullerton, and Baron Trevor, lessees in trust for that part of his Majesty's revenue when he was Prince, of the East and West Park of Brancepath, in the Bishopric of Durham. And his Majesty, in con-

sideration of £1542, doth grant the said East Park and the woods therein, and the West Park and so much of the woods therein as shall be valued at £300, unto John Young, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of Winchester, and John Sandelowe, Esq., and their heirs, in trust for the said Mr. Gibb. Rent per annum £40 for both the Parks, to be continued to the Crown for ever, and is done in consideration of £900 in money, paid into the Exchequer, and in lieu of the manor of Walton Leigh, and a house called Ashley House, in the county of Surrey, conveyed to his Majesty by Mr. Gibb, which are valued at £3000. And these lands and woods are besides the £900 in recompense of the said £1542, parcel of the said £3000. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General, by warrant from the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer, by virtue of his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal to them in that behalf directed. Subscribed by the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor.

September 1627. A Warrant to the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer for the striking of a tally for £1542, 17s., parcel of the sum of £2442, 17s., which was to have been paid into the Exchequer by Henry Gibb, Esq., for the purchase of the East Park, West Park, and old castle of Brancepath, in the bishopric of Durham, bought of his Majesty, which £1542, 17s. is otherwise satisfied to his Majesty. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General, by order from the Lord Treasurer. Procured by Mr. Cary.

As a result of the foregoing, we meet with a Warrant in the next volume of the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. ix.), in February 1627, of a grant to Henry Gib of the woods in the West Park of Brancepath, which we will not give, as it is confirmed by the King on the 19th, and is issued under the Sign-Manual (*Car. I.* vol. v. No. 26), on the 20th, in the following terms :—

His Majesty (in consideration of the fine of £1457, 3s., part of the moneys allowed for Ashley House, and for the manor of Walton Leigh, in Surrey, and in full satisfaction of £900 paid into his Exchequer) doth hereby grant unto Henry Gibb, Esq., the woods in the West Park of Brancepath, within the bishopric of Durham (three hundred pounds worth thereof only excepted, which were heretofore granted to Mr. Gibb's use), upon condition, nevertheless, that Mr. Gibb shall not dispose of any part of those woods before the 28th of August next. And that his Majesty do either pay the said £1457, 3s., or assure other land to Mr. Gibb in satisfaction thereof. Then this grant to be void. But in default thereof, Mr. Gibb to dispose of the woods, and to retain out of the money thereby arising the said sum of £1457, 3s., answering the overplus to his Majesty. The which grant was heretofore intended to Mr. Gibb, but was stayed by reason of some doubt touching his title to Ashley House and lands, which are now resolved, and the title cleared to be in him.

This is done by warrant and direction from his

Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to his Majesty's commission to them in that behalf directed.

A couple of days after the grant above made under the Sign-Manual to Henry Gib, namely, on the 22d February 1628, in a letter from Secretary Coke to Secretary Conway, we learn of the stoppage of the grant of the woods of Brancepath Park, they being wanted for the navy. Whether this was ultimately so or not we cannot say for certain, until we give some further records bearing on the matter, but the letter referred to of Secretary Coke's is as follows:—

“RIGHT HONOURABLE,—Yesterday Mr. Gibb came unto me and complained that by my means your Lordship had made stay of his bit (bill) for the woods of Brancepath Park. My answer was that, being casually present when the docquet was brought unto you, I did put you in mind that, upon information given to the Board that these woods were fit to be preserved for the use of the King's navy, both the Lords and the Commissioners of Sales gave order that they should not be otherwise disposed. When this answer contented not Mr. Gibb, I told him I would speak with my Lord Treasurer, and when I had informed him in the truth, I doubted not but his Lordship would do that which was agreeable to his Majesty's service, and which might give him most satisfaction. Accordingly, I spake with the Lord Treasurer, who took knowledge of such a motion

and order for preservation of these woods, but find they were passed to Mr. Gibb with condition of redemption ; but when I replied that the first of August being the day for redemption, and that in so short a time there could be no hope to do it, first his Lordship said he would take a longer time, but afterwards he condescended to appoint the King's surveyor to inform him in the true quantity of these woods ; and if they were so fit (as was represented) for the navy, then he would preserve them according to former order, and find some other means to give contentment to Mr. Gibb. This account I thought fit to give your Lordship, and so leave it to your wisdom to do what you find best for the King's service, which I know you most respect. . . . [Then other matters follow.]

JOHN COKE.

“LONDON, 22 Feb. 1627(-28).”

A few weeks later, in April 1628, the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. ix.) furnishes the following Warrant, which would seem to point towards the non-disturbance of the grant made by the King on the 20th February :—

April 1628. A Warrant to the Lord Treasurer and officers of the Exchequer, to strike a tally for the sum of £1457, 3s., being parcel of the sum of £3000 allowed unto Henry Gibb, Esquire, for his manor of Walton Leigh, and other lands in the county of Surrey, and of £900 heretofore paid into the Exchequer for his Majesty's use ; for which sum his Majesty intend-

ing to convey unto the said Mr. Gibb the woods in the West Park of Brancepath, in the bishoprie of Durham, according to a contract made by the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his Majesty's behalf, for securing that money. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General by order of the Lord Treasurer. Procured by Mr. Murray.

In the year 1632 (?) there is a petition of Henry Gib to the King, in vol. ccxxix. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*), which we give, as it tends to show that all the difficulties in the way of opposition were surmounted, relating to his Durham property, but that now there was the fear of a dismemberment of Jarrow Sleek. We believe that the prayer of his petition was granted, as we have met with nothing in the Records to the contrary.

“To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

“The humble Petition of HENRY GIBB, your Majesty's
most humble Servant :

“Showeth,—That by the grace and favour of your Majesty's royal father, of blessed memory, he heretofore made purchase of certain lands in the bishoprie of Durham, and hath for many years quietly enjoyed the same, till that of late two worthy servants of your Majesty's, Sir Arthur Mainwaring and Mr. Piteairn, not knowing of the petitioner's right and interest therein, have, upon some information given them, sought to entitle your Majesty to a parcel of the said

lands called Jarrow Sleek, and are about to obtain a grant thereof for themselves :

“The petitioner therefore most humbly beseecheth your most Excellent Majesty that, by your grace and goodness, he may now in his latter days peaceably enjoy and possess that estate which from the like Royal fountain of bounty and goodness he first obtained. And your petitioner (as in duty bound) shall ever pray for your Majesty’s long, happy, and prosperous reign.”

The following abstract of a petition to the King, supposed to be in the year 1635, but more probably 1634, we give from vol. cccvii. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*), as it has a bearing upon the castle of Brancepath, now the property of Sir Henry Gib :—

“Petition of Henry Sanderson to the King. Has been forty years constable of his Majesty’s late castle of Brancepath, chief forester and master of the game, in which services he has spent the greater part of his estate, amounting originally to £700 per annum, besides £1000 portion had with petitioner’s son’s wife. On the late grant made of the castle, with the east and west parks of Brancepath, to Henry Gibb, petitioner’s offices are determined, and he is compelled to leave the Castle, on which he had bestowed £170 in repairs. His Majesty’s intention was to have conferred on petitioner, in fee-farm, two farms in East Brandon and West Brandon, but they are since granted to the

City of London. There is owing to petitioner by his late Majesty a debt of £130, whereof the Lords of the Treasury have given allowance. Prays a grant of 200 or 300 trees out of Brancepath lordship or Chopwell woods, and that on surrender of his pension it may be confirmed to the eldest of his twelve grandchildren."

Then we meet among the same papers (vol. cccxxvi.) with a petition from Sir Henry Gib to the King, dated June 8, 1636, of which the following is a copy:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"The humble Petition of Sir HENRY GIBB, Kt.
and Baronet :

"Humbly sheweth,—That upon a bargain between your Majesty's officers and me for Ashley House, for which I was to have £3000, whereof I received £150, and for the security of the rest I had certain of your Majesty's woods in the North in mortgage, since which time your Majesty hath made use of these woods, and I in the meantime rest unsatisfied.

"My humble suit unto your Majesty is, that you would be graciously pleased to give order unto the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer to take some course for my speedy payment, it being now eight years since I have been without my money. And if there shall be any difficulty made in respect of the bargain for the said house, your Majesty may have means at your own pleasure to satisfy yourself out of my estate, in case it shall be judged either by

law or equity that I ought to make any repayment unto your Majesty. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall pray," etc.

Underwritten :—

"At the Court at Hampton Court, 8 June 1636.—His Majesty is pleased to refer the consideration of this petition to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, who finding the allegations therein to be true, are to take some such course for the satisfaction of the petitioner as may best stand with his Majesty's affairs, and as soon as conveniently they may."—(*Book of Petitions, Domestic Series, Car. I., 10th May 1636 to 28th Nov. 1638, vol. ccxxiii. page 21.*)

The last petition we have to notice in this chapter is another from Sir Henry Gib to the King, dated 29th Sept. 1637, occurring in vol. ccclxviij. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*):—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"The humble Petition of Sir HENRY GIBB, Knight
and Baronet :

"Shewing,—That your petitioner hath been a suitor to your Majesty for the payment of £1500, or thereabouts, due unto your petitioner by your Majesty upon a bargain made and concluded with him by your Majesty's commissioners for Ashley House and the manor of Walton Leigh in Surrey, for true payment whereof your petitioner hath the woods in the west park of Brancepath mortgaged unto him, since which

time your Majesty hath been pleased to make use of a part of these woods, and the rest may be useful for your Majesty's further service.

"His humble suit to your Majesty is, that you would be graciously pleased, since he hath been these eight years and upwards out of his moneys, to give order to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to your Majesty's pleasure formerly signified, that your petitioner may receive satisfaction accordingly.—And your petitioner," etc.

Endorsed :—

"At the Court at Hampton Court, 29 Sept. 1637.—His Majesty is pleased to refer this petition to Mr. Attorney-General, who is to consider thereof and certify his Majesty the true state of the business, whereupon his Majesty will signify his farther pleasure."—(*Idem*, pages 165-6.)

Before concluding our notice of the woods of Brancepath, we would refer to an order in the Journals of the House of Commons, dated Feb. 24, 1644-5, which will be found in its proper place in the next chapter.

The history of Ashley House and the manor of Walton Leigh in Surrey, and of the castle of Brancepath, and its East and West Parks, may be pretty well comprehended from all that we have given concerning both. Notwithstanding all the Court influence Henry Gib possessed he seemed to experience great difficulty in bringing about a final settlement ; we are unable to

say even now whether he ever was paid the balance of moneys due to him, and we fear he was not. But this need not surprise us, when the poverty of the Exchequer together with the political and other difficulties of those troublous times are remembered.

CHAPTER XL.

Letter to Lord-Deputy of Ireland for Sir Henry Gib—Erection of office of Sub-pæna, June 1635—Grant of incorporation to Sir Henry Gib and others into Company of Salt-makers, Dec. 1635—Recognizance for £416—Petition to the King on his annuity of £200 out of Court of Wards, 1636—Appointed Commissioner to inquire into Cottages and into Usury laws, Aug. 1638—Manor of Jarrow in Durham—Behaviour of Lord Eure—Various orders, House of Commons, of Sir Henry Gib and wife, 1643 to 1645—Is one of Committee of Estates for Scotland, 1645—The Estates grant him £2000 in June 1648, afterwards annulled, and his property in England sequestered by Parliament in August 1648—Petitions the House, 2d April 1650.

HAVING said all that we wished in illustration of the history of Ashley House and Brancepath in the previous chapter, which was clearly told by the many documents we brought forward from the State Papers, we now resume the history of Sir Henry Gib, at an important period of his life, when political troubles were looming in the future, which were to tell their tale before very long upon all classes of the English people. Both he and his family were sufferers, as we shall presently show ; but in this, like many other loyal and brave hearts, they only followed in the footsteps of him who laid down his life sooner than he would sacrifice the principles of that religion in which he was brought up, under the guidance of one who has made

the English-spoken people throughout the world his debtor for the correct and true version of the Scriptures which was translated under his auspices. If for no other act than that, King James is entitled to the lasting gratitude of every true Christian.

In vol. cclxxxiv. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*) of Charles I., on 7th March 1634-5, occur some minutes of Nicholas, of proceedings of the Committee appointed to examine abuses in the Fleet. The Commissioners were attended by Mr. Gibb as counsel for Lord Mohun, and Mr. Herne as counsel for Mr. Hopkins, Warden of the Fleet. Gibb's surname frequently occurs throughout, but not his Christian name, although Henry Gib is put down in the Index of the Calendar. Our object in noticing the matter here is to say there is evidently an error, and that it is not he who is the subject of our history who was the counsel, else there must be a mistake in the year.

We meet with the following in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. xi.) in June 1635, which is quite in accordance with the special duties heretofore performed by Henry Gib when attached to the Court :—

June 1635. A letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for Sir Henry Gibb, Baronet, for the creating of an office of subpcena there, and that he duly consider of this business, and thereupon to certify his Majesty whether it will be requisite to erect the said office ; what course will be most fit for the establishing

thereof, and what rent fit to be thereupon reserved to his Majesty. Subscribed for and procured by Mr. Secretary Windebank.

In vol. ecev. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*) we meet with the following grant of incorporation, which we notice particularly, as we shall have occasion to refer to something similar after Sir Henry Gib's death :—

December 23, 1635. Grant of incorporation to Sir Henry Gibb, Kt. Baronet, Sir William Lambton, Sir William Bellasis, Sir Richard Brooke, Sir Nicholas Tempest, and others, to the number of twenty-two persons, by the name of Governor, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Society of Salt-makers, at the South and North Shields, in Cos. Durham and Northumberland. Their salt-works to be erected on the sea-coasts on the rivers Tyne or Wear ; all others are prohibited to erect new salt-works on the sea-coasts from Berwick to Southampton, except only the works of Nicholas Murford and Christopher Hanworth, as to whom his Majesty promises his regal assistance to reduce them to a conformity to the government of this society. The company to have power to export the surplus salt, paying the customs now payable for foreign salt imported.—(*Docquet.*)

Among the Close Rolls of twelfth year of Charles I. (Part 32, m. 65) there is a recognizance of Henry Gib, described as of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in county of Middlesex, from the kingdom of Scotland,

Knight and Baronet, for the sum of £416, to Robert Johnston, in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars.

In vol. ccexlii. of the State Papers (*Domestic Series*) is a petition from Sir Henry Gib to the King in the year 1636, as follows :—

“ To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty,

“ The humble Petition of Sir HENRY GIBB :

*“ Showing,—*That your Majesty was graciously pleased to procure from your father, of blessed memory, an annuity of £200 per annum, payable out of the Court of Wards, and since confirmed by your Majesty’s self, which has been unpaid for some years bypast, in regard of a restraint made for payment of pensions out of that office, for your Majesty’s service :

“ My humble suit to your Majesty therefore is (since you are graciously pleased to promise not to take anything from your petitioner), that now you would be graciously pleased to give order for the payment thereof. And your petitioner (as in duty bound) shall ever pray for your Majesty’s long, prosperous, and happy reign.”

On the 22d August 1638, at Canbury, the King appoints a number of gentlemen, forty in all, including Sir Henry Gib, to be Commissioners to inquire of cottages in England, and inmates placed therein, within three years, contrary to the Statute of 31st Elizabeth, by which it was forbidden to any person to erect any cottage for habitation, or to convert

any building to be used as a cottage for habitation, unless the said person assign four acres of ground to each tenement to be occupied therewith, upon pain for every offence to forfeit £10, with 40s. per month for continuing the same, nor to suffer more than one family to occupy one cottage, upon fine of 10s. to the lord of the leet for every month, except cottages erected in cities and market towns, or for workmen in mincral works and quarries. Power is given to the Commissioners under this Commission to examine constables and others upon oath, and to take compositions, and William Earl Morton is appointed receiver.—(*State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. I.*, vol. cccxcvii. No. 71.)

On the same date and place as the foregoing, the King appoints the same gentlemen, including Sir Henry Gib, Commissioners to inquire of the breach of the laws against the taking of excessive usury, as also against scriveners, brokers, “friperers,” and others, for taking greater sums of money for the loan and forbearance of money lent upon bonds and other securities than permitted by law, and against scriveners and others who take greater rewards than are allowed for procuring moneys to be lent, and for making bills and bonds. With power to take compositions to be paid to William Earl Morton, who is appointed receiver.—(*Idem*, No. 72.)

The foregoing appears to be the last article that

occurs among the State Papers (*Domestic Series*) relating to Sir Henry Gib, and at this time he must have been almost wholly residing either at Falkland in Fife, Brancepath Castle, or the manor of Jarrow in Durham. Regarding this last we take the following particulars from *Surtees History of Durham* (vol. ii. p. 72); it gives a good deal of Sir Henry Gib's history in a few words:—

“Chester Ward, Jarrow.

“In 1616, 1st October, William Lord Eure granted the manor of Jarrow to William Mallory and Roger Cocketts, Esquires, and John Cholmley and Robert Geere, gentlemen, probably on trust, for in 1622 a fine was levied of the same manor from Lord Eure to Henry Gibb, Esquire of Falkland, Gentleman of his Majesty's Chamber. Another conveyance occurs to Gibb, from Eure and Mallory, 1624, and a general release from Lord Eure (with further assurances from his trustees) in 1627. In 1631 Henry Gibb (afterwards Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1634) settled the manor on his marriage with Anne, one of the daughters of Sir Ralph Gibbes, Knight, deceased. In 1653, Richard Everard, of Waltham, Co. Essex, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Gibb, Bart.; Frances Gibb, spinster, the other daughter and co-heir; and Edward Gibb, Esq. (a trustee), conveyed the manor, by bargain and sale, to Thomas Bonner and Robert Ellison of Newcastle. Dame Anne Gibb released her dower on 1st June

following. In 1664 Ellison and Bonner made division of the estate. Ellison's moiety was again subdivided into fourths, betwixt Cuthbert and Benjamin Ellison, sons of the purchaser, Robert Ellison; and Benjamin's *fourth* was subsequently split into *eighths*, betwixt his heirs-general Clavering and Rogers."—(*Title-deeds of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., M.P., throughout.*)

There are several papers among the Public Records of transactions between Sir Henry Gib and Lord Eure, which we do not care to give here, unless one only, which we have already indirectly noticed (Chapter XXXVIII.), in July 1626, in the regrant of a statute of £4000 due unto him by Lord Eure. It occurs in *Chaneery Proceedings, Bills and Answers*, 1634, Bundle 23, No. 52. It so clearly shows the true state of the case, that we give it unabridged, more especially as the subsequent results secured Sir Henry Gib in the peaceable enjoyment of his property. We have modernized the spelling.

“ 11th October 1634.

“ *To the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Coventry,
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England :*

“ In most humble wise complaining, sheweth unto your good Lordship your Orator Sir Henry Gibb, Knight and Baronet, That whereas your Orator by the name of Henry Gibb, Esq., about the month of June in the Two and Twentieth year of the reign of

our sovereign Lord King James, late King of England, did, for and in consideration of the sum of £4000 or thereabouts, purchase the Manor of Yarrow, *alias* Jarrow, in the County of Durham, of the Right Honourable Lord Evers, and fully and truly satisfied the Lord Evers for the same, the said Manor being before and at the time of the said purchase conveyed to William Mallory, Roger Cocketts, and John Cholmley, feoffees in trust for the use of the said Lord Evers and his heirs, as by the deeds of feofment thereupon made more at large it doth and may appear: And in regard your Orator then not without just cause mistrusted that the land were or might be subject to statute rent, extent, and other incumbrances, your Orator for his further safety and security procured the said Lord Ever to acknowledge unto your Orator a statute of £4000 for the discharge of the said Manor from all manner of incumbrances whatsoever, which statute as it now falls out is the chief and principal evidence which your Orator hath for the warranting and securing of his said purchase, which statute the said Lord Evers with great earnestness and importunity attempted and desired to get into his hand to be cancelled, which your Orator, well knowing the trouble that might thereupon accrue to your Orator in after times, refused to deliver up to the said Lord Evers, and the said Lord Evers at your Orator's denial thereof seemed to be much discontented and displeased, and hath since combined with the said feoffees and Ralph Evers, Esq., oldest son of the said Lord Evers, to bring your Orator's estate into question,

the said Lord Evers affirming that he had no estate in law in him, whereby he might convey the said Manor unto your Orator in fee as he has done, and by secret agreement between the said Lord Evers and Sir Robert Hotchins, the woods of the said Lordship called Jarrow wood, parcel of your Orator's purchase, are enjoyed by the said Sir Robert Hotchins, but by what title your Orator as yet knoweth not : And the said Ralph Evers also seriously protesteth that he will question your Orator for the said estate after the decease of the said Lord Evers ; the said feoffees do likewise refuse to discourse upon what trust or confidence the said Manor was formerly conveyed unto them, and what incumbrances lieth thereupon : To the end therefore that the said defendants may discover what estate they or any of them had or do claim in the premises, and what statute or other incumbrances the same is subject unto, and whether any secret estate, conveyance, or assurance was formerly before your Orator's purchase made of the same, and unto whom and at what time, which things cannot but in this honourable Court of equity upon their oaths be discovered, your Orator most humbly prays your Lordship to grant unto your Orator his Majesty's most gracious writ of subpoena to be directed to the said Right Honourable Lord Evers, Ralph Evers, eldest son of the said Lord Evers, Sir Robert Hotchins, Knight, William Mallory, John Cholmley, and Roger Coeketts, gentlemen, commanding them and every of them, at a certain day and under a certain pain therein to be limited, to be, and personally appear before your

Lordship in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand to and abide further order and direction therein as to your Lordship shall be thought meet and convenient, and your Orator as in duty bound will ever pray for your Lordship's increase of honour and happiness."

Relating to the marriage and children of Sir Henry Gib we shall say something in the next chapter.

We now come to the troublous times of the Civil War, but are unable to say with any degree of certainty whether Sir Henry Gib took any part in it on one side or the other. But in the Journals of the House of Commons we meet with the following order (vol. iii. p. 112):—

"Die Jovis, 1st June 1643. *Ordered*, That Sir *Henry Gibbes*, Knight and Baronet, with Two servants and Two Trunks; as also *Andrew Dick* of *Edinburgh*, Esq., with one servant, and one hundred Pounds worth of Plate, and Three Trunks, with the rest of his Baggage, shall have Mr. Speaker's Warrant to pass by Sea into Scotland."

Sir Henry Gib escapes the inland troubles in going to Scotland by sea, and on arriving there proceeds to his residence at Falkland, in Fife. He is not long permitted to remain quiet, for the Acts of Parliament of Scotland tell us (vol. vi. p. 63, 1643-1651) that, on

"5th January 1644, the Convention of Estates adjoins Sir James Lumsden, Sir Harry Gib, and Mr.

Robert Meldrum to the Committee of Estates that goes along with the Army."

It was in the middle of this month of January that the Earl of Leven, with 18,000 foot and 3000 horse, crossed the Tweed, and by the end of February had passed the Tyne into Durham; and we may assume that those whose names we have quoted were with the Earl's forces. On the 2d July following they aided Cromwell to defeat King Charles at Marston Moor.

At this time, whilst Sir Henry Gib was in the North, his family were apparently in great distress, and the pension upon which they subsisted had become in arrears. This pension is noticed at page 149, in Chapter XXXVII. In the month of May 1644 the following petition was handed into Parliament, the original of which is preserved among the *Lauderdale Papers* in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 23.113), labelled, "Addresses, Petitions, etc., to Charles II., 1660-1680." It is quite clear it is out of place among them, so far as the date is concerned:—

*"To the Right Honourable House of Commons in
Parliament assembled,*

"The humble Petition of DAME ANNE, wife to Sir
Henry Gibb, Knight and Baronett:

"Sheweth,—That there is due by Pattennt to your
Petitioner's husband Two severall pensions Issuing out

of the Court of Wards and Dutchie, of 400 li. per Annum, As may apeare by the Certificates annexed ; which said pensions are behind and unpaid for about two years past ; As alsoe that your petitioner's husband's Estate is wholly sequestred by the King's army :

“ By which means your petitioner (in the absenee of her husband, now imployed in the publique service of both kingdoms) is left in A farre worse eondition than the wife of a Delinquent, who have a part allowed them for their maintenanee, but your Petitioner not anything for the subsistanee of herselfe and family.

“ Your Petitioner, in all humility, prayes this honorable Assembly will please to take her sad eondition into your serious thoughts, And to give order for the payment of the said Pensions, or in Consideration therof to allow your petitioner some weekly maintenance for the preservation of herselfe and family. And as in dutie bound shee shall ever pray, etc.

“ ANNE GIBB.”

Upon the reeeipt of the foregoing petition of Dame Anne Gib, the following order appeared in the Journals of the House of Commons (vol. iii. p. 516):—

“ June 3, 1644. *Ordered*, That the humble Petition of Dame *Anne*, wife to Sir *Henry Gibb*, Knight and Baronet, be referred to the Consideration of the Committee for the King's Revenue, for the Petitioner's relief.”

We do not think we would be anticipating what

we have further to say, by giving the following letter from a respectable writer, now deceased, on December 3, 1864, in vol. vi. (p. 455) of *Notes and Queries*:—

“Sir Henry or Harie Gib, or Gibb.—This gentleman, knight and baronet, was, in 1644, appointed by the Scotch Convention of Estates one of the Committee ‘that goes along with the army.’ In 1645 he was added to a commission of the same body for the Exchequer in Scotland. In 1648 he was named a supernumerary member of the Estates in the same kingdom, and had a ratification in his favour. He appears to have joined what is known in Scotland as the ‘Engagement’ of 1648, and among the Acts of Parliament of that kingdom declared null and void the following year, is one granting him a sum of £2000 sterling. Among the Lauderdale Papers in the British Museum is a petition by his wife, Dame Anne, to the Right Hon. the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, which she states is presented ‘in the absence of her husband, now employed in the public service of both kingdoms;’ and wherein she craves payment of the arrears of two pensions granted to him out of the Court of Wards, etc. What was the employment on which Sir Henry was engaged, and what is the probable date of this petition to the Commons of England?

“GEORGE VERE IRVING.”

We could have replied to Mr. Irving’s question then, as our History does now, but unfortunately too

late for him to reap the benefit of. We must however continue our narrative. In the same volume of the Journals of the House of Commons (p. 551) we meet with this order :—

“July 3, 1644. 20 Car. I. *Ordered*, That the paper of *June* 29, representing the condition of Sir *Henry Gibb*, this Day reported from the Committee of both Kingdoms, upon the Recommendation of the *Scotts* Commissioners, be from this House in especial Manner recommended unto the Committee for the King’s Revenue ; and to do therein, for the Party’s Relief, in such manner as shall seem best to their Judgments, upon the Recommendation aforesaid.”

We tried to see the original paper in the House of Commons, above referred to—as well as many others—but without success, and were told that the papers of that period were all burnt when the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire some forty years ago.

Not long after the above order, Sir Henry Gib petitions Parliament, as we learn from the following notice in the Journals of the House of Commons (vol. iii. p. 707) :—

“Nov. 28, 1644. *Ordered*, That the Petition of Sir *Henry Gibb* be referred to the Consideration of the Committee for the Northern Affairs, where Sir *Tho. Widdrington* has the chair.”

Some three months after, the following orders are passed by the House (vol. iv. p. 60):—

“Feb. 24, 1644-5. *Ordered*, That the Proposition presented by Sir *Henry Gibb*, Knight and Baronet, concerning certain Woods upon the West Park of Brande Smyth (Brancepath), in the Bishopric of *Durham*, be referred to the Consideration of the Committee at *Newcastle*, to inquire into and consider of the true State of the Business, and to do and order therein that which shall be most agreeable to Justice, most advantageous and just for the Commonwealth, and most advantageous and satisfactory to Sir *Henry Gibb*: And to acquaint the House with their Proceedings herein. *Ordered*, That as to Sir *Henry Gibb*’s Propositions concerning his Pension, the House will take him into Consideration in convenient Time.”

In the Acts of Parliament of Scotland (vol. vi. p. 196) we meet with an Act passed 7th August 1645, as follows:—

“Act anent the prorogation of the Committee of Estates, Committee for regulating and inbringing of Moneys, Exchequer, and Excise.”

This is a long Act, in which this sentence occurs:—

“And likewise addes Sir Harie Gib to the said Committee of Estates, and nominates and addes to the said Committee, Master Alexander Wedderburn, in place of Alexander Halyburtoun, for the town of Dundie: As likewise nominates Sir Michael Balfour in place of Sir Archibald Campbell, and James Pedie

for Robert Tailzour, for Montroise, with this provision, that the Committee for borrowing of Money returne not upon these who lent before," etc. etc.

On the 6th of August 1645, a day previous to the foregoing, the following is recorded among the proceedings of the ninth day of the session of Parliament, and is taken from Part i. p. 455, of the reprint of vol. vi. of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, just completed :—

(No. 42.) “Additione of S^r Harie Gibb to the
Committie.

“The Estates of Parliament presentlie conveened in the fourt Sessione of this first trienniall parliament, Be vertue of the last act of the last parliament Haldine be his Maiestie and thrie estates in Anno 1641 For good considerationes moveing them doe eike and add S^r Harie Gibb to thoise formerlie nominat for the Committie of estates And doe ap-
poynt him to have Ceance and voyce as ane of that number And as if he hade bene nominate *ab initio*.”

Then at a later period, on 9th June 1648 (vol. vi. p. 327), there is a Commission to the Committee of Estates, namely :—

“The Estates of Parliament now conveened in the first Session of this second Trienniall Parliament, taking to their consideration the great and imminent dangers threatning the true Protestant Religion, his Majestie’s Person and authoritie, Monarchieall Government, the peace of this Kingdom, and union betwixt

the Kingdomes, from Papists, Malignants and Prelats, and from the prevalencie of Sectaries and their adherents now in Armes ; and the occasion thereby given, not only to the publick enemies of Religion abroad, but even to any disaffected persons at home, to labour so far as in them lyes, to subvert both Religion and Government ; And finding a duty lying on them to use all meanes in pursuance of the ends of the Covenant, for defence and reformation of Religion, the honour and happinesse of the King, and his Royall Posteritie, and the peace and safety of this Kingdom, for preventing the practices of the enemies thereof, for preserving the peace, and keeping his Majesties (good) subjects in dutifull obedience to the Lawes and publick Judicatories, And in a Christian unitie amongst themselves, Have given order, that this Kingdome be put in a posture of War. And now the Estates being upon good grounds to dissolve this Session of Parliament, and considering how necessary it is, that for the ordering and governing of this Kingdom, and of the whole forces and affairs thereof, relating either to Peace or War, That a grave Committec be (electit and) chosen and authorized by this present Parliament, They do therefore nominate, elect, and make choise of the Marques of Argyle, Earl of Crauford," Erroll, Rothes, Mortoun, etc. etc. ; 36 for the nobility, 35 for the Barons, 36 for the Burrows, and 14 supernumeraries, including the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Leven, and Sir Harie Gib.

“ With power to them, or quorum thereof, to meet at such times and places as they shall think fit, and

there to take such courses and resolutions, and give such Orders as they shall finde most necessary for defence and preservation of the true Protestant Reformed Religion as it is now established in this Kingdom, the Nationall Covenant, and explanation thereof made by the General Assembly and prefixed to the ratification thereof, and Solemn League and Covenant, his Majestie's person and authority, the good and peace of this Kingdom, the union betwixt the Kingdoms, and for promoting all the ends of the Covenant ; and in this time of so apparent trouble, for ordering and governing the whole body of this Kingdom and forces thereof."

We have not hesitated to give the foregoing, because it shows pretty well the condition of affairs in Scotland at the time, and it is a forerunner of what we have to say in the three last chapters concerning the Covenant. The next day, 10th June 1648, we meet with, in the same volume of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland (p. 334) :—

"Ratification and Act, Sir Hary Gib, 123."

The number 123 means that of the Act passed during the Session. But the following are the details, which we take from Part 2 of the reprint of vol. vi. of the said Acts of Parliament, page 112, of the date 10th June 1648 :—

(No. 214) "Ratificatioune and Act S^r Harie Gib."

"The Estates of parliament Ratifies and approves the Act of the Committee of Estates efterspeifeit Whairof

the tennor Followes : Att Edinburgh the 26th day of Maij The yeere of God 1648 yeeres The Committee of Estates being sensible of the good affectioun and faithfull endeavours of S^r Harie Gib knight and barronet and his loises and sufferings for the same Doe modifie the soume of Two thousand pundis sterling To be payed to him out of the readiest of the remainder of the brotherlie assistance dew be the kingdome of England to this kingdome And not heirtofore assigned be parliament or Committee of Estates And for his peyment in maner foirsaid Doe heirby give warrand and Command to all Comissaris thesaureris and vtheris whome it dothe concerne. Extractum et cetera Sic subscribitur Archbald Prymrose Cls. Concilii. In the Haill Heidis and articles thairof And ordaines the samyne to have the strenth and force of ane act of parliament in tyme cumeing And Farder the estates of parliament by thir presentis Gives precept and warrand To all Commissaris thesaureris and vtheris wha are or may be concernit Anent the peyment of the 2000 li. sterling abone-writtin To mak payment thairof to the said S^r Harie Gib or to any vther in his name haveing his power and warrand to receave the same vponc his or thair dischaarge thairof with this present act whilk the Estates of Parliament heirby declaires to be ane sufficient exoneratioun to the payeris."

In the Journals of the House of Commons (24 Car. I. 1646-1648, vol. v. p. 689) we meet with the following, under the date of 28th August 1648 :—

“*Ordered*, That the Estate of Sir *Henry Gibb*, real and personal, in *England*, be forthwith sequestred.”

This was in consequence of some information received by the House that he was active against the Parliament, as we shall show in the next chapter. On the following 16th January 1649, in the Acts of Parliament of Scotland is an

“Act repealing all Acts of Parliament or Committee, made for the late unlawfull Engagement, and ratifying the Protestation and Opposition against the same.”

It extends from page 341 to 346, and occupies nine columns and one half, and among the Acts repealed occurs this in the last part, at page 346 :—

“Aet for giving to Sir Harry Gib two thousand pound stirling.”

This informs us of the nature of the Act ratified on 10th June 1648, which was to grant him the sum of £2000. Now it and a number of others are repealed owing to the political changes and troubles in the north and elsewhere. We finally learn from the Journals of the House of Commons (vol. vi., 1648-1651, p. 391) that on

“2 April 1650, the humble Petition of Sir *Henry Gibb* was this Day read.”

As regards this petition we are unable to state its nature, as it shared the fate of other papers of the

period in the lamentable fire already referred to. We will remark however, as bearing upon the two last dates, that King Charles was beheaded at Whitehall on the 30th January 1649, and at the close of June 1650 Cromwell went north with 23,000 horse and foot, and on Sunday 1st September he defeated the Scots under the Earl of Leven at the battle of Dunbar. Sir Henry Gib had then been some months in his grave, as the conclusion of his history in the next chapter will show.

CHAPTER XLI.

Death of Sir Henry Gib at Falkland, 8th April 1650—Troubles of his wife concerning his property in England, two Petitions to the Commissioners for compounding, and report thereon—Her death in London in 1658, her monument in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, and her will—Their children and marriages into the Everard and Glanville families—Sir Henry Gib's various designations—Account of Falkland in Fife.

WHAT the state of Sir Henry Gib's health must have been when his petition was presented to the House of Commons on 2d April 1650 can be very well conceived under the weight of his misfortunes, for very shortly after we learn of his death occurring in Scotland, no doubt at Falkland, on the 8th of April. That he had ever been a loyal man to King Charles there can be no shadow of a doubt, and it must have been for that chiefly, and probably for some other reasons as well, which we are unable clearly to unravel, that his property in England was sequestered by order of Parliament of the Commonwealth on 28th August 1648, and given to Colonel John Lilburne in lieu of an advance of £3000. King Charles had suffered martyrdom on the 30th January 1649, and his old servant Sir Henry Gib followed him fourteen months afterwards, and must have died of a broken heart. He was an

example of many others who had shared the same fate in those troublous times, when good and faithful service to the Crown during a lifetime was adjudged a crime, although Henry had for some years retired from Court. But there can be no doubt that his former activity was remembered by some one to his disadvantage, and he paid the penalty of it. His poor wife had had trouble enough before his death to obtain the arrearages of her pension, and now all her difficulties were increased, for she had lost her husband, and her whole means of subsistence were threatened by the sequestration of his property in England.

A week before his death, viz., on 1st April 1650, she petitioned the Commissioners for Compounding under the circumstances of sequestration, applying for a fifth part, according to an Act passed 25th January 1649 (a few days before the King's execution), and that was granted her. After her husband's death she again petitions the same Commissioners, and applies for her jointure, his estate being ended through his death, and in this she refers to a reason of the sequestration when she says, "the late Committee for the said county (Durham), upon some information that the said Sir Henry Gibb should be active against the Parliament, caused his estate to be sequestered."

On the receipt of this second petition it was, on 17th May 1650, referred for examination and report.

This report was made on the 23d, six days after, and she obtained her wish. These three documents we now give, as they occur among the State Papers :—

“ *To the ho^{ble} the Com^{te} for Compounding,*

“ The humble Petition of the LADY GIBB, wife to
Sir Henry Gibb, Barronett :

“ *Showeth,*—That your Petitioner’s husband being sequestred by a partieular order of the house, August 28, 1648, and his estate given to Lieutenant Collonell John Lillburne, the 21 of December 1648, for the Advance of £3000 for the said Lieutenant Collonell John Lilburne ; with the Estates of Sir Henry Bellingham and Mr. Bowes : since which time your petitioner’s husband hath petitioned and made his appeal to the honorable House ; and hopeth to give them satisfaction, when in their weighty affairs they shall please to grant him a hearing : Your Petitioner (in the mean time) being deprived of all her estate and livelihood, doth in the behalfe of herselfe humbly praye

“ That this ho^{ble} Com^{te} will be pleased to grant her an order for her fift part seince the time of her husband’s sequestration, Aceording to the act of the 25 of January 1649.—And your Petitioner shall ever pray, etc.,

AN. GIBB.”

Indorsed :—

“ 1 April 1650. Ordered that a fite pte be granted from this tyne.”

(Vide *Papers, Royalists’ Compositions*, 1 Ser. vol. xxvii. 594 to 598.)

“To the Ho^{ble} Comssion^{ers} for Compositions,

“The humble Petition of DAME ANNE, the Reliet of
Sir Henry Gibb, Barr^{tt}, deecessed :

“*Showeth*,—That in August 1631 Sir Henry Gibb being seised in ffee of divers Lands in the County of Durham, did by good Assurantee duely exeecuted settle and eonvey the land to the use of himself for life, the remainder to your petitioner in Jointure for her life, and after the remainder to the heires of his body begotten, but the late Committee for the said County upon some information that the said Sir Henry Gibb should be aetive against the parliament, eaused his Estate to be sequestered, and the said Sir Henry having issue Elizabeth and Franees, died.

“Now for that by the death of Sir Henry Gibb upon the 8th day of Aprill last, the sequestration ought to be discharged, his Estate being ended, and your petitioner’s title acerued to her, and the reversion to her children as aforesaid, The truth whereof your petitioner is ready to make good by the said assurance and the testimony of Witnesses before yourselves, or in what way you please to direct :

“Wherefore your petitioner’s humble suite is, that you would please to take the premises into eon- sideration, and examine the truth thereof, and (if the same appeare) to order and direct a discharge of the sequestration.

ANN GIBB.”

Indorsed :—

“17th May 1650. Refer^d to Mr. Reading to examine and report.

JO. LEECH.”

“According to your order of the 17th of May 1650, upon the petition of Dame Ann Gibb, widdow of Sir Henry Gibb of Jarrow, in the County of Durham, knight, deceased, desiring the sequestration of her said late husband’s Lands to be taken off, the same being settled upon her for her jointure, and her husband having therein only an estate for life, I finde

“That the said Sir Henry Gibb Seised in fee of the Manor of Jarrow alt Yarrow, in the County of Durham, and of the Seite and preeinets of Jarrow aforesaid, and of a Tenement in Monekton in the said eounty, And of two salt-pans in Jarrow aforesaid, and of the Reetory Improprate of Jarrow aforesaid, and other Lands in Jarrow and Monekton aforesaid, and Shields, in the said County, by him purchased of the Lord Eure, being altogether of the yearly value by the partieulars under the petitioner’s hand of £301, 14s. 2d., but here to fore of the value of £418: The said Sir Henry Gibb, by his Deed Indented bearing date the third of August 7th Caroli for a Jointure for the petitioner, then his wife, and for preferment of her ehildren, eovenanted to stand seised of the premises to the use of himself for his life, the remainder to Dame Anne, his wife, the now petitioner, for her life for her Jointure, the remainder to the said Sir Henry Gibb and the heirs males of his body on the body of the said Dame Anne, remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Sir Henry on the body of the said Dame Anne,

The remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Henry Gibb for ever. That by order of parliament of the 28th of August 1648, the Estate of the said Sir Henry Gibb was ordered to be forthwith sequestered. That by Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in parliament of the 24th of Dec. 1648, It was ordered that Lieut. Col. John Lilburne Should have and receive £3000, to be payd by the Committee of Sequestrations for the County of Durham out of the Sequestered Estates of the said Sir Henry Gibb, Sir Henry Bellingham, and Thomas Bowes, Esq., in the said County of Durham. That the sayd Sir Henry Gibb dyed the 8th of April 1650, and the said Dame Anne him survyved, and claims the premises for her life, he leaving behind him only two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances Gibb.

“She petitioned here the 17th of May 1650, desiring the Sequestration of the premises may be taken of, And she permitted to enjoy her Jointure according to the said Deed, which is humbly left to judgment.
23 May 1650. Jo. READING.”

“Resolved the Deed of Joynture be allowed. May 28th, 1650. S. R.”

“All the Lands and impropriations of Jarow, with the to salt pans at the same, was lett in fformer tymes before the war

was per an., £418 : 0 : 0
AN. GIBB.

“All the Land and impropriations as it is now Lett
by the Comisioners for sequestrations

is per an., £301 : 14 : 2

“The to saltt pans totally ruend, formerly worth
£38 per an.

“Yearly payment out of the Lands aforesaid,
£32 : 19 : 10 AN. GIEB.”

Fortunately for Lady Gib, she had a large circle of friends and relatives; her two daughters were well married, and she passed the remainder of her days in happiness and comfort with them, as far as the troublous times of the Commonwealth permitted. She died in London on 30th May 1658, in the fifty-fourth year of her age, and was buried on 1st June within the vaults of the church of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate (see *Parish Register*), wherein a handsome white marble monument was erected to her memory, on the south side of the chancel, facing north, with the following inscription thereon :—

“Near to this Place lyeth interred the Body of the most Pious, Virtuous, and every way most aecomplish'd Lady Ann Gib, third Daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes of Honnington, in the County of Warwick, Knight; and late Wife of Sir H. Gib, late of Faulkland, in the Kingdom of Scotland, Baronet, deceassed, who left issue only two Daughters and Co-heirs, Elizabeth, the Eldest, married to Richard Everard, Esq., Son and Heir-Apparent to Sir Richard Everard, of

Great Waltham, in the County of Essex, Baronet. And Frances, the younger, married to William Glanvill, Son and Heir Apparent of John Glanvill of Broadhinton, in the County of Wilts, Sergeant at Law. The said Ann Gibb died the 30th of May 1658."

"Her Arms, in a Lozenge, 2 coats Impaled.

"1. A Dexter Arm, armed in Fess proper, holding a spear or; the upper part broken, and pendant between the Arms of Scotland on a Saltier Argent in Chief, and a Spur in Base of the third.

"2. Argent three Battle axes Sable."

In the description of the arms there has evidently been an omission in not stating that the field in the first was gules.

The monument was intact in the year 1708, when it was described in *A New View of London*, published in that year; and must have existed even much later, for it is described in John Strype's edition of Stowe's *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, published in 1720. Owing to repairs and cleaning of the church on some occasion not long after, this monument, with many others, was removed and never replaced,—an act of Vandalism for which the rector who permitted it should have been put in the pillory; and had it not been for the record of the inscription, fortunately preserved, some important and valuable information would have been lost.

We may here mention that in the first named of the above works we meet with this record:—

“In the list of Benefactors to the parish of St. Stephens, Coleman Street, in gold letters on black, in a strong Wainseot Frame on the N. side of the chancel, is amongst other names

“1614. Mr. Henry Gibb, £50.”

He is the husband of her whose monument we have just described. An account of her funeral and the armorial insignia used is given in Le Neve's *Baronets* (ms.) vol. iii. p. 377, preserved in the Heralds' College.

In the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, is the will admission of “Lady Ann Gibb, wife of Sir Henry Gibb, Baronet.” The date of the will is 25th February 1655, and it was proved in London 20th June 1658 by her son-in-law, Sir Richard Everard, Bart. As it is an instrument well worthy of perusal and of moderate length, we give it in this place:—

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Anne Gibb, widdowe of Sir Henry Gibb, Barronett, of Jarrow, in the county of Durisme, being in good and perfect health and memory (the Lord be praised), doe make and ordeine this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge: First, I will and bequeath my soule into the handes of God that gave it, hoping to be saved by the all sufficient meritts of Jesus Christ, my onely Saviour and Redeemer, and my

body to the earth from whence it was taken, to bee decently buried at the discretion of my executor hereafter named if not exceedinge the charge of fifty poundes. For the portion of worldly goodes wherewith the Lord hath endowed mee, my minde and will is,—First, I nominate and appoynt my trustie and well-beloved sonne, Richard Everard, Esq., sonne of Sir Richard Everard, Barronett, of Much Waltham, in the countie of Essex, to be my sole excutor of this my last will and testament, and doe give unto him all my estate of moneys, jewells, plate, and household stuffe whatsoever, hee payinge these legacies hereafter mentioned. Item, I give unto my deare sister the Lady Unton Dereing my second best diamond ringe and my hayre-coloured velvett mantle. Item, I give unto my cozen Dorothy Dereing my diamond ringe with three diamondes that is enameled with hayre collour and my silver coltes foote spoone. Item, I give my cozen Frances Dereing a silver porringer. Item, I give to Katherine Persivall the emrode ringe and fiftene pounds. Item, I give to my deare sister the Lady Hawley my christall watch. Item, I give to my deare sister Mrs. Raligh, tenne poundes and my other little diamond ringe of three diamonds. Item, I give to my cozen Edward Gibbes tenne poundes. Item, I give unto my sonne William Glanvill, Esq., two hundred poundes. Item, I give to my daughter Glanvill my great jewell of two lockettes and hanging perle. Item, my diamond seale and Lady Unton's picture I give unto my daughter Everard, my greate diamond ring, and Nan Eve

my necklace. Item, I give unto my daughter Winifred Glanvill my Turkie ringe sett round with diamonds. Item, I give unto my daughter Everard all the rest of my jewells and plate. Item, I give unto my maid all my wearing cloathes and wearinge Lynnen, execept my best gowne and petticoat and Mantelles. Item, I give to the poore of the parrish where I dyc twenty poundes. All the rest of my money, goodes, and chatteltes, my debtes and funerall expences discharged, which I desire may be very private, I give unto my said executor ; witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this five-and-twentieth of February in the yeare of our Lord God one thowsand six hundred and fifty-five, this being the last will and testament of mee, the said Anne Gibb. I ordeine these legacies of moneyes to be paid within two yeares after my decease, sealed, subscribed, and published in the presence of George Rawleigh, John Pittman, Thomas Tatton."

"This will was proved at London the one-and-twentieth day of June 1658 before the Judges for probate of wills and granting of administrations, lawfully authorized by the oath of Richard Everard, Esq., the son and sole executor, to whom," etc. etc.

As relating to her husband's will the following has been extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury :—

Novem. 1650. "Dominus Henricus Gibbs. Decimo

oetavo die Emanavit Commissio venerabili viro Domino Nathaniele Brent Militi Credito principali Domini Henrici Gibbs nuper parochie Sancti Martini in Campis in Comitatu Middlesex Militis sed in Regno Seotiae defuneti habentis etc. (bona notabilia) ad administrandum bona jura et Credita dieti defuneti de bene etc. (et fideliter administrando) jurato Domina Ann Gibbs relieta renuneiante etc. ut in aetis liquet. Administratio de bonis non eoneessa mense Novembris 1676."

Translation.—Novem. 1650. Sir Henry Gibb. The eighteenth day, Commission hath issued to that venerable man Sir Nathaniel Brent, Knight, the principal creditor of Sir Henry Gibb, lately of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Knight (and Baronet), but deeeased within the kingdom of Seotland, having *bona notabilia*, to administer the goods, rights, and credits of the said deeeased, being sworn concerning the proper administration of the same, Dame Ann Gibb, the reliet, renounceing, etc., as in the act appears. Administration of goods unadministered granted in the month of November 1676.

As the wife and children have been mentioned in many of the foregoing pages, it is now proper to state that Sir Henry Gibb is presumed to have been twice married,—firstly, to Katherine, daughter of James Gray, Groom of the Bedehamber to James I., and brother to Patriek, seventh Lord (and Master of)

Gray, on 15th February 1598, who died without issue ; secondly, in 1621, to Ann, third daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes (no relation), Knight, of Honnington, county of Warwick, by whom he had several children, viz. :—

1. Elizabeth, born in 1622, married, prior to 1653, Richard, eldest son and heir-apparent to Sir Richard Everard, Bart., of Much Waltham, Essex, who afterwards became the second Baronet ; he was Sheriff of Essex in the twentieth year of Charles I., and died in August 1694, aged seventy. She died prior to 1676. They left issue, who succeeded.

2. Charles, baptized December 19, 1624, buried February 19, 1630, in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

3. Frances, born 1626, married, firstly, in 1654, William, eldest son and heir-apparent to Mr. Serjeant Glanville of Broadhinton, county of Wilts. They had a son and daughter. He succeeded as Lord of the Manor, and died 11th October 1680, aged sixty-five. She married, secondly, John Stone of Baldwin-Brightwell, county of Oxford, who died 30th October 1704, aged seventy-eight, but had no children by him. She died 6th March 1714-15, aged eighty-nine, and was buried at Broadhinton.

4. Katherine, baptized March 16, 1627, buried February 24, 1629, in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

5. Anne, baptized December 16, 1627, buried April 13, 1633, in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

We shall have something to say about the Everard and Glanville families further on, in the Appendix, but will now make some observations relating to the designation of Sir Henry Gib, so as to render clear what has appeared in many of the documents we have given throughout his history. But before doing so we may observe that Sir Ralph Gibbes, the father of Sir Henry Gib's second wife, was knighted at Whitehall July 23, 1603, and his son Henry, who was living when Dugdale wrote, on September 5, 1617, and the ladies mentioned in Lady Ann Gib's will were her sisters and eousins.

The designation of Sir Henry Gib has been various, but it always occurred in association with the property he possessed, or sometimes from his place of residence. Thus he was designed of Carribber, given in his patent of baronetcy, 7th June 1634, as well as of Falkland; likewise of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and of Jarrow, in the county of Durham. We shall say a few words concerning each of these.

Henry Gib's connexion with Carribber may be understood from the following notes furnished by the family archives:—

On 15th August 1614, John Gib, styled of Knoek

(his father), disposes the Carribber property to Henry Gib, described as one of the Lords of the Bedehamber ; and on the 19th and 21st June 1615, Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, and his Countess (Helen Hay), with consent of their son, Alexander, Lord Livingstone, disposes to Henry Gib other portion of Carribber (disposed to said Earl by Helen and Catherine Carribber, 17th February 1602).

In the Privy Seal Register of Scotland (vol. lxxxiv. fol. 26) is the ratification of a charter of confirmation to Henry Gib, of the lands of Wester Carribber, Wester Gaw, and Jaw Craig, in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, dated Edinburgh, 26th June 1615. This was from Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, and Helen Hay, his Countess, with consent of Alexander, Lord Livingston, their son and heir, and Lady Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse.

And in the same volume of the Privy Seal Register of Scotland (fol. 33), is the precept for a charter of certain other lands of Carribber in the county of Linlithgow, dated Edinburgh, 29th June 1615 ; together with certain clauses in connexion with the free barony of Carribber. Both of these are given in the Appendix.

Of the first of these there is a charter of confirmation granted under the Great Seal (Book 47, No. 428), dated 22d June 1615 ; and of the second there is a charter under the Great Seal (Book 47, No. 429),

dated, 29th June 1615. Through these transactions he becomes the fifth Lord of Carribber.

Many of these are referred to in subsequent transactions, which we need not go into here, as they have been dwelt upon in other chapters.

Next in importance was his residence at Falkland, with which place his name is connected in 1622, and where we think there is no doubt that he died and was buried. The property he possessed there must have been disposed of after his death, for it passed out of the hands of his immediate descendants, although he lived for the most part in the ancient Palace, and in which we suspect he died, and was buried in the ancient cemetery of Kilgour, a couple of miles to the west of it. The town records are very imperfect, and have afforded us very little, if any, information about one so well known in his day as Sir Henry Gib. Concerning the town we will say a few words farther on. Although his baronetcy is designated as of Falkland and of Carribber, for convenience his successors have been contented to use the former alone, unless under special circumstances, and it has been usual, in the family archives, to associate the baronetcy with the lordship of the latter, of which Sir Henry Gib was the fifth, and his brother James the sixth Lords. In the Appendix we enumerate the Lords of Carribber from Robert Gib, the first one of his name, down to the twelfth of the present

time ; as well as the seven Baronets of Falkland from Sir Henry Gib's time. On the tombstone of Dame Anne Gib she is described as the wife of the late Sir Henry Gib, Bart., of Falkland, as we have shown.

For some time, in London at any rate, Sir Henry Gib, or, as he was then, Henry Gib, was described as of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and there are many references to him as such. We have cited some where the phrase appears, *de Parochie Sancti Martini in Campis in Comitatu Middlesex*. It is probable that the house let by Locke of Sir Dudley Carleton's to Henry Gib for £60 a year, as mentioned in a letter of October 3, 1621 (Chapter XXXVII.), was in St. Martin's Lane, and a search in the parish books would lead us to think so.

Jarrow, or Yarrow, in Durham, was used as a cognomen since 1625, the time the property came into Sir Henry Gib's hands, as particulars in Chapter XXXIX. very clearly show, and which we need not further go into ; which property was settled upon his wife as a jointure, and afterwards upon his children.

We have already briefly described Carribber in Chapter XVIII., and it has been pretty fully noticed in some others in which Robert Gib's history is told ; and we could say much about Jarrow and Brancepath, in Durham, but we cannot forego some observations upon the ancient though small town of Falkland,

which has given name to a peerage, and after which a baronetcy is called.

Falkland.—So abundant are the materials, and so numerous the references relating to this place in the public archives, both of England and of Scotland, that they would readily furnish the materials for a splendid volume upon that venerable place, which has been so frequently under notice in the first part of this work. The town will be for ever memorable from the account so graphically related by Sir Walter Scott, in his delightful novel *The Fair Maid of Perth*, of the cruel death by starvation, in the old castle, of David, Duke of Rothesay, son of King Robert III., through the villany of his uncle, the Duke of Albany. We have no doubt that the fine old Palace was erected upon the original foundations of the more ancient Castle, concerning which a diversity of opinion prevails, as to whether it was simply a tower or otherwise; and what is shown as the dungeon in the north-eastern tower (now in ruins) may have corresponded somewhat with the traditional account of the spot of the Prince's death. However, no one visiting Falkland should hesitate to see and examine the turret. A series of underground vaulted passages still exist, running directly westward from the dungeon referred to, the entrance-door of which is closed up with masonry. The south-western tower, of greater magnitude, above the main gateway,

is the part of the Palace where King James VI. took refuge, with many of his servants, including Sir John Gib, when his life was in such great danger through the fortunately short-lived siege of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, which we have described in Chapter XXII.

The lands and castle of Falkland were annexed to the Crown by James I., on the execution of Murdo, Earl of Fife, and became one of the royal residences ; and it is supposed the present Palace was first begun by James II. ; but it was nearly rebuilt by James V. in 1537, which date exists in various parts of it. The town is very old, though small ; it always was so ; now numbers 3069 inhabitants, and is built at the foot of the Eastern Lomond. In 1129, in the fifth year of David I., Macbeth, Thane of Falkland, and Constantine, Earl of Fife, gathered an army to prevent Robert de Burgoner from forcing the Culdees of St. Andrews to give him the half of the lands of Kirkness, in which they succeeded.—(*Sibbald.*) In those early times there was a Castle of Falkland, but not a Palace. In the time of the Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, from 1406 to 1420, it had all the honour of a palace, although designed simply, "*manerium nostrum de Fawkland,*" in the State papers bearing his signature.

At a distance to the south, say from any elevation near Edinburgh, or on sailing down the Forth towards

the sea, the Eastern and Western Lomonds are seen like two female breasts in shape, with an interval between. It is this appearance which has given to them the name of "the Paps of Fife." Falkland was erected into a royal burgh by James II. in 1458, and its charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595, with whom it was a favourite residence, on account of the fine park, which was full of deer. The arms of Falkland consist of a stag lodged, regardant, under an oak-tree proper.

Some antiquarians think the station or camp of the ninth Roman legion was where the town of Falkland now stands. Cupar is the county town of Fife, and, in former times, as Falkland was not considered to be so healthy as it is now, it was the custom of the followers of the Court, then residing at Falkland, to send their children to be educated at Cupar, on account of the greater salubrity of the place. The reason of this is apparent enough. Falkland is at the foot of a hill looking northwards, and in inclement seasons is much exposed to the influence of the north and easterly winds, and therefore unhealthy; whereas Cupar lies low and in a flat district, and is not so much exposed to any particular set of winds. From the top of the Falkland Lomond the whole of Fife lies like a garden at one's feet, and an extensive view of the country is afforded in all directions for miles around, and Edinburgh can be seen on a fine and

clear day. From the top of the other, or more western Lomond, Loch Leven is seen at one's feet to the west, with the ruins of the romantic castle, rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *The Abbot*, situated upon a small island, forming a pretty picture. We have had occasion to refer to many of the personages connected with this place in the course of our narrative. Indeed, the history of the Gib family, from the grandfather of Robert Gib to his great-grandson, Sir John Gib the Covenanter, is more or less associated with all these interesting and classical spots of Fife, which is our excuse for more extended remarks concerning Falkland than we at first intended. No one need complain of monotony or *ennui* at Falkland, from the multitude of objects of neighbouring interest, as well as the variety of rides and drives in every direction. It is rare indeed that the great dining-hall of the old Palace is ever used for any festive purpose, but it was on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science, at Dundee in 1867, when a portion of that body were hospitably entertained by the late Mrs. Tyndall Bruce of Falkland—Mr. Lawson of Burnturk nobly fulfilling the duties of the chair; and the author of these pages had the honour to return thanks on behalf of his fellow-members of the Association. The oak ceiling of the immense chamber, with its curious carving, coloured coats of

arms, and cyphers of James v. and Mary of Guise, was presented to the view of the guests as it had existed for some three hundred and thirty years. We cannot let the opportunity pass of noting here that, as representing a locality made famous in the history of Scotland through the novel of *The Fair Maid of Perth*, to which we have already referred, we were present at the ever-to-be-remembered national festival in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, on 9th August 1871, when every district of the country rendered classic through his writings was represented on that occasion by many persons of distinction and of note in the community.

CHAPTER XLII.

PETER, third son of Sir Peter Young, Gentleman Usher to King Charles—*Gift of a fine of £500 in 1615, and Pension of £100 in 1625—Sent on an Embassy in 1627 to Gustavus Adolphus with the Garter, and opposition thereto—His death in 1631.*—REV. PATRICK YOUNG, sixth son of Sir Peter Young—*Appointed Keeper of the King's Libraries—Prebend of Chester, 1612—Assists in translating the King's works in 1617—Sent to Oxford and Cambridge with presentation copies—Prebend and Treasurer of St. Paul's, 1621—Is to search for old manuscripts—Parsonage of Hayes, Middlesex, 1623—Rector of Llandinan, 1628—Is to arrange the Royal Collection of coins and medals, 1631—Rector of Llanynnis, 1633—His literary labours—Death in 1652.*

PETER YOUNG, the third son of Sir Peter Young and his wife Elizabeth Gib, and therefore a grandson of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, was born in Scotland with his twin brother Robert on 1st July 1583. The history of the latter we have already given in Chapter XXXI. He came to England with his brothers on the accession of King James, and was early appointed to the household of the Duke of York, and after the death of Prince Henry he became one of the Gentlemen Ushers to Charles, and continued to be so as long as he lives. Equally with his brothers, we are able to give some interesting extracts concerning his history from the State Papers, which afford a clearer

insight into matters than a smooth narrative would do. Thus, beginning in 1614, we find a letter from Carleton to Chamberlain, dated April 22, 1614, which contains the following intelligence, which requires no comment beyond the statement that we believe the Provostship ultimately went to Newton:—

Begs him to remember him for (the Provostship of) Eton College when vacant, but hopes Sir Henry Savile will long live to enjoy it. Peter Young and Mr. Newton have letters for it from the King. Reminds him of “a good morsel,” which is to be given to obtain it.—(*Venice Corresp.*, April 22, 1614.)

In the following year a record of a gift occurs in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vi.), in these words:—

April 1615. A gift from his Majesty to Peter Young, Gentleman Usher to the Prince (in consideration of service), of the benefit of a fine of £500 imposed to his Majesty's use in the high Commission Court upon one Wm. Hyett for adultery. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Mr. Dackomb.

We pass over an interval of ten years, and come to a time when Charles has been on the throne some months, and the duties of Peter Young are of a more active and responsible nature. In November the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. vii.) records in these terms a pension upon him of £100 a year, which is granted under the King's Sign-Manual (vol. i. No. 109).

November 22, 1625. A pension of £100 per ann. granted to Peter Young, one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, to commence from our Lady day last, payable out of the Exchequer during his life. His Majesty's pleasure signified by his Sign-Manual. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney-General. Procured by Mr. Leirke of the Bedchamber.

Peter Young was in the suite of the Special Embassy sent to Gustavus Adolphus with the Order of the Garter. It would seem from two letters preserved among the State Papers, that his permission to accompany the ambassador was strongly opposed, and considered an innovation and bad precedent. Nevertheless he had more powerful interest to back him than any that could be brought to oppose it, and he not only went, but was knighted by the King of Sweden in 1628.

March (?) 1627. Abstract of a letter from Sec. Coke to Sec. Conway. Sets forth reasons why it is unusual and inconvenient that Mr. (Peter) Young should accompany Sir James Spence in his mission with the Garter to the King of Sweden. It has been customary, except on the special occasion of the King of Denmark, when a christening present was sent at the same time as the Order, that the Garter should be carried by an ambassador and a king-at-arms without any other person.

Sec. Coke to Sec. Conway. June 12, 1627. Whitehall. Mr. Young, one of the Gentlemen Ushers, has

got an order that he may accompany the ambassador and herald; this is deemed an innovation and bad precedent, on which it is desired that the opinion of the King should be taken. .

We are unable to say with certainty when the mission left, but the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. viii.) gives this entry of the payment of Peter Young's charges, which must have been a sum of money in advance:—

June 1627. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay £400 to Peter Young, Esq., for his charges in a journey with Sir James Spence, ambassador extraordinary, to present the Garter to the King of Sweden. By order of the Lord Chamberlain. Procured by Mr. Wm. Murray.

One of the last notices of Peter Young is in the State Papers, Domestic (vol. clxxxvii. No. 46), wherein we find the following, which we give because the information it conveys is interesting and instructive:—

19 Feb. 1631. Peter Young and others, Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary; to have certain fees on the creation of every peer, baronet, or knight. These were—

Archbishop, £10	Viscount, £8	Knight, ... £5
Duke, . . . 20	Bishop, . . . 5	And of all Sheriffs and
Marquis, . . 15	Baron, . . . 6	heads of Corporations
Earl, . . . 10	Baronet, . . 5	when they do homage to the King, . . 5

With that our history of Peter Young closes, and we have a notice of his death on 6th February 1631, some thirteen days before the date of the last quoted public extract in which his name is mentioned. We have only to add, in conclusion, that King Charles was much attached to him, and granted him many marks of his favour, which were continued to his brother Patrick Young, the eminent classical scholar.

The Rev. Patrick Young was the sixth son, though the eighth child, of Sir Peter Young and his wife Elizabeth Gib, and was born at Easter Seaton in Forfarshire, on 29th August 1584. He was the most distinguished member of his family, for not only was he an eminent scholar, but he was occupied in many works of a literary and historical nature which will give to his name a lasting interest. Although all his family were talented, and held distinguished positions, Patrick more than any of the others inherited the abilities of his father, Sir Peter Young, the old conjoint tutor with George Buchanan to King James. On his mother's side he inherited all the vigour and activity of a master mind, who, as his grandfather, freed James v. from the power of the Douglasses, and faithfully served him throughout the trying times of his reign. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the University of St. Andrews, then the great seat of learning in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. in

1603; he was then just nineteen years of age. With most of his other brothers, he followed his father to London, where he was introduced to the notice of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, who made him his librarian and secretary. After a few years' stay with the Bishop he went to Oxford, where he took a degree of M.A. in 1605, entering into deacon's orders, and was made one of the chaplains of All Souls College. This last he held for three years, and during that time he was chiefly occupied in the study of ecclesiastical history, and in studying the Greek language, of which he acquired a profound knowledge. He now found his way to London, and sought advancement at Court, where already were several of his brothers, his father, his uncle John Gib, cousin Henry Gib, and other relations, all possessing interest, which with that of Dr. Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, induced the King to appoint him Keeper of the Royal Libraries, then chiefly in St. James's Palace, the residence of Prince Henry, and devoted chiefly to his use. We may here remark that Patrick Young continued to be Keeper of the King's Libraries till near the death of Charles I. Shortly after, in February 1611, Bishop Montague obtained a pension from the King of £50 per annum for life (Signet Docquet-Book, vol. v.), and as he is mentioned in the grant as Keeper aforesaid, it is evident he held this appointment before he was given the pension, and not afterwards, as has been

erroneously stated by Chalmers (*Biog. Dict.*) and Anderson (*Scottish Nation*). At the King's command he classified the books, made a catalogue of them, and took journeys to Frankfort, Holland, Paris, and elsewhere in 1615 to obtain additions thereto. Anderson states he was tutor to the young Princes Henry and Charles, which is an error, for Sir Peter Young (as we have shown in Chapter XXIV.) was tutor to Charles, and Newton to Henry.

In February 1612-1613 we find in the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. v.) a dispensation for Patrick Young to hold a Prebend in Chester, with all the benefit and privileges belonging thereunto, notwithstanding he is a layman, and doth not reside upon the same. By order of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Procured by Sir Thomas Lake. (Browne Willis, in his Survey of English Cathedrals, says he quitted this in 1618 to William Forster, Rector of Barrow, and afterwards Bishop of Man.)

He was not only occasionally employed by the King and other persons in writing Latin letters, but in 1617, on his return from Paris, he assisted Mr. Thomas Read in translating King James's works into the Latin language, of which he was an elegant writer. In 1619 the volume of the King's works was published, and by his Majesty's special command Patrick Young was sent with a presentation copy to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Nicholls in his Progresses

furnishes us with some information (vol. iv. p. 1105), which we here make use of relating to the Oxford gift :—

“From a letter of Dr. Patrick Young (Sir Peter’s son) to his brother, dated ‘London, the 8th of June’ (1620), we have the following account of the reception of the Royal present at one of the Universities :—

“‘In Oxford the King’s Booke was receaved with a great deale of solemnitie, and in a solemne procession was carried from St. Marie’s (where the Convocation was) by the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied with sume 24 Doctors in scarlett, and the rest of the bodie of the Universitie, into the Publick Librarie, where the Keeper, one Mr. Rows, made a verie prettie Speech, and placed it *in archivis, intuentibus nobis et reliquis academicis*, with a great deale of respect. In this they far surpassed Cambridge, and their love to me and the rest who were in cumpanie was extraordinarie. They invited us often to their Colledges; they defrayed all our charges for horse and man at our inne; they gave ws all gloves; they took no fees of Dr. Reid, and gave him a most ample testimoniall, and me £20 in golde.

“‘The King at our returne saluted me Lord Ambasadour, and when I kneeled to present him the letters of the Universitie, merrilie did bidd me stand up and be covered. His Majestie was exceeding well pleased with the letters of the Universitie, and with our relation of all that past, and does preferre Oxford unto your Mother Cambridge.’”

Among the Manuscripts in the Lambeth Library will be found a copy of the inscription written in the copies of "King James his works," presented to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and to Sir Peter Young (*Cod. Wharton*, 577, p. 229). They are in Latin, and we found them all different ; that in the last, given at the end of Chapter xxix., we found to be correct.

Nothing shows more the superiority of the intellect of King James in the age in which he lived, and his literary refinement, than his desire to know what treasures existed in the ancient religious houses ; and to gratify his wishes in this respect, in July 1621 he issued

A Warrant under the Signet for Patrick Young, giving him power to enter into any libraries and to take an exact and perfect inventory of all manuscript books, chartularies, and ancient books and writings of that nature ; and the said inventory to be delivered to his Majesty's own hands for his special service. By order of Mr. Secretary Calvert. Procured by Mr. John Paeker.—(*Signet Docquet-Book*, vol. vii.)

He was collated to a prebend of St. Paul's, and shortly after, in August 1621, he was appointed Treasurer (Chancellor) of the same cathedral, void by resignation, which office was procured by the Dean of Winchester (his brother), as we learn from the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.) As bearing upon

the King's warrant to search all cathedral libraries for rare manuscripts, in July 1622 he has an order for the payment of £100 to aid him, and more if required. This is of such interest at the present time, when searches are being made throughout the kingdom by the Historical Manuscript Commission in all private collections of papers, and returns made to Parliament, that we give it as it occurs, mainly to show that whatever historians may write concerning the character of King James, he was in advance of his age in many things, notwithstanding, like all other great men, he had his peculiarities and foibles, and who among us does not possess them?—

“James, by the Grace of God, etc.—To our right trusty and right well-beloved Councillor, Lionel, Lord Cranfield, our high Treasurer of England, and Sir Richard Weston, Knight, Chancellor and Under-treasurer of our Exchequer, and to the Treasurer and Under-treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being, and to every (one) of them—greeting : Whereas we have appointed our trusty and well-beloved servant Patrick Young, keeper of our libraries, to make search in all our Cathedral Churches within our Realm of England for all old manuscripts and ancient records, and bring an inventory of them to us : These are therefore to will and require you that out of our treasure remaining in the receipt of our exchequer you cause payment to be made to the said Patrick Young or his assigns of the sum of £100

by way of impress towards his charges in this employment, and if upon account made by bill subscribed by Sir George Culvers, Knight, one of our principal Secretaries of State, it shall appear to you, our Treasurer, or Under-treasurer, that any further sum is to be expended in this our service, that you cause like payment to be made to the said Patriek Young of any such sum or sums of money as shall be verified to be needful by our foresaid Secretary Sir George Culvers, Knight. And these, etc. Given, etc. Dated 26th July 1622.”—(*Sign.-Man.*, vol. xiv. No. 30.)

We are told by the Signet Doequet-Book (vol. vii.) that he has in April 1623 the presentation of the parsonage of Hayes in the county of Middlesex, void by resignation of the now Bishop of Bristol, the last ineumbent, by virtue of a Commendam for Patriek Young, Master of Arts, Keeper of his Majesty's Libraries. Recommended by the Bishop of Lincoln. Proeured by Mr. Henry Gibb.

In giving these extracts as they occur in the Signet Doequet-Book, we do so for several reasons. In the first place, they give us the language of the time, with their mode of expression. In the next, they mention the names of the persons who recommend for the appointments, and lastly, they tell us who proeured them. Had it not been for them we should have known very little about the patronage of Bishop Montague, which Patriek Young enjoyed

when he first came to London. Henry Gib, whose name is appended to the extract from the Signet Docquet-Book, was his cousin-german.

On the death of Thomas Read in 1624, Young was appointed to the post of Latin Secretary to the King. After the death of King James, his successor Charles I. continued him as Keeper of his Library, in which he took nearly as much interest as his father, when the cares of state permitted. Some three years after, on 9th July 1628 (*Signet Docquet-Book*, vol. ix., and *State Papers, Domestic*), he has a letter from the King to Bishop Bayly of Bangor to induct him into the comportionary or one half of the rectory of Llandinan in the county of Montgomery, diocese of Bangor, and deanery of Arustley. In this he is described as Keeper of the King's Library.

In a previous chapter (xxxiv.) we referred to the collection of Coins and Medals possessed by King James, which ultimately came into the hands of his successor. It has been described as a very fine one, particularly rich in Greek and Roman coins, and was the source of occasional recreation to the King, who made up his mind to have his collection classified and arranged. Accordingly, on 31st January 1631, he issues a warrant (preserved among the State Papers) to Patrick Young, William Boswell, and Inigo Jones, to put into order his ancient coins and medals, both Greek and Roman, in gold, silver, and

brass. This we give without any hesitation, for we feel sure it will interest every numismatist who may look into these pages :—

“To Patriek Young, Wm. Boswell, and Inigo Jones,
Esquires.

“Concerning Coynes and Medalls.

“TRUSTY ETT^a.—Whereas wee have many ancient coynes and medalls, both Greeke and Romanes, in gold, silver, and braste, which our pleasure is shall be put in some good order according to their nature and times, wee reposing speciall Trust and confidence in your care, fidelitie, and skill, doe hereby authorise, will, and require you to take all the said ancient coynes and medalls into your custody, and the same with what convenient speed you may to putt into such order as you shall thinke fittest for the ready knowledge and use thereof, hereby requiring all persons in whose hands and custody the said coynes and medalls doe remaine, upon sight hereof to deliver the same unto you, and for better assistance herein wee doe hereby authorise you to call unto you all or any fresh person or persons as you shall judge to be of use unto the more speedy and effectuall dispatch of this our service, and for so doing these our Lettres or a duplicate thereof shall be a sufficient warrant and dischargd as well unto the said persons for delivery thereof as unto you for receiving the same att your hands. Given Ett^a.—Dated at Westminster, 21st January 1630.

Charles I., as well as his father, was extremely fond of coins and medals, and perhaps this is well shown by the truly immense variety in the coinage during his reign. This may be partly explained by the circumstances of his position in the latter part of his life, but still there was a great variation in his coinage, even before his troubles commenced. No better illustration of this can be given than the choice cabinet of coins of the late Mr. J. Brodribb Bergne, sold by Sotheby in May 1873, which occupied ten days. Those of Charles I. alone take up twenty-one pages of the Catalogue, whereas those of King James occupy two and a half.

Patrick Young is granted a denization on 26th Oct. 1631, having been born in Scotland, to hold property in England; this was procured for him by Sir Sydney Montague.

From the Signet Docquet-Book (vol. x.) we take the two following extracts, which are minutely explanatory of their objects:—

December 1632. A privilege unto Patrick Young, his Majesty's servant, that none within his dominions shall print and put to sale Clement's Epistles to the Corinthians in Greek or Latin for ten years. Subscribed for by Mr. Attorney, by order of the Bishop of London. Procured by Mr. Secretary Windebank.

December 1633. A presentation of Patrick Young, Deacon, unto the Rectory of Llanynnis (being *sine cura*), in the diocese of Bangor, now void by the death

of Dr. Dolbin, late Bishop of that see, and in his Majesty's gift. (*Sede vacante.*) Subscribed for by order of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace. Procured by Mr. Secretary Windebank.

We must now refer to some of his literary labours, which have been carefully noted by Chalmers. He assisted Selden in preparing for the press his edition of the "Arundelian Marbles," and Selden was so grateful for this aid that he dedicated the work to him. The same year the famous Alexandrian manuscript of the Old and New Testaments was placed in the King's library; this Young carefully collated with other copies of the sacred volume, and communicated many various readings to Usher, Grotius, and other learned men of the time. He had intended to have published a facsimile of this manuscript, but was prevented by his many avocations, and perhaps the confusions then existing in the political world. In 1643, however, he printed a specimen of his intended edition, containing the first chapter of Genesis, with notes, and at his death Scholia as far as the fifteenth chapter of Numbers.

In 1633 he published an edition of the "Epistles of Clemens Romanus," of which he had a privilege for ten years, in December 1632, as we have already mentioned. In a letter, dated January 13, 1634, from the King to Archbishop Laud, he specially refers to this work recently published in Greek and Latin, never

printed before, and had done this to the benefit of the Church and the King's great honour.—(*State Papers, Domestic.*) It was reprinted in 1637, with a Latin version—"Catena Graccorum Patrum in Jobum, collectore Niceta, Heracleae Metropolitae;" to which he subjoined from the Alexandrian manuscript a continued series of the books of Scripture called "Poetici." This was followed in 1638 by "Expositio in Canticum Canticorum Folioti Episcopi Londinensis, una cum Alcuini in idem Canticum Compendio," with a dedication to Bishop Juxon. He had made preparations for editing various other manuscripts from the King's library, when the confusion of the civil wars and its seizure by Parliament put an end to all his plans.

One of the last notices concerning him among the State Papers was a petition to the Council in 1635 (?), but, as there is no date to it, we suspect it must have been in 1637, for it was in that year there was a levy of ship-money to raise a revenue for the support of the navy :—

1635 (?). Petition of Patrick Young to the Council. Was assessed to the ship-money for his personal estate in the parish of St. Martin's, where his dwelling and constant abode is, and has paid the same. Is likewise assessed in Hampshire, where he has only a little farm, wholly let to a tenant, save some few rooms to sojourn in for a season in summer, for which, according to the number of yards of land at the rate of the

country, he is most willing to pay. Prays the Councel favourably to construe his delay in paying, as not proceeding from any refractory disobedience, but out of an opinion that he is unjustly dealt with, by the indiscretion of the constables, being neither an inhabitant nor possessed of any personal estate there. Prays the Lords to order the business.

We have no doubt that he met with immediate redress, thus differing from the eircumlocutory efforts of the present day. He married in 1620, and left two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Atwood, a civilian at Bromfield in Essex ; and Sarah, who became the wife of Sir Samuel Bowes, Knight. He retired to the house of his son-in-law Atwood in Essex, where he died, 7th September 1652, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE HISTORY OF SIR JOHN GIB, SECOND BARONET OF FALKLAND AND CARRIBBER.

Patrick, fourth son of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber—The history of his life, together with that of his eldest son and successor Robert, both burghesses of Linlithgow—King James VI. in a coal-mine at Culross—Robert is served heir to his father in June, and has seisin of Ballislands in August 1622—Has a gift of the escheat of the goods of a female suicide, 1597—His brother Patrick dies in 1629.

WE now come to the history of a person whose career was not less interesting, though not so important as that of some of those who preceded him, although he did not fill any position at the Court of his Sovereign; we speak of Sir John Gib, the second Baronet of Falkland. What we have to state concerning him forms the fourth and concluding part of our narrative, but it will be desirable to say a few words firstly respecting his father and grandfather, else his position would not be so clearly intelligible in the course of our remarks.

Patrick Gib.—In Chapter XIV., relating to the family of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, we mentioned his fourth son by his wife Elizabeth Shaw, was

Patrick, who settled in the town of Linlithgow, where he acquired some property and became a burgess. It is evident from his Christian name that he was called after his grandfather Patrick, who farmed land in the vicinity of the town, and probably possessed property in the town itself. Indeed, we are disposed to think that the tenements and land described in a retour of service, dated Linlithgow, 14th June 1622, of Robert Gib, as heir to Patrick Gib, his father, may have belonged at one time to his grandfather, although we have been unable to trace how or in what manner they came into the possession of the burgess. In the retour referred to it appears that Patrick Gib, described as a burgess of Linlithgow, died in the month of October 1588, when his son Robert was either in minority or pupillarity, and that certain tenements and lands therein mentioned had been in the hands of the King, by reason of non-entry, ever since his death, for the space of thirty-three years and eight months, or thereabouts, for failure of the said Robert, as the son and heir of Patrick Gib, his father, not hitherto prosecuting his right. Patrick therefore died comparatively early in life, and was buried in the old churchyard, where repose many of his kinsmen.

Of the houses (and land) he possessed south of the High or main street of the town, he must have resided in one, and in all probability was engaged in business of some kind, but of what nature we cannot

say ; it is possible that coal-mining may have engaged his attention, for at that time the coal-mines were wrought in the vicinity of the town, and three miles further north was the port of Borrowstouness, one of some importance at that period. Culross, on the opposite side of the river Forth, was the scene of the curious story related in the *Beauties of Scotland* (iv. p. 293), which we give here to show that coals had been extracted from the earth in this place for a long time anterior to the period of which we are speaking :—

“ There is a tradition that James the Sixth, hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending upon him to dine with him at a *collier's house*, meaning the Abbey of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. The works at Culross appear to have been in their most flourishing condition a little before and some time after James's accession to the throne of England. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or at least where the sea overflowed at full tide, and the coals were carried out to be shipped by a moat within the sea-mark, which had a subterranean communication with the coal-pit. Being conducted by his own desire to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly by his host and guide to the moat above mentioned, it being then high water. Having ascended from the coal-pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or

life, and ealled out ‘Treason !’ But his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by assuring him that he was in perfect safety, and, pointing to an elegant pinnaee that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to his Majesty to be earried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he eame ; upon which the King, preferring the shortest way baek, was earried directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen.”

It has sometimes ooeurred to us that Patriek Gib may have been in general business, and supplied the Court at Linlithgow with what was required ; this would be after the death of his father Robert in 1558. But we must confess that all these views are simply mere conjeecture ; only that to qualify for beecoming a burgess, a man must possess some property in the burgh. Whatever may have been his ooeupation, he was suffieiently independent to have a residencee at Bearerofts, in the neighbouring county of Stirling, and some three and three quarter miles west by north of the town. The distanee of Bearerofts from Carribber is five and a half miles. He left two sons, the eldest of whom was Robert, and the younger one was named Patriek.

Robert Gib, the eldest son of Patriek, was ealled after his grandfather, Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, and was served heir to his father, as already stated, 14th June 1622 (*Inquis. ad Capel. Scot.*), and in the

retour he is styled a burgess of Linlithgow as well as him. Near about the same time, viz., on 17th August 1622, he has the sasine of eight acres of the lands of Ballislands, on the coast of the shire of Edinburgh, to the west of Newhaven; and it is in this instrument that he is described as in Kerssiebank, and the son and heir of Patrick Gib, whilst in Bearcrofts, formerly a burgess of Linlithgow, his father. Kerssiebank is four and a quarter miles west by north of the town of Linlithgow, and therefore half a mile farther than Bearcrofts, but it is a mile and a third south by west of Bearcrofts, and therefore nearer to Carribber. The sasine we speak of occupies two and three quarter pages of closely written matter, but the details are not of sufficient importance to admit of even a tolerable abstract here.

Robert Gib lived for some time in Linlithgow, and was probably engaged in the same occupation as his father, whatever that was, and as one of the Carribber family was not forgotten by his friends at Court, for we meet with the following letter in vol. lxix. of the Privy Seal Register (fol. 147) of the

Gift to Robert Gib of the Escheat of the Goods of Elspet Mure, a suicide. Dated Falkland, 6th August 1597.

“Ane lettre maid to Robert Gib, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, of the gift of the escheit of all

guidis, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takis, stedingis, roumis, possessionis, eornis, eattell, insieht plenissing, actis, contractis, aetionis, obligationis, soumis of money, jewellis, gold, silver, eunzeit and uneunzeit (coined and uncoined), and otheris quhatsumeveris quhilkis pertinit to umquhile Elspete Mure, servitrice to the Laird of Keir, and now pertening to our souerane lord and is fallen and beeum in his hienes handis be the priviledge of his maiesteis crown lawis and praetique of this realme, as eschete Throw the said Elspettis putting of violent hands on hir awin persoun and hanging of hir self to the deid, with power, etc. At Falkland the sext day of August the yeir of God j^m v^e fourseoir seventene yeiris.

“Per signaturam.”

The subsequent history of Robert Gib is that of a quiet country gentleman, living chiefly at Kerssiebank, coming backwards and forwards to Linlithgow and Carribber. He was eousin-german to Sir Henry Gib, Bart., of Falkland, who, as we have shown, after, and indeed before, he succeeded to that honour, paid visits to his property and friends in Seotland, and his son John, in the event of the failure of heirs-male, would succeed to the title. Of the latter we shall speak in the next chapter.

Patrick Gib was the second son of Patriek Gib the burgess of Linlithgow, and younger brother to Robert, already considered. We have not much to say concerning him beyond the faet that he lived at

Bearcrofts, where his father did for a part of his lifetime, and died there. He married a lady of the name of Bog, and left by her six children. In the Commissariat of Stirling we meet with a testament-dative and inventory of the goods and other gear, including debts, sums of money, etc., pertaining to unquhile Patrick Gib in Bearcrofts, within the parish of Falkirk and dioecse of St. Andrews, who died in the month of November 1629, made and given up by Agnes Bog, his relict, in name of Robert, James, John, Margaret, Anna, and Jean Gib, their lawful children, on the 23d day of June 1630. We have nothing further to remark than that the property in Bearcrofts was held under a lease from Lady Bearcrofts, whose name is mentioned in the testament-dative.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The early life of Sir John Gib, known in his family as the Covenanter—Register of his birth at Linlithgow in 1618—Origin of the Solemn League and Covenant, 1628, and subsequent occurrences in reigns of Charles I. and II.—Sir John Gib probably not a mere spectator—Burning of the Covenant at Linlithgow in 1662—Consequences of the persecutions of the Covenanters—Apprehension of Sir John Gib by two of Claverhouse's dragoons, and his escape—Outbreak of 1679—Defeat of Claverhouse at Drumclog on 1st June.

SIR JOHN GIB was born in the town and parish of Linlithgow, and was baptized with his twin sister Elizabeth a day or two after his birth, on the 13th August 1618, as testified by the Parish Register, as follows :—

“Aug. 13, 1618. To which day Robert Gib had twins Baptized, the first named John, the second Elizabeth. Wtnes thrtoo wer John Millar, Patrick Creith, and John Robertstone.”

We give this with some satisfaction, because exception was taken in a Court of Honour to the use of the word *twins* at a much later date, and we feel assured that the term is by no means uncommon at a time far antecedent to the year 1618.

Of the youth and early manhood of Sir John Gib,

we have but few authentic particulars, beyond the fact that he was brought up and educated in his native town, and where he passed the earlier years of his life. He was not seven years old when James VI. of Scotland died at Theobalds in March 1625, and Charles I. was proclaimed King; and was fifteen when King Charles in 1633 made his progress into Scotland accompanied by Archbishop Laud, with the object of forcing the Liturgy upon the people. He was turned eighteen when the King issued a proclamation enjoining its use, in December 1636; and nineteen when it was read for the first time in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, on 23d July 1637, which was accompanied by a tumult among the populace of the city. The news of this spread throughout the country, and the nobility and gentry rose against it as one man; the people generally formed themselves in committees, and in the month of November 1638 framed the document known as "The Solemn League and Covenant." Sir John was then twenty years of age, and had been reared in eventful times. The occurrences of the years 1636, 1637, and 1638 would naturally leave a strong impression upon the mind of a young man of his age. Not only this—the Covenant was signed by almost the whole Scotch nation, including the Earl of Montrose, who at this time was one of the most ardent of its supporters, and was actually with Leslie's army at Berwick in the spring of 1639 to oppose King Charles,

when the treaty known as the "Pacification of Berwick" was signed on the 18th June.

The King's unjustifiable treatment of the Earl of Loudon, an emissary from the Covenanters, shortly after, induced them again to take the field in April 1640, under Leslie, when they defeated the King's forces at Newburn, on the south bank of the Tyne, on 27th August. In September 1641 Charles went to Edinburgh to hold a Parliament for the pacification of his northern kingdom, and after some creations and promotions of nobility, including the names of such Covenanters as the Earls of Leven and Callendar and Marquis of Argyle, he hastily returned to London the end of November.

In January 1644 General Leslie, now Earl of Leven, crossed the Tweed with 21,000 Covenanters, and aided the Parliamentary forces to defeat King Charles at Marston Moor on 2d July. On September 1st the army of the Covenanters under Lord Eleho was defeated at Tippermuir, three miles from Perth, by Montrose; on the 2d July 1645 he again beat the Covenanters at Alford on the Don; and on 5th August he beat Argyle and other Covenanting chiefs at Kilsyth. On the 27th April 1646 Charles fled from Oxford, reached Newark, and placed himself in the hands of the Earl of Leven, then besieging the place with his Covenanters. The Scottish army surrendered the King to the Commissioners for the English Parlia-

ment, on receiving security for their arrears of pay, amounting to £400,000, immediately evacuated Newcastle, and marched for their own country. Sir Walter Scott refers to this as a mercenary and dishonourable transaction—mild language compared to that of many of the historians of the time. On the following 13th September, the Earl of Leven defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh, on the banks of the Ettrick.

Charles II. swore to the Covenant in 1650, and was permitted to land from the Firth of Cromarty. At the beginning of September Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar; on New Year's Day 1651 Charles was crowned at Scone, and shortly after Cromwell was at Linlithgow, from the Palace of which he descried the King's army at Torwood. He pushed on to Perth, and learning that the King had marched southward, he followed him and defeated his forces at Worcester on September 1st, and thus ended the civil war.

At this time Sir John Gib would have been thirty-three years of age, and we have briefly noticed these occurrences relating to the trials and struggles of the Covenant in Scotland, because we believe that he was probably no mere spectator. Of this, however, we have no authentic information at this early period; but he must have seen Cromwell in his native town in 1651.

He would no doubt have been aware of the death of

his kinsman, Sir Henry Gib, at Falkland, on 8th April 1650, whose heir-male he was, and if not deterred by the troubles of the times, would have then succeeded to the Baronetey. We have no distinct public proof of this, but all the family evidences point towards it, although he may have refrained from openly using the title until after the return of Charles II. in 1660, in consequence of the troubles that Sir Henry Gib got into before his death, when his property in England, as we have shown, was sequestered by order of Parliament in 1649. However that may be, his feelings, as well as the other respectable inhabitants of Linlithgow, were greatly outraged by the burning of the Covenant there on 29th May 1662, the birthday of Charles II.

By an Act of Parliament, the King's birth-day, as well as the anniversary of his Restoration (May 29, 1660), was to be held as a holiday, and an extraordinary demonstration occurred at Linlithgow, which was set down to exuberant loyalty. The public fountain was set flowing with wine; the magistrates, accompanied by the Earl of Linlithgow and the minister of the parish, drank the King's health at a collation in the open air. An arch with the genius of the Covenant in the form of an old hag on one side, a whiggamore on the other, and the devil on the top, with a picture of rebellion in a religious habit on the back, together with copies of the Covenants, and all the acts of Parliament passed during the Civil War, as well as

many protestations, declarations, and other public documents of great celebrity in their day, was set on fire and totally consumed at the drinking of the King's health.—(*A Dismal Account of the Burning of our Solemn League and National Covenant at Linlithgow, May 29, 1662*; reprinted by Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1832; quoted in Robert Chambers's *Annals of Scotland*, 2d edit. vol. ii. p. 291.)

This "mean mock of the work of Reformation," as we learn from Wodrow, was the handiwork of Robert Miln, then a bailie of Linlithgow, and Mr. James Ramsay, the minister of the parish, subsequently Bishop of Dunblane; both of whom had a few years before "solemnly entered into and renewed these Covenants, with uplifted hands to the Lord." It may be remembered that when Parliament met in Scotland, January 1, 1660-1, the Solemn League and Covenant was annulled.—(*Rapin*, ii. 626.)

In the Life of Archbishop Sharp mention is made of the unrelenting persecution of the faithful adherents of the Covenant which followed his elevation to the Primacy. And there can be no doubt if he had not taken the lead in this, his life would never have been the forfeit, nor would the Covenanters have risen in arms against their tormentors. Although perhaps we are disposed at the present day to condemn the fanaticism that reigned in Scotland during the rule of the two last Sovereigns of the Stuart line, yet we must

never forget the frightful persecutions the oppressed Presbyterians underwent, and that a large number were indeed driven to desperation by the various exactions and cruelties, letting alone the intolerable oppression to which they had been subjected. That there was a good deal of cant, hypocrisy, and gloomy fanaticism among a number cannot be denied, but the great majority were honest, sincere, and truly God-fearing, and moderate in their views. Many, again, “united the independent sentiments of a Hampden with the suffering zeal of a Hooper or a Latimer.” The history of those times, too, was one of tyranny and oppression on the part of the Government, whose treatment of the Presbyterians was far worse than the most intolerable period of Roman Catholicism; indeed, they were not better off than the negroes who were the slaves of their rulers on the West Coast of Africa, if we are guided in our opinion by the numerous executions on the scaffold, the slaughter in the open field, and the misrule, license, and brutality of the soldiery. And when the outbreak of 1679 occurred, after the transient success of the Covenanters at Drumellog, the English Court actually had doubts for a time as to the prudence of the severities they had exerted against the oppressed Presbyterians, a large proportion of whom were past the middle age of life, like Sir John Gib, indicating a life-long adherence to the Covenant. However much we may regret the cruel fate that Archbishop Sharp

underwent on 3d May 1679, he has to thank himself alone for bringing down on his own head a punishment that was not worse than that undergone by many of the Covenanters, who were first tortured with the iron boot or the thumbkin, and cruelly maimed, before they were put to death for their religious opinions. This leads us to the subject of our history.

Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse was nominated by Charles II. commander of one of the independent regiments of horse raised against the Covenanters in 1677, which went by the name of Claverhouse's Dragoons. We mention this date particularly, because it was on some occasion between that time and May 1679, that the incident in the story of Sir John Gib occurred, which has been traditionally handed down and preserved in the archives of two branches at least of his descendants, and which in fact gave rise to his cognomen in the family of the "Old Covenanter." Frequently the dragoons of Claverhouse were scouring the country in various directions in small parties of two and three, and making prisoners of the persecuted Presbyterians. On one of these occasions two of them succeeded in apprehending Sir John Gib, and from the manner in which the story is related, they must have been on foot, for they were marching along with him between them, and crossing a narrow bridge without any abutments, that spanned a stream or small river. Being a man of some strength and

nerve, and of stout build, he watched his opportunity, and suddenly pushed one of the dragoons over the bridge into the water on one side, and as rapidly darted over the opposite side himself. The remaining dragoon quickly fired after him with his earbine, but missed him, and he fortunately made his escape into some neighbouring brushwood, whilst the dragoon was helping to rescue his comrade.

It could be well understood that he would not be inactive, nor indifferent to the sufferings and persecutions to which the unfortunate Covenanters were subjected, and who, to avoid the miseries to which they were exposed, fled to remote moors, wilds, and mountains, and hid themselves in caves and cataracts, or sought refuge in dells and thickets, in spots the most secluded and unfrequented, where many indeed were literally starved. He therefore aided them as much as he could without in any way making himself known or occupying any conspicuous position among them. He was not a fanatic, and hated the narrow-minded and selfish party-spirit of the wilder sect, who were called Cameronians, whose principles consisted in disowning all temporal authority which did not flow from the Solemn League and Covenant. And it has been said by some writers, that the rigour with which they were persecuted was owing to the peculiar views they entertained.

We know for certain that Sir John Gib was at

Bothwell Muir, for we have the written testimony of his grandson to that effect, which we will give later. And as such was the ease, we infer with reason that he may have been among the enthusiastic band of a thousand persons at Drumclog, about a mile east from Loudon Hill, on 1st June 1679, when Claverhouse sustained a most complete defeat, his force being so thoroughly routed that it fled in the utmost confusion, leaving a number of dead behind them. The commander himself barely escaped with his life, through his horse's belly being cut open by the stroke of a scythe. The success of the Covenanters on this occasion was owing to their having been skilfully posted in a position that was inaccessible to cavalry, with a broad ditch or morass in front, which gave them a great advantage. In addition, they were commanded by Sir Robert Hamilton, second Baronet, a rigid Covenanter, who had placed himself at the head of the Presbyterians of Scotland who rose in arms in defence of their civil and religious liberties, and had been goaded to desperation by the oppression and tyranny of the Government. The Covenanters at Drumclog had the experience also to guide them of some of the old soldiers of the Covenant, and a small force of nearly a hundred horse, indifferently armed. Nevertheless, though an undisciplined and poorly-armed host, their honest enthusiasm and determination gave them the day.

We may mention that the day before the battle of Drumellog, for such it has been designated by history, although the numbers were so small, Claverhouse made a prisoner, at Hamilton, of Mr. John King, a famous field-preacher, with fourteen other persons, on their way to join the Covenanters at Loudon Hill. These persons were deserted by their guard when the dragoons were defeated, and in his flight Claverhouse passed King, who called out to him in a taunting manner "to stay and take the afternoon's preaching."

CHAPTER XLV.

Camp of the Covenanters near Hamilton—Their enthusiasm but want of discipline, and consequent defeat and dispersion at the battle of Bothwell Muir, 22d June 1679—Cruel treatment of the prisoners—Flight of Sir John Gib and others—Family testimony relating to him—Quiet and repose of his latter days, and death in 1703—Persons of the same name not to be confounded with him—Marriage of his grandson Thomas Gib with Euphemia Brydie of Leven, 1740—Testimonial to her from the Minister of Parish of Scoonie—Conclusion.

THE reader of Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Old Mortality*, which contains so much of truth in another guise, will remember the incidents concerning Drumclog, of which we have given the bare outline in the previous chapter. The result of the victory, however, was so much confidence upon the part of the Covenanters, that they made an attack upon Glasgow the following day, which resulted in a decided repulse; for although the attack was made in two bodies, led by men of resolution and behaving with great spirit, the advantages of military skill and situation were too great for their undisciplined vigour, as has been said by Sir Walter Scott. In the life of Claverhouse it is stated that he himself was there at the time, but found it expedient to evacuate the place.

In a little while the news of the victory spread in

every direction, and the ranks of the Covenanters were increased by the addition of a considerable number of people, wealthy and humble, with many clergymen, whose names have become historical from the barbarities and sufferings they afterwards underwent. The towns, villages, farm-houses, and properties of small heritors, sent forth numerous recruits to the Presbyterian interest. And a few even of the higher classes, gentlemen of small fortune and substantial farmers, joined the victors of Loudon-hill in taking up arms. Sir John Gib, who found it expedient to drop his title, formed one of the main body of the Covenanters, who ultimately pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Hamilton.

From the number and the zeal of the Covenanters, the Government considered it prudent to send some additional troops from England to join the Royal army in Scotland, and the militia was called out; the whole being under the command of the Duke of Monmouth. The Royal forces consisted of three or four English regiments of foot, the flower of the King's army; the Scottish Life Guards and other regiments of regulars, including Highlanders; and a large body of cavalry, mostly militia; together with a complete train of artillery. Nothing short of an actual miracle, says one of our favourite writers, could prevent the ill-equipped, ill-modelled, and tumultuous army of the Covenanters from being utterly destroyed. The

Covenanters unfortunately were divided among themselves ; they were likewise deficient in subordination and discipline, and in addition were but ill provided with arms and ammunition, and especially with artillery (*Scottish Nation*). Yet they were not dismayed nor discouraged, although they must have seen that the contest would be an unequal one.

Monmouth reached Bothwell Muir with his army on Sunday, June 22d, 1679, when he found the army of the Covenant mainly commanded by Sir Robert Hamilton—the second Baronet—encamped chiefly in the park of the Duke of Hamilton, along the river Clyde, which divided the two armies. Bothwell Bridge, which is described at that period as being long and narrow, had then a portal in the middle with gates, which the Covenanters had shut and strongly barricaded with stones and timber. This important post was bravely defended by three hundred of their best men, under Hackston of Rathillet, so much so, that the Royal troops had to retire several times. Many of the Covenanters were sheltered by the copsewood on the banks of the river, or stationed in some houses near it, and as they thus fought under cover, their fire was so galling to the troops, and the defence was so protracted and obstinate, that the Royal generals began to fear it might be ultimately successful.

A matter that should have been foreseen now

occurred, which determined the fortunes of the day : the ammunition of the brave defenders of the bridge became expended, and there was no more to be had ; they were compelled therefore to slacken their fire ; on which that of the King's troops became more fatal. They then obtained a footing on the bridge, and though individually opposed by the Covenanters, they succeeded in breaking open the portal gate, pulled down the beams, trunks of trees, and other materials of the barriade, which they threw into the river, and ultimately cleared the passage across. With their cannon in front they now defiled along the bridge and formed in line of battle, the foot being commanded by Monmouth and the cavalry by Claverhouse. In the onslaught which now followed, the want of discipline among the Covenanters, notwithstanding many acts of individual bravery, ended in a defeat, and they were driven from the field with great and indiscriminate slaughter. The opportunity was afforded to Claverhouse to revenge his late defeat, and, disregarding the orders of the Duke of Monmouth, he mercilessly pursued the fugitives, and slew without giving any quarter, and by his vindictive and relentless proceedings on that day acquired the name for himself of "The Bloody Claver'se," which has stuck to his memory for ever ; eight hundred were slain outright, independently of thrie that number of wounded.

Such was the termination of the battle of Bothwell Muir. After this signal defeat a great many prisoners were taken—history says twelve hundred—who were brought in a body to Edinburgh and confined for four months like sheep in a fold within the Greyfriars' Churchyard, having no seat or couch but the tombstones or bare ground, and no covering but the sky. Those who were not set at liberty were sent to the Plantations, where they were mostly treated like slaves.

A large number of the Covenanters escaped after the battle to various parts of the country, and amongst others did Sir Robert Hamilton, who retired to Holland to avoid the consequences of his attainder and condemnation; Hackston of Rathillet; many of the clergy, whose arms had been their Bibles; and Sir John Gib, the subject of our present notice. We have spoken of Hamilton as Sir Robert, for he succeeded in November 1688 to the representation and honours of his family, as set forth in the *Scottish Nation*.

The subsequent history of Sir John Gib was this. He fled northwards, and was concealed for some time by his friends, until he got into Fife, and as he was familiar with every part of the country, he found his way to the vicinity of Cupar, and for a while was concealed in what are now known as the Covenanters' Caves at Dura Den, not far from the village of Dairsie.

This is the proper place to give a family document

relating to Sir John Gib, which is in the handwriting of his grandson Thomas, on the fly-leaf of a volume of Sermons published in 1649, which was the property at one time of Sir John himself. The information conveyed in the few lines we give was furnished to the grandson by his father John, who succeeded to the baronetey of Falkland and Carribber, as the third, in the year 1703, on the death of the old Covenantanter, but who did not retain the title, owing to his poverty, or then comparatively quiet and humble position of a farmer of land either at or in the vicinity of Dairsie, probably between that place and Cupar in Fife.

“Robert Gib of Carriber had two sons, John and Patriek. Patriek was a burgess of Linlithgow, and left a son, Robert, named after his grandfather. Robert had a twin son and daughter; the son was named after his granduncle John Gib. John was a zealous supporter of the blessed Covenant, he was at Bothwell Muir in 1679, settled in Cupar-Fife, married late, and had children named John and Christian. His grandson Thomas married Euphem Brydie of Leven.

“*July 24, 1744.*”

Regarding this we have to observe that it was written four years after the marriage of Thomas Gib therein mentioned with Euphemia Brydie, when he was residing on the confines of Durham, close to the town of Newcastle. The testimony it affords of Sir

John's being an upholder of the Covenant is very clear, and that he fought for it at Bothwell Muir in 1679. The information it conveys relating to the family anterior to the time of the Covenanter was furnished by Sir John himself to his son, which extends back to his great-grandfather, Robert Gib of Carribber. Nothing could be more simple, that a man like him, born in Linlithgow, should know all about the history of such a person, who lived and died at a place close to the town which had become famous in the family history. The descent subsequent to Sir John Gib is given by his son. So that the information conveyed by this old family document is furnished by two persons, the Covenanter for three generations backwards, and his son some two generations forwards. There are some six generations included in it, short as it is, but when critically analysed the explanation is simple enough. The phraseology as applied to the Covenant is unusual; we have met with the words "faithful Covenant," but not "blessed" before.

When quieter times came, and the Government had become more tolerant, those who at one time had been in arms in support of the Covenant were permitted to return to their lands and resume their daily occupation. Sir John Gib did so, and for the remainder of his days lived quiet and retired at or near Dairsie, and died in 1703, in the eighty-fifth year of

his age, and was buried in the parish churchyard of Dairsie, alongside of the ancient castle. He was a fervently religious, true-hearted, and God-fearing man, but neither a bigot nor a fanatic; he honestly supported the cause of the Covenant in a quiet and unostentatious manner, with zeal and energy however, but not making himself known actively. And this is the reason why his name has not appeared as a conspicuous supporter of the Presbyterian cause. We are particular in mentioning this because there were other persons of the name of John Gib (one particularly), whose names were unjustly associated with the Covenant, and who might be mistaken even by such as are conversant with the history of those times for him who is the subject of our notice. We shall therefore refer to them, and clear up any points of doubt relating to their true character.

There was a sailor named John Gib of Borrowstouness, who was a leader of a remarkable sect of fanatics who appeared a short time before the Revolution, and assumed the name of "Sweet Singers," but were generally called "Gibbites." These people are well described in Robert Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, published in two folio vols. in 1721-2. He has shown they were not followers of the true Covenant—indeed, they renounced and burnt the Covenant as well as also the Bible, and were guilty of the wildest blasphemies.

They were justly set down as a lot of madmen, who were not only disowned by the great body of the Presbyterians of Scotland, but they would have nothing to do with them. This John Gib of Borrowstouness, some three and a half miles north of the town of Linlithgow, was a prisoner for some time in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh in February 1681, and was with others banished to the plantations of America, where it is said he came to be much admired by the poor blind Indians for his familiar discourse with the devil. His banishment, death in America, and want of true religion, together with his belonging to a sect altogether the opposite of the true Covenanters, sufficiently distinguished him from any other person of the same name. Wodrow (and likewise Lord Fountainhall) has been at very great pains to show that these miserable madmen should not be confounded with the Presbyterian followers of the Solemn League and Covenant, and has roundly taken to task the publisher of Sir George Mackenzie's *Vindication*, in his having "the impudence and villany to couple Gib's senseless paper with the Solemn League and Covenant, and publish it, as he says, to inform strangers of the seditious principles of the Scotch Presbyterians." We have no room for the paper, but it disowned the Covenant and the Bible among other things.

Sir John Gib, on the other hand, who was a devoted adherent of the Covenant, was born in Linlithgow,

the son of a burghess there, and fought for the Covenant at Bothwell Muir. He was an eminently devout man, and a staunch Presbyterian. There is no evidence to prove that he was ever imprisoned. The history of his arrest and escape and subsequent settlement in Fife wholly negatives the idea of his having been tried and banished to America. To confound the two persons therefore would be simply ridiculous, and requires no further consideration at our hands.

Then again Sir John Gib must not be confounded with another person of the same name mentioned in Wodrow (vol. ii. p. 287), in the parish of Carsphairn and neighbourhood, who was very useful to Claverhouse as a spy; this was in 1683. He pretended friendship to the sufferers and went about the country with little books and sermons to sell, but at length was discovered to be a rogue, and met with his just deserts.

The name of Gib even at this time was not uncommon, especially in Borrowstouness, where a numerous colony existed, who were the descendants of James Gib of that place, a brother of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, as mentioned in the first Chapter of this work.

At a previous page we have given a paper from the Family Archives which not only shows that Sir John Gib was at Bothwell Muir, but gives a reference to those who preceded and followed him. The last person therein mentioned was his grandson Thomas Gib, who married Euphemia Brydie, and indeed who

was the writer of it. He was unquestionably, according to the highest authorities in London who devote themselves to the consideration of such questions, the fourth Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, although he did not continue the title, which he could not legally alienate. His marriage thus occurs in the Parish Register of Seoonie, which was lost, until we discovered it ourselves amongst the Kirk-Session books on a special visit to Leven in Fife, in the summer of 1869 :—

“ 1740. October 4th. Thomas Gib in the Parish of Wickham (in England), and Euphem Brydie in this parish, were proclaimed and afterward married.”

We shall conclude our History of the above-named parties by giving the following certificate from the clergyman to Euphemia Brydie, not long after her marriage, a custom that was common in those days, at any rate on the removal of any person from one locality to another, and thus coming under the care of another pastor. We believe that this good old custom, once so common throughout Scotland, has now fallen into desuetude :—

“ LEVEN, 13th Octo. 1740.

“ That the Bearer hereof, Euphem Brydie, the Wife of Thomas Gib, hath lived in this Parish of Seonie several years preceeding the Date hereof. That she behaved herself civilly and honestly, free of all Church

Censure and publick Seandall known to us, and that we know nothing to hinder her Residence in any Christian Congregation whatsoever. In Testimony whereof these presents are written, Day, month, year, and place aforesaid, and Subseribed by

“THO. MELVILL, *Minr.*

JO. TURCAN, *Sess. Clk.*”

We have only now to throw ourselves upon the kind indulgence of the reader to make all allowanees for many imperfeetions in this work ; we have endeavoured to treat the subject with the justice and impartiality which its importance demands, and although we feel convinced of many shortcomings, we have made up for them by sticking to facts and giving the sources whence they were obtained. Some of them no doubt will appear dry, as is the case with most compilations from the public archives, but that must be overlooked, and the work taken as a whole. Our general history has had a connexion throughout from the period at which we commenced it, even before Robert Gib's time, down to the marriage of the grandson of his great-grandson ; that is to say, from the year 1428 to 1744. Yet, although this takes in three centuries, we feel we have been bringing under the notice of the reader a family party whose relations and ramifications, although extensive, seem to be almost within the grasp of the hand, and therefore of the mind. But we feel assured of this, that no one could have brought all the

facts together, such as has been our agreeable task, unless one of the descendants of that family, whose acquaintance with every member of it from first to last made such a labour one of comparatively easy accomplishment.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS OF SCOTLAND IN THE REIGN OF JAMES V.

VOL. 1522-1527.

- ITEM, deliverit to Robert Gib that samin day (xi Octob. 1523)
to by horss houssis, an bitt, an pare of sterap irnis, an hel-
ter, and 11 collaris, ... xxv s. viii d.
Item (22 March 1524), geven for smal gcr bot be Robert Gib
that same day, ... xviijs. x d.
Item (xvi Decem. 1525), to thir xiii men, officiaris and chil-
der of the Kingis chamers, viz., Johne Douglass, James
Creichton, Willyam Bard, James Bossuall, Johne Murray
barbour, William Galbrath, Robert Gib, James Akinhed,
Willyame Spyshous, Patrik Donaldson, John McRere,
Anthony Talbormar, ilk ane of thir forsaidis persons taik-
and for thar luffray claiss xi li. xi s. iii d., in the hail exten
to i c. lxiii li. iii s.

THE KINGIS STABLE (1526).

- Item primus, decimo Julij to the Kingis sadillis and the
sadlar half ane ell of veluus, price xxx s.
Item, the samyn daye delivrit to Robert Gibe twa furnist
sadillis, price of the pecc (iii li.) ; summa viii li.

- Item, for houssis and other thingis thairto, ... xx s.
- Item, the samyn tyme delivrit to the said Robert twa elnis
of blew carissaye till covir the said sadillis, price of the
eln vi s. ; summa xii s.
- Item, the samyn tyme delivrit to the said Robert thre blew
horss housingis, the price of ilk houss vi s. ; summa xxvii s.
- Item, the samyn tyme delivrit to the said Robert ane greyne
houss, price ix s.
- Item, eodem die delivrit to the said Robert thre bridill bittis,
price the bitt iii s. ; summa ix s.
- Item, the samyn tyme for twa payr of sterupe irnis, ... vi s.
Summa xi li. xiiij s.
- Item, the xxvii day of October (1527), delivrit to Robert Gib,
sterapman, taken fra Andro Lethame, sadillair, ane yokit
sadell, price xl s.
- Item, xv elnis of braid yallow to be an horss houssis, price of
the eln iij s. viij d. ; summa xv s.
- Item, ane pair of double sterap ledders, ... iij s.
- Item, ane pair of girthis, ... ij s.
- Item, thre doubell helters, ... xij s.
- Item, vij horss colars, ... vij s.
- Item, x houssing girthis, ... viij s. iv d.
- Item, for a harnessing of rede ledder stuthit, ... x s.
- Item, the xxix day (December), delivrit to Robert Gib,
sterapman, tane fra Hery Lorymar iij bridill bittis,
price ix s.
- Item, iij pare quhite sterap imys ix s.
- Item, the samyn day delivrit to Robert Gib and tane fra Andro
Lethane ij sadillis coverit with rane deir, price iij li.
- Item, a quarter eln blak velvot to gerth the samyn, xiiij s. ix d.
- Item, a rede harnessing stuthit, ... x s.
- Item, a quhite harnessing stuthit, ... viij s.
- Item, ij pare sterap leders, ... vi s.
- Item, x quhite bridillis, ... xxx s.
- Item, the second day of Merche (1527-8) delivrit to Robert
Gib, sterap man, iij elnis, a half yallo to be iij horss
houssis to the King, price eln iij s. vi d. ; summa xv s. ix d.
- Item, the xxv day (Maij), delivrit to Robert Gib be Andro
Lethane, v horss colars, price xvi d., ... vi s. viii d.

Item, v houssing girthis, price pece x d. ; summa	iv s. ij d.
Item, ij pare dowble sterap ledders, price	vi s.
Item, iij dowble helters with stalks, price	xviii s.
Item, iij pars dowble girthis, price	vi s.
Item, to Johne Bane, sumptorman, ij double girthis,	ii s.
Item, ij stalks to ane helter,	ii s. viii d.
Item, the xvij day of Junij delivrit to Johne Bane ane coffer sadill with complete harnessing and te (<i>sic</i>) price	viiij li.
Item, delivrit to Robert Gib the samyn day ane sadill coverit with velvot, with all furnessing except the velvot above enterit, price	xl s.
Item, deliverit be Henry Lorymer to Robert Gib, for the King, iijj mollet bitts, price bit iijj s. ; summa	xvi s.
Item, deliverit to the Wardrop be the space of vii monethis xv pare small spurrs, price pair xvi d. ; summa	xx s.
Item, iijj pars sterap irnis deliverit to Robert Gib, price pair iij s. ; summa	xii s.
Item, deliverit to the said Robert ij grete bitts to the grete horss that come furth of Franss, price	xx s.
Item, ij dog colars, price	ijj s.
Item, ij pars spurrs of the Franche fassonis for the King,	vi s.
Item, for preparations of culverings and workmanschip of small graith pertenyng to the stable at the King's com- and,	xx s.
Item (fyft day of August), to Robert Gib ij horss houssis for the King,	viiij s. iv d.

LEVERAYE AT YULE.

Among the numerous items are :—

Item, to the lard of Dredlanerik, master of the wyne sellair, xv ellys sammy velvot, price el iij li. x s. ; summa	lvi li.
Item, to the lard of Ochiltre, comptrollair, vi ellis Paryss blak, price el xl s. ; summa	xij li.
Item, to Mark Ker for his leveray claithis,	xl li.
Item, to William Wod, uscheare of the Kings chalmer dur for his leveray claithis in money,	xxx li. vii s.

Item, to James Creichtoun, master of the pantry; Patrik Creichton, master of the spice housse; David Creichtons, in the Wardrop; Robert Gib, sterap man; James Wod, in the Kingis inner chalmer; James Akynheid, at the cop-burd; Johne Dowglass, yoman in the wyne sellair; Johne Murray, barbor; Paull Galbraith, in the inner chalmer; William Galbraith, yoman in the chalmer; William Bard; James Boswell, uscheare of the uter chalmer dur; George Inglis, portair; Anthone Tabournair, Willia. Dridmond, ale and spyss housse; David Creichtoun, master avery; Johne Lawson, uscheare—quhilks ar in nowmer xvii persons. Ilk ane takand for thair leveray claithis, xii li. vi s. be the Kings precepts; summa ii c. xiii li. vi s.

(*Note*.—A number of other entries follow with inferior offices.)

Item, to Robert Gib, sterapman, be the Kings precept, for the ryding of the grete horss that come fra the King of Franss, v elnis Damiss to be him a Jakett coit, price el xxvi s.; summa vi li. x s.

Item, to the said Robert, ii elnis a half blak satyne, price el xxvi s.; summa iii li. v s.

VOL. 1529-1531.

Item, the second day of October, to Robert Gib to by horss harness, ... iiij li.

Item, the xi day of October (1530), to Robert Gib to by horss harnessing and houssing to the Kingis grete horss, ... ix li. xii s. vi d.

Item, the xxiiii day of October, to Robert Gib for ane hous to the Kingis quhit naig, ... vii s. viii d.

Item, the xxviii day of Januar deliverit to Robert Gib to (by) vii horss houssingis x elnis and ane half yallow, the price of the eln iii s.; summa ii li. x s.

Item, to the Kingis lorymare be ane precept for wark taen fra him be Robert Gib to the stabill before the ix day of Februare in anno 1530, ... vi li.

Marche.

- Item, the xxiiii day of Marche, for cordis to bynd the grete horss, ... vii s.
- Item, for ane dosane of poyntes to fessan the coveringis of the Kingis saddillis, ... ii s. iv d.
- Item, the xxvii day of Marche (1531)¹ for sterroppis to the King, ... xx s.
- Item, the xv day of Maii deliverit to Robert Gib to by horss to the King at the fare of Dunblane, ... xx li.
- Item, the xx day of Julii to Robert Gib to by horss to the King at the Magdalen fare, ... xx li.
- Item, the xxx day of Julii to the said Robert to by horss to the King at Lammas fare, ... xx li. x s.

August.

- Item, the iiii day of August to the Kingis lorymare for werk taen fra him be Robert Gib, as ane tikket subscrivit with the said Robertis handis, and for spurris in to the wardrobe fra the ix day of Februar to the day of this comp, ... vi li. xviii s.
- Item, to the Kingis Sadillare for sadillis, bridillis, and other gear taen fra him to the Kingis stabill be Robert Gib since the xv day of Februlare, ... xiv li. xv s. viii d.
- Item, xx Augusti for ane pare of stirrop irnyns to the Kingis grace deliverit to Robert Gib, and ane bridell bit, ... vi s.
- Item, twa Ischearis of the great chalmer, the pantryman, the yeman in the wyne sellar, the yoman in the ale sellare, the stirrup man, the master cuke, quhilks ar in nowmer vii perssouns, ilk personn for thair liffray, xii li. xi s., ... lxxxvii li. xvii s.
- Item, the xii day of October, coft fra Andro Vdart and delivrit to Robert Gib, ten elnis and ane half of yallo to be horss houssis to the Kingis grace horss, price eln iii s. ; summa xlii s.
- Item, the samyn day, fra Johne Johnson, thre elnis of blew carsay to be tua horss houssis for the Kingis ryding horss, price xv s.

¹ The year began on 25th March.

- Item, fra Thome Sanderson be Andro Edgar, ane eln and
ane quarter of quhit flemmyng, ... xx s.
- Item, for ane eln of grene fra the said John Johnson to
cover ane sadell, price v s.
- Item, the xii day of October, for William Craike and
deliverit to Robert Gib, thre elnis of yallow, price of the
eln iii s., ... xii s.
- Item, the xii day of October, deliverit to Robert Gib be
Andro Leithane ane sadill to ane of the Kingis grete
horss, price xls.
- Item, the same day, to the said Robert be the said Andro
ane sadell coverit with all furnissing for iii li.
- Item, the same day, fyve stuthit harnessing with red ledd,
price l s.
- Item, twelf watering brydillis, price xxxix s.
- Item, for thirttene horss collaris, price xvii s. iii d.
- Item, for ten girthis, price viii s. iii d.
- Item, 3 par sterop leatheris for ix s.
- Item, thre par of double girthis, ... vi s.
- Item (the xx day of November), deliverit to Robert Gib be
Henry Lorymare, thre tit up bittis, price of the pece ii s.;
summa vi s.
- Item, to the said Robert, two licht mollitis, price viii s.
- Item, two par of sterop irnis, price of the pece iii s.; sum-
ma vi s.
- Item, thre bittis, ... iii s.
- Item, twa tit up bittis, ... iii s.
- Item, the xxviii day of November, deliverit to Robert Gib
be Henry Lorymar for the King thre tit up bittis, ... vi s.
- Item, twa licht mollit bittis, price viii s.
- Item, for ane par of sterop Irnis, ... iii s.
- Item, for mending thre gra bittis, ... iii s.
- Item, be Robert Gib four horss houssis for the Kingis grete
horss, price xxiii s. vi d.
- Item, fra the said Henry twa bittis, price iii s.
- Item, ane par of sterop Irnis, price iii s.
- Item, the ferd day of December, deliverit to Robert Gib twa
elnis ane half of Pariss blak to be ane fute mantill to the
King, price the eln xlv s., ... vi li. xii s. vi d.

- Item, half ane eln of velvot to bar the said fute mantell, ... xxvii s. vi d.
- Item, the vi day of March, deliverit to Robert Gib, sex par of double sterop ledders be Andro Leithen, price (*rest is defaced*).
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert five par of double girthis, price (*blank*).
- Item, deliverit to him fyve horss collaris, price (*blank*).
- Item, twa houssing girthis, price (*blank*).
- Item, ane quhit renye to ane brydell, price (*blank*).
- Item, for towis to the Kingis grete horss (*blank*).
- Item, for ane par schakillis to the grete horss, price ii s.
- Item, ane red brydell, and ane te stothit, price xii s.
- Item, ane quhite brydill, and ane te stothit, price viii s.
- Item, twa halteris for the grete horss, ... viii s.
- Item, ane saddill of rane deir, with all furnissing, ... iii li.
- Item, twa watter bridillis, ... vi s.
- Item, ane quarter of blak velvot to walck the Kingis saddell, price xiii s. ix d.

VOL. 1531-1534.

A very thick volume, beginning September 1531.

Novem.

- Item, for xviii elnis yallow, to be horss housing to the Kingis gret horss, deliverit to Robert Gib; price of the eln iii s. viii d.; summa iii li. iii s.
- Item, deliverit to him to be housing bandce. (for) the Kingis sadell, v elnis cawsay, price xxix s. ii d.
- Item, the xv day of Julii anno domini 1532, comptit with Andro Hyltoun, sadillar, and payt to him for sadillis, brydillis, teis girthis, and all vther grayth pertening to his craft, furnessit be him to the Kingis grace, fra the sext day of September in anno xxxi^o to the day of this compt, as his compt particularie examinitt and subscrivit be Robert Gyb beris, ... xlvi li. xix s. x d.
- Item, to Robert Gib, principall yoman of the Kingis stable, for his leveray, ... xii li. xi s.

(Next batch, 22d August 1532 to 20th September 1533.)

January 1532.

- Item, the xxviii day of Januar, deliverit to Robert Gib to
dicht the grete horss, iii elnis gret canvis, price thair-
of iii s.
Item, the viii day of March, deliverit to Robert Gibb (*sic*),
to cover ii sadillis to the Kingis grace, ii elnis grene car-
say, price of the elne v s.; summa x s.
Item, to bordor the samyn sadillis, 3 elnis blak velvot, price
tharof xxviii s. v d.
Item, the samyn day, deliverit to the said Robert Gibb (*sic*) to
bynd the gret horss with, xviii faddoum gret corde, price
of the faddoum, v d. And vi faddoum smaller cordis,
price of the faddoum, iiiii d.; summa ix s. vi d.
Item, deliverit to the said Robert, to duss the saide horss, ii
elnis gret canvess, price tharof ii s. viii d.

3d September 1533.

- Item, deliverit to Robert Gib, xxiv faddoum towis, to bynd
the gret horss, price thairof xii s.
Item, the first day of September anni presentis, to Henry
Lorymar, for spurris, brydill bittis, sterop irins, girth
buklis, and all maner of work pertenyng to his craft, fur-
nist to the Kings grace, fra the xxii day of August anno
1532 to the first day of September forsaide, as his compt
subscrivit be David Creichtoun and Robene Gibbis handis
beris, ... xvi li. ii s.
Item, the xxvi day of September, comptit with Andro Ash-
toun, sadilar, for saddillis, brydillis, steropledderis, grath-
ing of steill sadillis, and all maner of thing pertenyng
to his craft, furnesit to the Kingis grace, fra the xxii
day of August (anno) Domino 1532, to the day of this
compt, as his compt subscrivit be Robene Gibbis hand
beris, ... xlix li. xix. s.
Item, the xxviii day of December (1533) to Robert Gib,
quhilk raid with lettres to the Lord Hume and Alexander
Hume of Wedderburn, ... iii li.

- Item, the third day of December, deliverit to Robert Gib to be ane cover to the Kingis sadell, half elne domegraine, price xiii s.
- Item, to begary the samyn, ane quarter velvot, price xiii s.
- Item, deliverit to him to be an hous under the Kingis sadell, vi quarteris domegrane, price of the elne xxvi s. viii d.; summa xli s.
- Item, deliverit to him to dicht the Kingis horss, iiii elnis canvas, price tharof v s. iiii d.
- Item, deliverit to him to be iiii other housinnis, vi elnis franche gray, price of the elne, viii s.; summa iiii li. iiii s.
- Item (15 February), deliverit to Robert Gib to be ane jorney to the Kingis grace about his harnes, ii elnis rene (green) taphey, price iiii s.
- Item, for bukrame to lyne the samyn viii s. ii d.
- Item (19 March), deliverit to Robert Gib iiii $\frac{1}{2}$ elnis reid velvot, to be ane harnessing to the Kingis grace sadill, price of the elne, iiii li. v s.; summa xli li. vii s. vi d.
- Item, deliverit to him to be ane covering to ane steill sadill, iiii elnis rene velvot; price of the elne forsaid, summa ix li. xv s.
- Item, to ane tyntvare for making of certaine bukalis, chrysillis, and pendessing, to be put upon the forsaid harnessing, ... xxxv s.
- Item (two pages further on, and same date), deliverit to Robert Gib to be twa houssings under the Kingis sadell, iiii elnis braid grene, price of the elne vi s. viii d.; summa xx s.
- Item, the x day of Maii, deliverit to Robert Gib to be ii housonis under the Kingis sadell, iiii elnis franche gray, price of the elne xiii s.; summa xlii s.
- Item, the viii day of Junii, deliverit to Robert Gib to cover ane sadill to the Kingis grace, half an elne and ane nale damograne, price tharof xvs. ix d.
- Item, to bordour the samyn, ane quarter grene velvot, price tharof xvi s. i d.
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert Gib to cover ane sadell to the Kingis grace, ane elne quhite carsay, price thair-of viii s.

- Item, to bordour the samyn, ane quarter velvot, price
xiii s. ix d.
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert, to cover ane other sadell,
ane elne of grene carsay, price v s. vi d.
- Item, to bordour it, ane quarter velvot, price xiii s. ix d.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gib iii elnis iii quarters grete
canvas, to dust the grete horss, price of the elne xvi d. ;
summa v s.
- Item, the xvii day of September, deliverit to Robert Gib to
be viii housingis under the Kingis sadell, xii elnis franche
gray, price of the elne xv s. ; summa ix li.
- Item, to dust the grete horss, vi elnis grete canvas, price
thairof viii s.
- Item, for ij pundis culvering pulder, send with John Guthre
to Peblis, price vi s.
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert Gib to be six housonis, ix
elnis dunde grene, price of the elne vi s. ; summa liv s.
- Item, to bynd the grete horss, xx faddom cordis, price
vi s. viii d.

Craftismen.

- Item, the viii day of Junii, comptit and reknit with Andrew
Letheam, sadillar, for sadillis, bridillis, steropledders,
grathing of steill sadillis, and all other thingis pertenyng
to his craft, furnest to the Kingis grace fra the xxvi day of
September in anno xxxiii^o to the day of this compt, as
his compt subscrivat with Robert Gib beris,
xxx li. xvi s. vi d.
- Item, the fyrst day of September, comptit and rekonyt with
Henry Lorymar, and payit to him for spursis, bridell bittis,
stiryoppris, gyर्थ bukliis, and all maner of thing pertenyng
to his craft, furnest to the Kingis grace fra the fyrst day
of September in anno xxxiii^o to the day of his compt,
as the samyn subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand
beris, ... xviii li. ii s.
- Item (December 1534), to Robert Gib for his liveray,
xii li. xi s.
- (This was among all the other officials of the Court
who were supplied with their liveries.)

Item (February 1534-5), to be ane journey coit to Robert Gib, ii elnis ane quarter blew taphetty, price thair-
of xxxiiii s.

VOL. 1535-1536.

Item, the xx day of September (1535), deliverit to Robert Gyb, to be standing housing to the Kingis grace grete horss, xxiiii elnis keltie gray, price of the elne iii s. vi d.; summa v li. viii s.

(*Note.*—Many entries occur after this where the money for the material for covering saddles, etc., is given direct to the saddler himself, who is Patrick Sclater, including sundries for the great horse.)

Item, the same day (28th August), deliverit to Robert Gib to be twa housing under the Kingis gracis sadell, iii elnis Rassallis blak, price of the elne xxvi s. viii d.; summa iii li.

Item, deliverit to him to be ane uther housing vi elnis cullor de floy (Roy), price of the [elne] xvi s.; summa (must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ elnis) xxiiii s.

Item, to John Spretty, smythe, for the furnessing of schone to the Kingis gracis horss within the tyme of his compt, as his compt subscrivat be Robert Gib beris, . xxxviii li. vi s.

Item, comptit and rekonat with Patrik Sclater, sadillar, and payt to him for all thingis furnest be him concernyng his office to the Kingis grace within the tym of his compt, as his compt subscrivit be the hand of Robert Gyb beris,
lv li. viii s.

Item, the xvi day of March (1535-6), be the Kingis gracis precept and comand to Riche Carmychall to be him ane coit, iii elnis colorderay, price of the elne xvi s.; summa
iii li. vi s.

Item, the samyn day (17th March 1535-6), be the Kingis gracis precept and speciale comand to Robert Gibbis wyff to be her ane gowne, v elnis Parris black, price of the elne xlv s.; summa xi li. v s.

VOL. 1536-1537.

- Item, the xxv day of September, delivrit to Jame Purves,
grume in the staball, to be standing howsonris to the
grete horss, x elnis keltie gray, price of the elne iiij s.;
summa xl s.
- Item, the xvi day of Julii (1537), delivrit to Robert Gib be
the said Patrik (Selater) to the Kingis grace, ane sadell
coverit with blak of the new fassone, furnyst with gyrthis
and ledderis to the same sadell, price xl s.
- Item, for ane harnessing of blak ledd, coverit with blak of
the franche fassone, price xx s.
- Item, ane Scottis sadell deliverit to Robert Gib be the said
Patrick, coverit with quhit (white) carsay, to the Kingis
grace, for xx s.
- Item, for girthis and ledd harnessing to the same sadell,
price x s.
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert, twa blak harnessing of
blak ledd, price xii s.
- Item, for ane harnessing to the Kingis mule thatt he rydis
on him selfe, price xiv s.
- Item, for making ane fute mantill to the Kingis grace, v s.
- Item, for ane brydell deliverit to Johne Bog, price iii s. iv d.
- Item, the same day, to James Purves, ane wattering brydell,
price ii s.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gib, ane halter to the Kingis
horss, price iii s.
- Item, for naling, glowing, caging, and bukling of ten of the
gret sadellis, and mending of the said sadellis; ilk sadell
iii s.; sunma xxx s.
- Item, for mending of the mulis sadell and ane pair of led-
deris and mending of the harnessing of the said mule,
price vi s.
- Item, for two pair of girthis and wamebrassis for armyn
sadellis, price vii s.
- Item, resavit fra the said Patrik, and delivrit to Robert Gib,
ane franche sadell, furnyst with girthis, ladderis, brydell,
tee, and curpell; price iii li.
- Item, deliverit be the said Patrik to the said Robert, ane

- sadell, with harnessing overit, with velvot girthis and ledderis, price iii li.
- Item, ane reid sadell, resavit fra the said Patk. and deliverit to the said Robert, price xxxii s.
- Item, for four pair of leddis, price xvi s.
- Item, the xix day of Julii, resavit fra the said Patrik and deliverit to the said Robert, sex harnessyngs to sex mulach, price of ilk harnessing xx s.; summa vi li.
- Item, for ane somn (sowme) sadell to the Kingis grace, with braissis and all uther necessary, price vi li. x s.
- Item, for the harnessing, curpell, and tee to ane other sadell of the King, price xvi s.
- Item, for ane suerde belt to the Kingis grace, ... iii s.
- Item, the same day, for four dosane of cordis to the mulach, price ix s.
- Item, the first day of August, deliverit to James Purvis six halteris to the grete horss and thre par schakillis, price xxxiv s.
- Item, the viii day of August, deliverit to James Purves twa wattering brydillis and thre par of schakillis, price viii s.
- Item, the said day, six hand gors and six hug toppis of ledd, price xxiv s.
- Item, coft be Robert Gib, buklis stanchis to the Kingis harnessing of velvot, price xxviii s.
- Item, for Robert, cord of silk to the said harnessingis, price iii s. viii d.

(This made twenty-six entries in succession.)

- Item (the xx day of August), fra Willia. Smiberd, for bukillis, pendasis, and uther geir, tane be Robert Gib and at his comand, ... iii li. ii s.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gib, coft fore Richard Gray, twelf eln of canves to be housing to the grete horss, price eln xviii d.; summa xviii s.
- Item, deliverit to the said Robert ane staine and an half of cordis to bynd the said horss, price xx s.
- Item, deliverit the xvi day of August to Robert Gib, at the Kingis comandis, ane sadell of the new fassone, with girthis, leddis, and harnessing of the franche fasson, price l s.

- Item, the same day, thre halteris to the mulach, price xii s.
 Item, the xviii day of August, ane wattering brydell and ane horss collar, price iii s.
 Item, to Johne Spretty for horss schone and removis to the Kingis and Queenis horss and mulach, gret and small, fra the nynt day of Julii inclusive to the xvii day of September of the yeir within this compt exclusive, as is particularlie writtin in the said Johne Sprettye bukis, subscrivit with the said Robert Gibis hand, . . . ix li. xvii s. iv d.
 Item, to Henry Lorymar for bittis, gret and small franche and Scottis irinis, with nalis to the steile sadillis, horss campis, ryngis, mending of the mulis juncture, bucklis to the steile sadillis, stiruppis, stirop-irinis, deliverit to Robert Gib for the Kingis gret horss, geldyngis, and mulatis, fra the thred day of Junii to the xvii day of September in the yeir within his compt, as is particularlye written in the said Henryis bill, subscrivit with Robert Gibis hand, ... xviii li. viii s.

“ ROBERT GIB.”

- Item, for fetching of the cofferis and harnessing sadillis at the comand of the Kingis grace furth of Striveling to Edinburgh, ... xii s. iv d.
 Item, the samin tyme, to twa allakayis (lackeys) twa pair of schone (shoes), price of the pair xvi d. ; summa ii s. viii d.
 Item, to sex payris, ilk ane thame twa pair of schone, price of the pair xiiii d. ; summa xiv s.
 Item (xvii Septem. 1537), deliverit to Robert Gib fyve new sadillis to the Franche ladyis, favoryst with brydillis, harnessing, and girthis, price of ilk sadill iii li. ; summa xv li.
 Item (xix of September), deliverit to Patrik Sklater at comand of Robert Gib aucht skore and aucht buckillis to the foirsaid ladyis, price of the pece viii d. ; summa v li. xii s.
 Item, to Patrik Sclater, sadillar, to ane compleit comp for sadillis, bridilis, girthis, and otheris, furnessing for horss for the monthis of October, November, and December in the yeir of god 1536 yeris, particularly contenit in ane compt subscrivit be Robert Gib, with his hand at the payn (paying), ... xx li. viii d.

VOL. 1537-1538.

Aprile.

THE EXPENSIS debursat at ROBERT GIBBIS comand upoun the necessaris of the stabill and ryding gere, the said moneth.

(*Note.*—These consist of a whole page and a half of the Treasurer's book, from which are selected :—)

Item, in primis for ane eln of blak velvot deliverit to Patrik Sclater, sadlar, at Robert Gibbis comand, to brouder the mulis sadilis to be ane seat, ... lii s.

Item, for twa blak cordoune skynnys delivrit to the said Patrik to cover ane sadell at the said Robertis comand, xviii s.

Item, to ane dosane of grete canves to the mulatis and pusatis to the grete horss, price of the eln xvi d.; summa xvi s.

Item, for xxviii faldome of grete cordis to the Kingis mulis, cafferis to bynd thame with, ... xlii s.

Item, to Patrik Sclater, saidler, for making of ryding geir to the Kingis grace and small geir concernyng the stabell, deliverit to Robert Gib as the particulare compt ressavit be him and subscrivat with his hand beris, xxviii li. x s. vi d.

(There are twenty-one items in all, but the foregoing only are selected.)

Item (July), to Robert Gib, in compleit payment of his loveray claithis the said yeir (of God 1637 yeris), xx li.

(Here follows a number of others.)

Item (September), to Johne Spretty, smyth, in compleit paymet of horss schone (and) removis furnest be him to the Kingis graces grete horss and stabell fra the Abbot of Halyrudehous furthganging fra his office of Thesauraurie quhilck was the viii day of Februar last by past to the xx day of this month instant, and the rest awand at his outganging, quhilck is vij li. iiii s. iiii d. As his buke of compt subscrivit be Robert Gib beris, ... xxii li. iiii s. iiii d.

Item, to Patrick Sclater for furnessing of seid sadellis, schakellis, gyrthis, wambrasis, mending of sadellis, wattering

- brydellis and bytis, small geir furnest be him to the grete horss that come furth of Denmark, deliverit to Archiure Sinclaire, his servandis, at Robert Gibbis comand, as the compt subscrivit be him beris, ... xxii li. viii s. iii d.
- Item, to Andro Lorymar for furnessing of bridill bittis, juncturis, horss camyis, sterap irnis, and all vyrs (others) small gere furnist be him to the grete horss that come furth of Denmark, to vther horss of the Kingis stabill, delivrit to Robert Gib and Archie Sinclair, and utheris at his comand, fra the xxiiij day of Junii to the xx day of this instant month, as the bill of compt subscrivit be the said Robert beris, ... xvi li. iij s.
- Item (September), deliverit and gevin to William Smebeird, for dy[ch]ting of swerdis, rapperis, harnessing, steill sadillis, Jedbrough stavis, and otheris vapennis to the Kingis grace deliverit to Robert Gib and John Tenand, as his particulare compt beris for the last shekkar, ... xxiii li. v s.

The EXPENSIS maid be JAMES KIRKCALDY of the Grange for the Kingis affairs the tyme his grace was in France.

No. 2 is the following :—

- Item, the ix day of September (1536) tane . . . of the said boxis for the Kingis grace landit in Dieppe, and delivrit to shipher Smiler, Johne Tennent, and Robert Gib, ilk ane of thame, 1^{as} crownis ; summa iii Cronis
- Item, the xxii day of December geven to Robert Gib thre scoir elnis of grein, quhit, and incarnat velvot to be vi jornais and vi caparisonis to the Kingis horss, price of the eln vi fl. x s. ; summa cccxc fls.
- Item, gevin to Robert Gib, xii elnis of quhit, greine and incarnat velvot to furniss furth the foresaid caparisons and jornais, price of the eln forsaid ; summa lxxviii fl.
- Item, the xxvi day of December, given for twa elnis 3 (quarters) of grene quhit, and incarnat velvot, deliverit to Robert Gib, price of the eln vi fl. x s. ; summa xvi fl. v s.
- Item, geven for vii elnis of taffateis, price of the eln xxx s., deliverit to Robert Gib ; summa x fl. x s.

VOL. 1538—1539.

THE EXPENSIS debursit at ROBERT GIBIS Comand and WALTER MACNUIS upon the necessaris of the King and Quenys Stabillis, the said moneth (September 1538).

Item, deliverit to Patrick Scataur, sadelair, at Robert Gybis comand, the xxvii day of September, xxxviii elnis of braid gray to be standing horss-houssing to the Kingis grete horss quhilk ar in Striveling, the price of the eln iiii s. vi d. ;
summa viii li. vi s.

Item, deliverit to him at the said Robertis comand, to be ryding houssing to the Kingis x geldingis that his grace rydis on xv elnis of Franche gray, the price of the eln xiiii s. ; summa x li. x s.

Item, deliverit to him the xxviii day of September thre elnis of bertain canvis to be pusillach to the grete horss, price of the eln xvi d. ; summa iiii s.

Item, deliverit to the said Patrik ane half eln of gray velvot to walt twa sadillis of the Kingis with price tharof, xxxv s.

Item, deliverit to Archie Synclare foure gret steill sadillis quhilkis war had to Striveling to the justing horss, price of the pece vii li. ; summa xxviii li.

Item, deliverit to William Gyb, at Walter Monteithis comand, the xxvii day of September xxiiii elnis of braid gray to be standing horss houssing to the Quenys grace gelding, price of the eln iiii s. vi d. ; summa v li. viii s.

Item, deliverit to him xxv elnis of canvis to be pusillatis to the said horss, price of the elne xvi d. ; summa xxxiii s. iiii d.

Item (October), deliverit to the Frenche armorar for making of platis of steill to the justing sadillis, deliverit be him to Robert Gib, as his byll of compt subscrivit with the said Robertis hand beris xii li.

Item, tane fra Andro Lorymare, and deliverit to Robert Gyb, the xv day of October, twa horss camys, price of the pece ii s. ; summa iiii s.

Item (December), deliverit to Robert Gyb, for small expensis debursit be him for the page schone (shoes), sarks (shirts), wesching of thair claithis, and otheris small expensis, as his buke of compt beris, fra the xxii day of Julii last bypast to the last day of December instant, viii li. vi s. xi d.

THE EXPENSIS debursit on the Kingis grace for thair ordin-
[ary] Loveray Claithis, at Yule the said month as efter
followis :—

Among them are—

- Item, to James Akinhead and Archibald Campbell, Yomen,
in the wyne seller, Thomas Dudingstoun, for the siler
weschell, Robert Gyb, squyar of the Kingis stabill, And
Mischell, maister cuke, ilk ane havand for thair loveray
claithis this yeir, xx li. ; summa 1^c li.
- Item, deliverit to Androw Lorymare, for certaine bridell byttis,
stirrop ironis, horss camys, and other small geir furnyst
be him, deliverit to Robert Gyb and Walter Moncur fra
the xxvii day of September last bypast, to the xxiii day
of Januar instant inclusive, as his particulare comptis,
subscrivit with the said Robert and Walteris handis
beris, ... xiii li. iii s. x d.
- Item, deliverit to Patrik Scataur for certaine sadillis bri-
dillis, teis, and other geir furnysst be him to the Kingis
stabill, and deliverit to Robert Gyb in the monthis of
Januar, Februar, and Marche the yeir of God 1537 yeirs,
the tyme thatt the Abbot of Halyrudehous was Tresau-
rer, as the compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand
beris, ... xii li. xiii s. x d.
- Item (February), deliverit to Patrick Scatare for furnyssing
of justing sadillis, riding sadillis, bridillis for wambrasis,
girdis (girths for arm armour), and other geir belonging to
the Kingis stabillis, fra the second day of October last by-
past to the xiii day of this month inclusive, as his compt
subscrivat with Robert Gybbis hand proports,
xxxv li. iii s. vi. d.
- Item, delivrit to Robert Gib in Linlithgow, the xviii day
of Februar, to be gevin to gentill women, xiii elnis
iii quarteris of blak velvot, price of the eln lv s. ;
summa xxxvii li. xvi s. iii d.
- Item, delivrit to him that same tyme vi elnis ane quarter
of eln of spenzefreis to the same effect, price of the eln
xxxv s. ; summa x li. xviii s. ix d.
- Item (March), deliverit to Johne Sprettie, smyth, for schone
and removis to the Kingis horss in part of payment of his

- compt as his buke subscrivat with Robert Gibbes hand beris, ... xi li. i s. viii d.
- Item, delivrit to Maklo Gurlay, the last day of Marche, to be coit (coats) to xi childryn in the Kingis stabill under Robert Gyb, and to Tempillman that callis the sowme horss, xii elnis of dymegrane ; price of the eln xxiii s. and xi elnis of yallow ; price of the eln xviii s.
- Summa xxiii li. ii s.
- Item, deliverit to him to be thame hoising xii elnis iii quarteris of french gray ; price of the eln xiii s.
- Summa viii li. xviii s. vi d.
- Item, for xxiii elnis of blak grey to lyne thair coits with ; price of the eln ii s. vi d. ; summa iii li.
- Item, for making of the xii coits ilk pece ii s. ; summa xxiii s.
- Item, for xii elnis of reid lynyng to thair hoiss ; price of the eln ii s. iii d. ; summa xxviii s.
- Item, for making of thair hoiss and schering of the same ilk paire, ii s. iii d. ; summa xxviii s.
- Item, delivrit to Andro Lorymar the last day of Aprile for furnissing of bridill byttis, chenyeis, stirroppis, horssing camys (combs), and other iron geir to the Kingis stabill, fra the viii day of Marche last by past to this day, as his particulare compt subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... ix li. ix s. vi d.
- Item, gevin to Robert Gyb for small expensis debursit be him upon the pagis fra the first day of Januar last by past to the xxviii day of the month inclusive as his buke of compt beris, ... ix li. ii s.
- Item, deliverit to ane comand of Robert Gybbis ij staine of grete cordis to bynd the grete horss in Falkland the xxii day of Maii ; price tharof xxvi s. viii d.
- Item (June), deliverit to John Mincheson, armorar, for ane new steill sadill, and mending of ane other sadill as his ticket subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand beris iii li. x s.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gibbis comand the xix day of Julii xvi elnis of grete canvass to be pusillach to the grete horss in Falkland and Striveling ; price of the eln xvi d. summa xxi s. iii d.
- Item, deliverit to him the xix day of Julii vi elnis of grete

- canvess to be pusillach to the grete horss in Sanct Androis ;
 price of the eln xvi d., summa vii s. iii d.
 Item, deliverit to bynd the said horss with xv faddom of
 grete towis ; price tharof v s.
 Item, deliverit to him the xxii day of Julii xv elnis of
 braid gray, to be x standing houssing to the said horss ;
 price of the eln v s., summa iii li. vi s.
 Item, deliverit to William Smeboirt for dichting and graith-
 ing of the steill sadillis and other justing geir sen the last
 day of October last by past to the xxvii day of the
 month inclusive as his byll of compt subscrivit with
 Robert Gibbis hand beris vii li. vi s.
 Item, deliverit to him for graithing and dichting of the
 Kingis swerdis, Jedburgh stavis, and making of skalbert-
 ing to thame, and hoising sen the first day of September
 last be past to the xxviii day of the month inclusive,
 as his bill of compt subscrivet with Robert Gibbis hand
 beris xi li. xii s.
 Item, deliverit to him (Patrick Selater) for sadillis, gyrdis,
 helteris, brydillis and other gear furnyst be him to the
 soume housing deliverit to John Bane, and efter his deceiss
 to David Hay, fra the thrid day of November last by past
 to the x day of Maii inclusive as his particulare compt
 subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand beris viii li. iii s. x d.
 Item, deliverit to him for sadillis, bridillis, gyrdis, and other
 ryding geir furnyst be him to the Kingis ryding gelding
 deliverit to Robert Gyb fra the xxv day of Marche to the
 xii day of this month inclusive, as his byll of compt sub-
 scrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris xxv li. xiiii s. ii d.
 Item, deliverit to Makke Gurlay, the x day of Julii to be
 schort coits to xiii childer in Robert Gibbis stabill, and
 to Tempiltoun xii elnis ane quarter eln of dymegrame,
 price of the eln xxiiii s., and xii elnis ane quarter eln of
 yallow, price of the eln xviii s. ; summa xxv li. xiii s. vi d.

(Other entries follow for the same children of the stable.
 Makke Gourlay appears to be the tailor.)

- Item, geven to Thomas Spretty, sone to Johne Spretty,
 smyth, for schone and removis furnyst be him in absence

of his fader to the Kingis gelding fra the xxiiii day of Aprile last by past to the first day of August instant, as his byll of compt subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand beris xxxv s. ix d.

Item, deliverit to Andro Lorymar for grete byttis, armyngsteroppis, chenyais, tytupis, and other geir furnyst be him deliverit to Robert Gyb to the Kingis horss fra the xvi day of Maii last by past to the xiii day of August instant as his byll of compt subscrivat with Robert Gybbis hand beris vii li. x vs.

Item, geven to Johne Spretty for schone and reniovis furnyst be him to the Kingis horss at Robert Gybbis comand fra the xviii day of Junii to the second day of September inclusive (1539) as his buke of compt subscrivat with the said Robertis hand beris ix li. vi s. iiiii d.

VOL. 1539-1540.

THE EXPENSIS debursit upon the King and Queenis stabill, cariage, and pagis the said month (October).

In the first the vi day of October deliverit to Patk Sklater at Robert Gibbis comand to be housis to xiiii geldingis to the Kingis gracis xxi elnis frenche gray; price of the eln xiii s. iiiii d.; summa xiiii li.

Item, deliverit to him at the said Robertis comand to be standing housis to the Kingis grete horss in Striveling, Sanct Androis, Falkland, and Halyrudhouss, and to be standing housis to his great geldingis mulatis and sowme hors lxxvii elnis braid gray, price of the eln of liii elnis iiiii s., and price of the eln of the remanent xxiiii elnis iiiii s. iiiii d.; summa xv li. xv s.

. (5 entries of other persons.)

Item, the xiii day of October geven to the frenche smyth for schone and removis to the Kingis mulattis furneist be him, as the tekant subscrivat with Robt Gibbis hand beris, ... xxxii s.

December.

THE EXPENSIS debursit upoun childer of the stabyll, allakays,
and pages the said month.

In the first the xiii day of December gevin to xiii childer in Robert Gibbis stabill and Tempiltaong, and to iiii childer in Johne Chartrhous stabyll to by thame claithis again Yule ilk ane for thair loveray iii li. x s.; summa lxvi li. x s.

(Ten entries follow with other details without Robert Gib's name, but all relating to the same persons.)

Item, deliverit to Robt Gyb to bind the other grete hors, half ane stane of grete towis; price tharof . vii s.

Item, deliverit to him to be powsettis to dicht thame vi elnis bertane cannvis; price of the eln xvi d., summa vi s. viii d.

Item, deliverit to Patk Sklater for sadillis, bridillis, girthis, helteris and otheris necessaris furnesst be him to the Kingis gracis stabill at Robt Gibbis comand fra the xxiii day of September last be past to the xviii day of December instant inclusive as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris xxxviii li. iiii d.

Item, deliverit to him for sadillis, bridillis and otheris necessaris furneist be him to the grete hors, and Johne Charthauis fra the xxiii day of September to the xiii day of this month inclusive as ane other compt subscrivat in the said Robertis hand beris v li. xviii s. vi d.

Item, gevin to Robert Gyb for small expensis debursit be him upoun the pagis sarkis, schone, and wesching of thair clathis, fra the xii day of Julii last bypast to the xxiii day of December as his buke of compt beris xii li v s.

Item, gevin to the frenche smyth for schone and removis furnesit be him to the Kingis and Queenis mulattis fra the xiii day of October last be past to the xvi day of this month (January) inclusive, as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris xxxv s.

Februar.

Item, deliverat to Robert Gib to kepe the jornais, comparisonis and harnessingis ane grete coffer price iii li. vi s.

Item, gevin to Johne Spretty, smyth, for schone and removis

furnesit be him fra the vii day of September last be past to the day of this month inclusive to the Kingis horss as his buke of compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris xxi li. xiii. s. x d.

Item, geven to Andro Lorymar for chenze bittis sterop irnis spyrze and other geir furnesit be him to the Kingis stabill fra the xx day of Januar last be past to the xxi day of this instant month as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris xliii li. iiii s.

Item, gevin to Patk Sklater for furnesing of sadillis, bridillis, sterop ledderis, braxis, curpollis cars and girthis furnesit be him to the Kingis horss in keeping with Johne Chathous fra the second day of Januar last be past to the last day of this month (Apryll) as his compt subscrivit with Robert Gibbis hand beris vi li. iiii s. x d.

Item, gevin to him for siclyke gair furnesit for the Kingis grace stabyll, deliverit to Robert Gib and his servandis, fra the thred day of Januar foirsaid, to the xxiii day of this moneth instant, as his comptnis subscrivat with the said Robertis hand beris xliii li. vi s. iiii d.

Item, gevin to Robert Gib for expensis debursit be him upon the pagis sarkis, schone, and wesching of thair clathis, fra the xxiiii day of December last be past, to the vi day of this month, as his compt beris, ... xi li. v s. iiii d.

In the first, the xxi day of May, deliverit to Malcolm Gourlaw, to be cotis to xiiii childer in Robt Gibbis stabill, iiii childer in Johne Chathous stabill, and Tempiltoun that drivis the sowme horss, xvii elnis demegrane, and xvii elnis yallow ; price of the elne of demegrane xxiiii s., and price of the eln of yallow xviii s. ; summa xxxv li. xiiii s.

(Fourteen entries follow of other details.)

Item, gevin to John Spretty, smyth, for schone and removis furnesit be him to the Kingis hors at Robert Gibbis comand, fra the x day of Februar last be past, to the xvi day of this month inclusive (May), as his buke of compt beris, ... xvii li. xi s.

Item (June), geven to him (Willin Havnis), for the dithing of xxx steill sadillis twisg in that yeir, ilk pece vii s. ; xviii roundellis, ilk pece xii d., and xvi charperoins, ilk

- pece xii d. ; price mand (maid) be Robert Gib, as ane tekat
 subscrivat with his hand beris, ... xii li. iii s.
- Item, gevin to the frenche smyth for furnesing of schone
 and removis to the King and Queenis mulattis, fra the xvii
 day of May to the xxviii day of July instant, as his compt
 subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, xxxviii s. iii d.
- Item, the vii day of August, deliverit to Jhone Hart, ser-
 vand to Robert Gib, vi elnis frenche gray, to be riding
 housis to the Kingis halknays, price of the eln xv s. ;
 summa iii li. x s.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gibbis servand, that xvii day of
 August, to be powsettis to the grete horss at Striviling, vii
 elnis canvas, price of the eln xvi d. ; summa xvi s.
- Item, gevin to him (Patk Sklater) for halteris, girthis, scha-
 killing, sadillis, bridillis, and other necessaris, furnesit be
 him to the Kingis stabill, at Robert Gibbis comand, fra
 the xxvi day of May last be past to the x day of August
 instant, as his bill of compt subscrivat with the said
 Robertis hand beris, ... xxvii li. ix s. vi d.
- Item, gevin to Andro Lorymar for bridill bittis, steroppis
 ironis, houss kamis, and other geir furnesit be him to the
 Kingis stabill at Robert Gibbis, fra the iii day of July last
 bepast to the last day of this month inclusive (August), as
 his particular compt subscrivat with the said Robertis
 hand beris, ... ix li. viii s.

August.

- Item, to James Akinhead, Archibald Campbell, yomen in the
 wyne sellar, Thomas Dudingstone, master of the silver
 veschell, Robert Gib, sqwyar of the Kingis stabill, and
 Thomas Mischill, master cuke, ilk ane xx li. ; summa i^o li.

(*Note.*—This was for livery clothes ; but the number of
 other entries of the same for the other officials was
 considerable.)

VOL. 1540-1541.

- Item, gevin to Robert Gib to compt and rekonyng for fur-
 nesing of sarkis and schone to the paigis, wesching and
 mending of thair claithis, as his buke beris, ... x li.

- Item (December), gevin to xv gromis in Robert Gibbis stabil, for iii Johne Charthouis stabil, and Tempiltoun that callis the sowme horss, for thair levaray claithis at ywle, ilk ane iii li. x s.; summa lxx li.
- Item (Januar), deliverit to the kepir of the grete horss in the Abbay under Robert Gyb, twa stane thre pund of towis, price of the stane xiii s.; summa xxxi s. ix d.
- Item, geven to Johne Spretty in complete payment of twenty thre li. iii s. x d., for schone and removis furnesit be him to the Kingis horss, and xl s. viii d. contenit in ane bill of compt of Thomas Sprettyis, furnesit be thame fra the second day of September last be past to the vi day of Februar instant, as thair comptis subscrivat by Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... xv li. v s. vi d.
- Item, gevin to Patk Sklater in complete payment of his comptis for sadillis, bridillis, tois kurpellis, schakellis, girthis, and other gair, furnesit be him and deliverit to Robert Gyb, fra the first day of September to the xviii day of Januar last be past, as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... xliiii li. vi s. viii d.

Marche.

- Item, for xxi elnis Scottis gray, to be hois to the xx childer in Robert Gib and John Charthous stabill, and Tempiltoun, price of the eln xii s.; summa xii li. xii s.
- Item, gevin to him (Andro Lorymar) for mulat bittis, chenyais, sterop irnis, and other gair, furnesit be him to the Kingis stabill, fra the xxi day of Januar last be past to the . . . day of this moneth (Junii), as his compt subscrivat by Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... x li. viii s. iii d.
- Item, gevin to John Spretty for schone and removis furnesit be him to the Kingis horss, fra the vi day of Februar last be past to the xii day of this moneth, as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, xviii li. viii s. viii d.
- Item, deliverit to Robert Gib for (*leaf is torn*) furnesit to the pagis wescheing of thar claithis and other small expensis debursit be him, fra the xvii day of May An DCCCCXLmo^o to the xxii day of this moneth, as his compt buk beris, ... xx li. xii s.

- Item, gevin to Patk Slater for sadillis, bridillis, girthis, harnessingis, and other riding gair, furnesit be him to the Kingis stabill, and deliverit to Robert Gib and his comandis, fra the second day of Marche last be past to the last day of this moneth, as his compt with the said Robertis hand beris, ... xlii li. iiij d.
- Item, the xxiv day of Junii, deliverit to Robert Gib, to be him ane cote and dowblet, x elnis thre quarteris half quarter blak velvot, price of the eln lvi s.; summa xxx li. ix s.
- Item, deliverit (Julii) to the frenche smyth for schone and removis furnesit be him to the mulattis, as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... xlv s.
- Item, gevin to Willm Smeberd, in complete payment of his comptis for the dithing and grathing of 1 steill sadillis, scharszonis, roundellis, and the Kingis justing harnes, and his gilt harnes bukeling, as his compt and the writing tharupon subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, xx li.
- Item, to Patk Sklater, for sadillis, bridillis, girthis, and other gair furnesit be him to the Kingis stabell, fra the second day of July last be past to the xx day of August instant, as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris, ... xiv li. ii s. viii d.
- Item, to James Akinhead, Archibald Campbell, yomen in the wyne sellar, Thomas Dudingstoun, maister of the silver weschell, Robert Gib, squyre of the Kingis stabill, and Thomas Mischell, maister cuke, ilk ane of thame xx li.; summa i^e li.

(*Note.*—The foregoing names were among a large number of others for their annual liveries.)

VOL. 1541-1542.

(*Note.*—This volume follows the others, but has no date on the back of it; nevertheless it goes on for these years, like the others, and extends from September 7, 1541, to June 12, 1543.)

September.

- Item, the ix day of September, deliverit to Robert Gib for expensis debursit be him upone the furnessing of the

paigeis in sarkis, schone, mending of thair claithis and wescheing tharof, fra the penult day of Maii last by past, and omittet be stevit in the last chakkar, as his buke of compt beris, ... vi li. xii s. v d.

October.

The expensis debursit upoun the childer of the stabill, the said moneth.

In the first the xxv day of October, deliverit to Malcolm Gurlaw, to be coittis to xv childer in Robert Gybis stabill, for childer in John Charthous stabill, and twa that kepis the maris, xvii elnis half eln demegrane, price of the eln xxiiii s., and xvii elnis half eln yallow, price of the eln xviii s.; summa xxxvi li. xv s.

Note.—Seventeen other entries follow about these children, but the name of Gib is not mentioned.

December.

Item, gevin to xv childer under Robert Gyb, for childer under John Charthous, twa that kepis the maris, Tempilstone, and the for mulattis, for thair leveray claithis at yule of ordinar, ilk ane iii li. x s.; summa xc li.

Item, the xiii day of Januar, gevin for x elnis half eln braid gray, to be standing housis to horss, siding of new deliverit to Robert Gyb, price of the eln iii s. iii d.; summa xlv s. vi d.

Item, deliverit to Robert Gyb, to be ane ryding hous to ane new sadill of the Kingis grace, vi quarteris Scottis blak, price of the eln xx s.; summa xxx s.

Item, the last day of Januar deliverit to Andro Lorymar for bridell bittis, horss harnessing and other gair furnesit be him to the Kingis stabill fra the xiiii day of September last by past to the ix day of this moneth, as his compt subscrivit with Robert Gybbis hand beris ix li. viii s.

Februar.

Item, send to Robert Gyb to be four standing housis vi elnis braid gray; price of the eln v s.; summa xxx s.

Item, gevin to the Frenche smyth to be ane tikket of Robert Gybbis quhilk restit awing to him before the last day of Januar for schone and removis to the mulattis xxvii s. viiid.

Item, geven to Patk Sklater for sadillis, bridillis, teis girthis and other gair furnesit be him to the Kingis grace stabill, and deliverit to Robert Gyb fra the second day of September to the vi day of Januar last by past as his compt subscrivat with the said Robertis hand beris xlv li. ix s. viii d.

Marche.

Item, gevin to Robert Gyb for expensis debursit be him for furnesing of the paigeis in sarkis, schone, wescheing of thair claithis, and otheris small expensis, fra the last day of August to the last day of this moneth, as his compt beris xiv li. xi s. ii d.

In the first deliverit to Malcolm Garlaw the xxvi day of Marche to be schort coittis with slevis to xix childer in the stabill under Robert Gyb and Johne Charthous and Tempiltoune that callis the sowme horss, xvii elnis thre quartris demegrane; price of the eln xxv s., and xvii elnis thre quartis yallow; price of the eln xviii s.; summa xxxviii li. iii s. iii d.

(Many other entries follow.)

Marche.

Item, gevin to Adam Logane, sone to Robert Logan at the Kingis comand x li.

Maii.

Item, deliverit the said Patk (Sklater) for halteris, bridillis, girthis, curpollis, shakellis, colleris, and other gair furnesit be him to the Kingis mulattis and deliverit to David Hay fra the viii day of Februar last by past to the xx day of Januar next to cum as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris viii li. xvii s.

Item, gevin to Andro Lorymar for bridill bittis, chenyehous-sidingis, sterroppis and other gair furnesit be him and deliverit to Robert Gyb and servandis fra the xxi day of Januar to the last day of Maii instant as his compt subscrivat with the said Robertis hand beris xii li. viii s.

Junii.

Item, gevin to him (Patk Sklater) for sadillis, bridillis, girthis, horscalleris, houssingis, and other gair furnesit be him to the Kingis grace stabill and deliverat to Robert Gyb and his servandis fra the first day of Februar to the xx day of this moneth inclusive as his compt subscrivat with the said Robertis hand beris . . . lviii li. xviii s.

Julii.

Item, to the frenche smyth for schone and removis furnesit be him to the Kingis mulattis in the monethis of Maii, Junii, and Julii as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris . . . xxiii s. iiii d.

Item, gevin to Alex^r Smyth in Falkland for schone and removis furnesit to the Kingis horss in Falkland in absence of John Spretty fra the xxvi day of October to the thred day of Julii as his compt subscrivat with Robert Gibbis hand beris . . . xxxv s. viii d.

Item, gevin to William Smyberd for dithing of the Kingis grace, justing harness and gilt harnes, steill sadillis, roundellis for speris, ft harszoins for hors, and all other perteinyng to the Kingis grace fra the last chakkar as the compt maid betune him and Robert Gyb in Sanct Androis the thred day of Junii last by past beris xx li.

Of money for livery is :—

Item, gevin to James Kirkaldy of the Grange, and Johanne Leslye, sewarris (and other names) . . . Robert Gyb, (etc.) . . . ilk psone takand make sere for thair levery claithis xx li.; summa . . . ii^c lx li.

(The entry is a very long one at page 94, and Robert Gib's office is not mentioned in it.)

IN that part of the volume marked in pencil "after 1542" we come across the following :—

5 Januar 1543.

The money and expensis debursit to the personis follow-

ing whilk were restand awing to thame be the Kingis
grace whom God assoilzie the tyme of his decesse.

(The names of Thomas Arthur, Patrick Bell, Johnne
Mosman, and John Drummond follow in special
items, and then this) :—

Item, gevin to Andro Lorymar for geir deliverit be him to
Johnne Tennant, Walter Moncur, and Robert Gib in his
compt subscrivit with thair handis beris . xvi li. viii s.

(*Note.*—This was the last entry found in which the
name of Robert Gib appears.)

REGISTER OF THE GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND.

LIST OF CHARTERS granted for the most part to the Family
of GIB OF CARRIBBER, extracted from the volume G of
the Index in the Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Gyb Carta Roberto, Terrarum Regis de Brammore Jacentium
in Dominio de Ross. Inverny.—Book 21, No. 133,
Jas. v. 13, 19 Aug^{ti} 1526.

Gib Carta Roberto, Dimedietatis Terrarum Regis de Fin-
tilach Beauch et Clonriddin. Wigtoun.—Book 22, No.
48, Jas. v. 15, 7 Janrij 1527.

Gib Carta Roberto de Quinque Mercatis Terrarum Antiqui
Extentus Toftis nuncupat. Lanark.—Book 22, No. 270,
Jas. v. 16, 21 Febrii 1528.

Gib filio Carta Con : Andrea, filio et haeredi Johannis Gib
alias Gray John, et Margaretæ Admowtie ejus Uxori
Terrarum de Blairforth. Perth.—Book 25, No. 357,
Jas. v. 24, 31 Octob. 1536.

Gib Carta Roberto, Terrarum de Mossyde et Ingrahamy-
sruke. Stirling.—Book 27, No. 69, Jas. v. 27, 4 Aug^{ti}
1540.

Gib Carta Dicto Roberto, Messuagii et Terrarum de Carrib-
beris. Linlithgow.—Book 27, No. 70, Jas. v. 27, 12
Janrij 1539.

- Gib Carta Roberto, Quartae partis Terrarum Regis Domicalium de Ballincreif Rowgishill nun cupar. Edinburgh and Hadington.—Book 28, No. 228, Jas. v. 26, 19 Martii 1538.
- Gib filio Carta Georgio, filio et haeredi Roberti Gib de Sexdecem Bovatis terrarum Regis de Kynkevill. Linlithgow.—Book 28, No. 142, Jas. v. 30, 4 Octob. 1542.
- Gib Carta Roberto, Quartae partis Terrarum Regis de la Mains de Ballincreif. Edinburgh and Hadington.—Book 28, No. 168, Jas. v. 28, 16 Martii 1540.
- Gib Carta Roberto, de viginti Solidis Terrarum novi Extentus Jacentibus in Villa de Grugfut. Linlithgow.—Book 28, No. 186, Jas. v. 29, 27 Martii 1542.
- Gib Carta Con. Roberto, Terrarum de Killicantie Kirkinshaw peyerhillhouse, etc. Linlithgow.—Book 28, No. 237, Jas. v. 28, 5 Martii 1540.
- Gib Carta Con. Roberto, Terrarum de Murehouse cum pertinentiis. Edinburgh.—Book 28, No. 257, Jas. v. 29, 24 Febrii 1541.
- Gib filio Carta Andreae, filio et haeredi Johannis Gib Terrarum de Ballinkirk. Fife.—Book 28, No. 272, Jas. v. 29, 10 Nov. 1541.
- Gib Carta Roberto, de Octo Bovatis Terrarum de Kincavill. Linlithgow.—Book 28, No. 274, Jas. v. 29, 5 Julii 1542.
- Gib Carta Con. Roberto, et Elizabethae Schaw ejus sponsae Terrarum de Bynnis et Corslettis et superioritatis de Philpistoun, etc. Linlithgow.—Book 28, No. 275, Jas. v. 29, 8 Julii 1542.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Con. Roberto, et Jacobo Gib suo filio Terrarum de Wester Coldoch. Perth.—Book 29, No. 38, Jas. v. 29, 10 Sept. 1542.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Con. dicto Jacobo, Terrarum de Mosside et Ingrahamyscruke.—Book 29, No. 39, Jas. v. 30, 25 Septem. 1542.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Roberto, et Elizabethae Schaw ejus Conjugi Terrarum de Carribberis, etc. Linlithgow.—Book 30, No. 211, M. 6, 10 Janrii 1548.

- Gib Carta Con. Jonetae. Vide Ker.—Book 36, No. 27, Jas. vi. 20, 7 Decem. 1586.
- Gib servo Carta Joanni, Servo lie Warlett in Regis Cobiculo de Tenemento infra Burgum de Edinburgh.—Book 39, No. 152, Jas. vi. 26, 27 Martii 1593.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Joanni, Terrarum de Carribberis. Linlithgow.—Book 47, No. 276, Jas. vi. 47, Nov. 18, 1613.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Con. Henrico, Terrarum de Wester Carribberis et Wester Gaw et Jaw Craig. Linlithgow et Striviling.—Book 47, No. 428, Jas. vi. 48, 22 Junii 1615.
- Gib de Carribberis Carta Henrico, Terrarum de Carribberis unitarum. Linlithgow.—Book 47, No. 429, Jas. vi. 48, 29 Junii 1615.
- Gib Carta Con. quond. Domino Joanni ejusque Conjugi Terrarum de Knock et South Lethinis. Fyfe.—Book 55, No. 239, Ch. i. 12, 27 Junii 1636.
- Gibbs Carta Con. Andreae et Roberti Gibbs Terrarum de Lochtoun, etc. Perth.—Book 69, No. 25, Ch. ii. 33, 16 Decem. 1681.
- Gib Carta Resig. Gulielmi Gib Chirurgi Appothecarii Edinburgensis ejusque Sponsae et filii Terrarum de Myrecairine, etc. Fyfe.—Book 90, No. 34, Geo. i. 9, 12 Febrii 1723.

PRIVY SEAL REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

1. A Letter of Tak to Johnne Gib of the lands of Ballinkirk in Fife, 2d October 1498.—(Vol. i. folio 47.) The substance of this is given in Chapter i.
2. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib of the entire lands of Brammore in the lordship of Ross in the county of Inverness. Edinburgh, 19th August 1526.—(Vol. vi. folio 20 b.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in chapter iii.
3. A precisely similar entry occurs in vol. vii. folio 19 b, which would seem to be a duplicate of the first.
4. A Letter of the Gift of the office of Steropmanschip to

Robert Gib, Edinburgh, 6th September 1524.—(Vol. vii. folio 91.) This is given in Chapter II.

5. Precept for a Charter of the whole of the 5 merk land of Tofts, in the lordship of Douglas in the county of Lanark, to Robert Gib. Stirling, 21st February 1528.—(Vol. viii. folio 21.) Latin. This is given in Chapter III.
6. A Letter of the Gift of the non-entry of the 7 merk land of Pennyfodzeath, with a mill, etc., in the county of Ayr, to Robert Gib. Edinburgh, 31st May 1532.—(Vol. ix. folio 134 or 6.) This is given in Chapter v.
7. Grant of a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib from the College of Holy Trinity, beside Edinburgh, of the western half of the lands of Lump hry, with the meadow and pertinents thereof, within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh. Trinity College, the last day of February 1534-5.—(Vol. x. folio 146.)

Vniuersis et singulis ad quorum notitias presentes litere peruenerint Willelmus Cunynghame prepositus Johannes Logane decanus Johannes Lethane subdecanus Thomas Watson magister hospitalis Johannes Leirmonth sacrista Valterus Daudisoun de Broderstanis Johannes Valdy de Gilstoun Alexander Painter de Hill Willelmus Tempill de Newlandis Alex^r Tailzefer de Ormstoun et Adam Franche de Strathmartyne prebendarii seu canonici nuncupati insignis collegii Indiuidue Trinitatis prope Edinburgh Sanctiandree diocesis capitulum eiusdem facientes Salutem in omnium saluatore Noueritis nos vnanimi consensu et assensu ad id capitulariter congregatos diligentibus tractatibus et maturis deliberationibus prehabitis et accedente ad Id serenissimi principis et patroni nostri Jacobi quinti Scotorum regis Illustrissimi necnon reuerendissimi in Christo patris et domini Jacobi miseratione diuina Sanctiandree archiepiscopi Totius regni Scotie primatis legati nati vsufructuarii monasterii de Dunfermling Loci ordinarii Consensu autoritate et licentia specialibus in euidentem vtilitatem ecclesie nostre et in augmentationem rentalis eiusdem ad decorem et politiam rei publice regni et contemplatione statutorum parliamenti desuper editorum

Necnon pro suma triginta librarum monete regni nobis ad sustentationem et augmentum fabrice ecclesie nostre nondum perfecte dedisse concessisse assedasse arrendasse locasse et in feodifirmam siue in emphiteosim perpetuam dimisisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Necnon dare concedere assedare arrendare locare et in feodifirmam siue emphiteosim perpetuam dimittere Et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare dilecto nostro Roberto Gib seruitori familiari et subprefecto stabuli dicti domini regis et heredibus suis subscriptis Totas et integras terras ecclesie nostre occidentales dimidietatis terrarum de Lumphoy cum prato et pertinentiis eiusdem Jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh communitati collegii nostri spectantes quas terras quondam bone memorie Johannes Dingwell prepositus dicti collegii vltimo defunctus a nobis prebendariis et capitulo prefato pro annua firma decem librarum precise absque alia quacunque grassuma in assedationem habuit siue conduxit Et que terre pro tanta summa precise locari consueuerunt et ad tantam summam in dicto nostro rentali extendebant Tenendas et habendas totas et integras dictas terras occidentales dimedietatis de Lumphoy cum prato et pertinentiis eiusdem prefato Roberto Gib et heredibus suis masculis quibus deficientibus seniori heredum suarum feminearum absque diuisione de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodifirma siue emphiteosi et hereditate Imperpetuum Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas prout Jacent in longitudine et latitudine In domibus edificiis boscis planis moris marresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis riuolis lacubus pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonariis siluis virgultis nemoribus lapicidiis lapide et calce fabrilibus brueriis genestis Columbibus columbariis cuniculis cuniculariis cum curiis et earum exitibus amerciamentis eschaetis herezeldis bludewitis et mulierum merchetis cum communi pastura libero introitu et exitu Ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus asiamentis ac Justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad predictas terras occidentales nostras dimedietatis terrarum de Lumphoy cum prato

et pertinentiis eiusdem spectantibus seu Juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum Adeo libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace Sicut nos aut predecessores nostri predictas terras cum pertinentiis tenuimus seu possedimus tenuerunt seu possiderunt sine retinemento aut obstaculo in futurum Reddendo Inde annuatim predictus Robertus Gib et heredes sui masculi quibus deficientibus senior heredum suarum feminearum absque diuisione nobis et successoribus nostris et nostris collectoribus summam quatuordecim librarum monete Scotie ad duos annj terminos consuetos festa viz. penthecostes et sancti martinj in hieme per medias portiones viz. summam decim librarum pro firmis dictarum terrarum solitis et consuetis et summam quatuor librarum monete predictae vnacum tribus sectis ad tria nostra placita capitalia apud dictum collegium tenenda pro seruitiis earundem terrarum Et pro augmentatione rentalis nostri firmarum earundem supra dictam summam triginta librarum nobis ut predicatur ad effectum prescriptum persolutam Necnon heredes ipsius Roberti duplicando dictam firmam xiiij li. soluendam viz. summam viginti octo librarum pro firmis primi annj introitus cuiuslibet eorundem ad easdem terras nomine feodifirme tantum pro omni alio onere exactione seruitio seculari questione seu demanda que de predictis terris cum prato et pertinentiis earundem per quoscunque Juste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri Volumus tamen quod ad presentem nostram concessionem autoritas et confirmatio summi pontificis infra biennium saluis Justis Impedimentis accedat. Et Nos uero prefati prepositus et capitulum et successores nostri totas et integras predictas terras occidentales dimedietatis terrarum de Lumphoy cum prato et pertinentiis eiusdem predicto Roberto et heredibus suis suprascriptis in omnibus et per omnia vt premissum est contra omnes mortales varantizabimus acquietabimus et Imperpetuum defendemus Insuper dilectis nostris

Balliuis nostris in hac parte insolidum committimus et mandamus quatinus predicto Roberto vel suo certo actornato latori presentium Statum sasinam et possessionem hereditariam totarum et integrarum terrarum predictarum dimedietatis occidentalis le Lumphoy

cum prato et pertinentiis earundem per terre et lapidis traditionem ut moris est secundum tenorem presentis carte nostre tradant et delibrent aut alter eorum tradat et deliberet saluo Jure cuiuslibet In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium presentibus priuato sigillo dicti serenissimi principis patronj nostri Neenon sigillo rotundo prefati reuerendissimi patris ordinarii nostri eorumque subscriptionibus roboratis sigillum commune capituli nostri vnacum subscriptionibus nostris manualibus est appensum Apud predictum nostrum collegium penultimo die mensis februarij Anno Domini j^m v^c trigesimo quarto Coram hiis testibus reuerendis in Christo patribus Henrico Dei gratia candide case et capelle regie Striulingensis episcopo Dauid abbate de Abirbrothok Georgio abbate de Dunfermling Nobilibusque Willelmo Cunynghame magistro de Glencarne Jacobo Hammyltoun de Fynnart militibus Alex^{ro} Makneile et magistro Andrea Brounhill notariis publicis cum diuersis aliis.

Subscriptum per regem.

Translation.—To all and sundry to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, William Cunynghame, provost, John Logane, dean, John Lethane, subdean, Thomas Watsoun, master of the hospital, John Leirmonth, sacristan, Walter Davidson of Broderstanes, John Valdy of Gilstoun, Alexander Painter of Hill, William Tempill of Newlandis, Alexr. Tailzefeir of Ormstoun, and Adam Franche of Strathmartyne, called prebendaries or canons of the distinguished College of the Undivided Trinity, beside Edinburgh, in the diocese of St. Andrews, forming the chapter thereof—Greeting in the Saviour of all.—Wit ye us, all with one consent and assent, in chapter met for that purpose, after diligent handling and ripe deliberation, and having in addition thereto the special consent, authority, and license of our most serene prince and patron James the Fifth, the most illustrious King of Scots, and of a most reverend father in Christ, and lord, James, by the mercy of God Archbishop of St. Andrews, primate of the whole kingdom of Scotland, legatus natus, usufructuary of the monastery of Dunfermling, for the evident good of our Church, and in augmentation of the rental thereof, for the

adornment and good order of the commonweal of the kingdom, and fulfilling of the statutes of parliament thereupon made, and for the sum of thirty pounds money paid to us for upholding and enlarging the fabric of our Church, not yet completed, To have given, granted, let, leased, set in tack, and in feufarm or perpetual emphiteosis let, and by this our present charter confirmed, and give, grant, let, lease, set in tack, and in feuferm of perpetual emphiteosis let, and by this our present charter confirm, to our well-beloved Robert Gib, our familiar servitor, and under master of the stable of our said lord the King, and his heirs under written, All and whole the western church lands of the half of the lands of Lumphoy, with the meadow and pertinents thereof, lying within the sherifffdom of Edinburgh, belonging to the community of our college ; which lands the late John Dingwell, of good memory, the provost of the said college last deceased, had in tack or rented from us, the prebendaries and foresaid chapter, for the yearly mail of ten pounds exactly, without any other grassum ; and which lands were wont to be let for such a sum precisely, and extended to such sum in our said rental : To be holden and to be held, all and whole the said western lands of the half of Lumphoy, with the meadow and pertinents thereof, to the foresaid Robert Gib and his heirs-male, whom failing, to the eldest of his heirs-female, without division, of us and our successors, in feuferm or emphiteosis and heritage for ever, by all their right ancient meiths and marches, as they lie in length and breadth, in houses, buildings, woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, ponds, streams, lochs, meadows, feedings and pastures, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat-lags, turf-bogs, coalheughs, woods, thickets, groves, quarries, stone and lime, smiddies, breweries, broom, doves, dovecots, coney, coneywarrens, with courts and their issues, amerciaments, escheats, herezelds, bloodwites, and merchets of women, with common pasture, free ish and entry, and with all other and sundry freedoms, commodities, easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well under the ground as above the ground, far and near, belonging or that may justly belong in any manner

of way in time to come to our foresaid west lands of the half of the lands of Lumphoy, with the meadow and pertinents of the same, as freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace, as we or our predecessors held or possessed the foresaid lands, with the pertinents, without let or obstacle in time to come. Paying therefor yearly, the foresaid Robert Gib and his heirs-male, whom failing, the elder of his heirs-female, without division, to us and our successors, and our collectors, the sum of fourteen pounds money of Scotland, at the two wonted terms of the year, the Feast, to wit, of Whitsunday, and Martinmas in winter, by even portions, viz., the sum of ten pounds for the mails of the said lands, use and wont, and the sum of four pounds money foresaid, together with three suits at our three head courts, to be held at our said College for the services of the said lands; and for augmentation of our rental of the said mails above the said sum of thirty pounds paid to us, as aforesaid, to the effect before written; and the heirs of the said Robert doubling the said mail of xiiij li., paying, to wit, the sum of twenty-eight pounds for the mails of the first year of the entry of each of them to the same lands, in name of feuferm, for every other burden, exaction, service secular, question or demand, which may justly be exacted by whatsoever persons, in any manner of way, or required, of the foresaid lands, with the meadow and pertinents of the same. Nevertheless it is our will that the authority and confirmation of the chief pontiff be obtained to our present grant within the space of two years, saving reasonable impediments: And we, the foresaid provost and chapter, and our successors, shall warrant, acquit, and for ever defend against all mortals the foresaid west lands of the half-lands of Lumphoy, with the meadow and pertinents of the same, to the foresaid Robert and his heirs above-written, in all and by all as aforesaid. Further, to our well-beloved

, our bailies in that behalf, we commit wholly, and charge you that ye incontinent, or either of you, give and deliver to the foresaid Robert or his certain attorney, bearer of these presents, state, seisin, and heritable possession of all and whole the foresaid lands of the west half of Lumphoy, with the meadow and pertinents thereof, by deli-

very of earth and stone, as use is, according to the tenor of our present charter, saving the right of every one.—In faith and witness of all and whole whereof to these presents, confirmed by the privy seal of the said most serene Prince, our patron, and the round seal of the foresaid most reverend father, our ordinary, and their subscriptions, the common seal of our chapter, together with our subscriptions manual, is appended, at our foresaid College, the penult day of February the year of our Lord 1534, before these witnesses—the most reverend fathers in Christ, Henry, by the grace of God Bishop of Whithorn and of the Chapel-Royal of Stirling, David Abbot of Arbroath, George Abbot of Dunfermling; and the noblemen William Cunynghame, Master of Glencairne, James Hamilton of Fynnart, knights; Alexander M'Neile and Master Andrew Brounhill, notaries-public; with divers others. Subscribed by the King.

8. A Letter of Gift of the Unlaw of 100 merks upon William M'Clellane in Martoun to Robert Gib. Edinburgh, 20th July 1537.—(Vol. xi. folio 23.) This is given in Chapter VII.
9. Precept for a Charter of the office of Bailie of the Port of Newhaven to Robert Gib. Edinburgh, 20th August 1537.—(Vol. xi. folio 33.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter VII.
10. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib of the lands of Brammore, in the county of Inverness. Edinburgh, 10th April 1538.—(Vol. xi. folio 72.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter VIII.
11. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib of the 5 merk land of Tofts, in the county of Lanark. Edinburgh, 6th May 1538.—(Vol. xi. folio 76.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter VIII.
12. A feu-ferm Charter to Robert Gib from the Monastery of Holy Rood, Edinburgh, of the lands of Killiecante, the lands of Birkinshaw, the lands of Nether Hillhouse, the land of Over Hillhouse, the lands of Craigingaw,

the lands of Strathis, and the mill of Strathis, with their pertinents, lying in the Barony of Ogilface, and within the sheriffdom of Linlithgow. Monastery of Holyrood, 17th February 1538-9.—(Vol. xii. folio 73.)

CARTA feodifirme facta Roberto Gib in forma sequenti.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Robertus permissione diuina abbas monasterii Sancte Crucis prope Edinburgh et eiusdem Loci conuentus ordinis sancti Augustini sancti Andree diocesis salutem in domino sempiternam Noueritis nos vnanimi consensu et assensu ad hoc capitulariter congregatos vtilitateque nostra et dicti nostri monasterii vndique preuisa et pensata diligentibus tractatibus et maturis deliberationibus prehabitis in euidentem vtilitatem dicti nostri monasterii et augmentationem rentalis eiusdem ad decorem et politiam rei publice regni et contemplationem statutorum parliamenti desuper editorum Et pro magnis pecuniarum summis nobis per honorabilem virum Robertum Gib familiarem seruitorem supremi Domini nostri regis persolutis et in commodum dicti nostri monasterii conuersis ac pro aliis gratitudinibus auxiliis et bene meritis per ipsum nobis et dicto nostro monasterio multipliciter Impensis ac etiam cum consensu et assensu dicti Supremi Domini nostri regis Jacobi quinti nostri patroni dedisse concessisse assedasse arrendasse locasse et ad feodifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditarie dimisisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Necnon dare concedere assedare arrendare locare et ad feodifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditarie dimittere et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare prefato Roberto Gib et heredibus suis subscriptis Omnes et singulas terras nostras subscriptas viz. terras de Killicante per Willelmum Young occupatas terras de Birkinschaw per Patricium Cammeroun occupatas terras de Nether Hilhous per Henricum Pollert occupatas terras de Ovirhilhous per Jonetam Young occupatas terras de Cragingaw per quondam Cristinam Craufurd occupatas Terras de Strathis per Andream Stretherne Andream Wauch Jacobum Wauch eius fratrem et Johannem Flemyng nunc occupatas extendentes in integro ad quatuor decim libratas terrarum Ac etiam nostrum molendinum de

Strath cum terris molendinariis eiusdem occupatum per dictam quondam Cristianam Craufurd cum omnibus suis pertinentiis Jacentes in baronia nostra de Ogilface et infra vicecomitatum de Linlithqw Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas prenominate terras de Killicante Birkinschaw Nethyr Hillhous Quirhillhous Cragingaw Strathis Cum molendino et terris molendinariis earundem per personas suprascriptas vt premittitur occupatas cum suis pertinentiis dicto Roberto Gib et heredibus suis masculis quibus deficientibus seniori heredum suarum feminearum absque diuisione predictarum terrarum et molendinj de nobis et nostris successoribus in feodifirma seu emphiteosi et hereditate Imperpetuum Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas prout Jacent in longitudine et latitudine In domibus edificiis boscis planis moris marresiis viis semitis aquis etc. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Robertus Gib et heredes sui prescripti nobis et nostris successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint pro predictis terris molendino et terris molendinariis earundem cum suis pertinentiis que ante confectionem presentium extendebant annuatim computando grassumas deuoria et seruitia cum firmis ad summam xxvij li. xij s. iiij d. vsualis monete regni Scotie Summam triginta librarum duorum solidorum et quatuor denariorum prefate monete Et sic augmentando dictum nostrum rentale ad summam quinquaginta solidorum plusquam vmquam terre predictae molendinum cum terris molendinariis earundem et suis pertinentiis prius soluebant collatis et computatis grassumis deuoriis cum firmis vt predictum est ad duos anni terminos consuetos penthecostes, viz., et sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones nomine feodifirme vnacum seruitiis in nostris tribus curiis capitalibus apud burgum nostrum vicecanonicorum tenendis necnon cum seruitiis in nostris curiis Justiciarie et camerarie cum contigerint necnon duplicando dictam feodifirmam in augmentationem dicti nostri rentalis in introitu cuiuslibet heredis ad predictas terras molendinum cum terris molendinariis earundem prout vsus est feodifirme Tantum pro omni alio onere exactione questione demanda seu seruitio seculari que de predictis terris molendino et terris molendinariis earundem et suis pertinentiis per quoscunque Juste

Exigi poterint quomodolibet vel requiri. Acetiam voluimus et concedimus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus quod sufficiat vnica sasina in futurum capienda per dictum Robertum et heredes suos de dictis terris de Killicante pro omnibus et singulis prenomatis terris molendino et terris molendinariis earundem cum pertinentiis quamuis non Jacent contigue Et nos vero prefatus Robertus abbas dicti monasterii conuentus eiusdem et successores nostri omnes et singulas prenomatas terras de Killicante Birkinschaw Nethirhilhous Cragin-gaw Strathis cum molendino et terris molendinariis earundem et suis singulis pertinentiis prefato Roberto Gyb et heredibus suis suprascriptis Adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu ut premissum est Contra omnes mortales varantizabimus acquietabimus et Imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium sigillum commune capituli dicti nostri monasterii huic presenti carte nostre est appensum vnacum nostris subscriptionibus manualibus Ac cum secreto sigillo supremi domini nostri regis nostri patroni cum sua subscriptione manuali In signum sui consensus et assensus ad premissa Apud dictum nostrum monasterium decimo septimo die mensis february anno domini j^m v^c xxxvii^o Coram hiis testibus, viz. Willelmo Carnours de cummislie Roberto Monypenny de Pilrig Willelmo Crawford Willelmo Hoppingall Stephano Kincaid Johanne Inglis Roberto Harwar Et Alexandro McNeill notario publico cum diuersis aliis.

Subscripta per regem, etc.

Translation.—A feu-ferm Charter to Robert Gib in the manner following :—

To all who shall see or hear this charter, Robert, by Divine permission abbot of the monastery of Holy Rood, hard by Edinburgh, and the convent of the same place, of the order of St. Augustine, in the diocese of St. Andrews—everlasting greeting in the Lord.—Wit ye, we with one consent and assent, assembled in chapter for this end, having in every way forethought of and weighed the advantage of us and our said monastery, after careful handling

and mature deliberation, for the evident advantage of our said monastery, and augmentation of the rental thereof, to the honour and policy of the commonweal of the kingdom, and for fulfilling of the statutes of parliament made thereanent ; And for great sums of money paid to us by an honourable man Robert Gib, familiar servitor to our sovereign lord the King, and expended for the good of our said monastery ; and for other favours, help, and kindnesses in manifoldwise done by him to us and our said monastery ; and also with the consent and assent of our said sovereign lord the King, James the Fifth, our patron, to have given, granted, let, leased, rented, set, and in feu-farm or emphyteosis heritably let, and by this present charter confirmed ; and give, grant, lease, heritably let, and by this present charter confirm, to the foresaid Robert Gib, and his heirs underwritten, All and Sundry our lands underwritten, to wit, the lands of Killicante, possessed by William Young, the lands of Birkinshaw, occupied by Patrick Cammeroun, the lands of Nether Hilhous, occupied by Henry Pollert, the lands of Ovir Hilhous, occupied by Jonet Young, the lands of Cragin-gaw, occupied by the late Cristin Craufurd, the lands of Strathis, now occupied by Andrew Stretherne, Andrew Wauch, James Wauch his brother, and John Flemyng, extending in all to fourteen pound lands ; likewise our mill of Strath, with the mill-lands thereof, possessed by the said late Christian Craufurd, with all their pertinents, lying in our barony of Ogilface and within the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, To hold and to have all and sundry the forenamed lands of Killicante, Birkinshaw, Nether Hilhous, Ovir Hilhous, Cragin-gaw, Strathis, with the mill and mill-lands of the same, possessed by the persons above written, as aforesaid, with their pertinents, to the said Robert Gib and his heirs-male, whom failing, to the elder of his heirs-female, without division of the foresaid lands and mill, of us and our successors in feu-farm or emphyteosis and heritage for ever, by all their right, meiths, and old marches, as they lie in length and breadth, in houses, biggings, woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, etc. Paying therefor yearly, the said Robert Gib and his heirs aforesaid, to us and our

successors for the time being, for the foresaid lands, mill and mill-lands thereof, with their pertinents, which before the making of these presents extended yearly, reckoning the grassums, dues, and services, with the mails, to the sum of xxvij li. xij s. iiij d. usual money of the kingdom of Scotland, the sum of thirty pounds two shillings and four pennies of the foresaid money; And so increasing our said rental to the sum of fifty shillings more than ever the foresaid lands, mill with the mill-lands thereof, and their pertinents, paid before collating, and reckoning, as was before said, the grassum, dues, with the mails, at the two wonted terms, Whitsunday, to wit, and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions in name of feu-farm; together with service in our three head Courts held at our burgh of Canongate; also with service in our Justice and Chamberlain Courts, when they shall happen to be held: Also doubling the said feufarm in augmentation of our said rental on the entry of every heir to the foresaid lands, mill, with mill-lands of the same, as the custom of feufarm is; only, for every other burden, exaction, question, demand, or secular service, which in any manner of way can justly be exacted or required from the foresaid lands, mill, and mill-lands of the same, and their pertinents, by any one whomsoever: Also it is our will, and we grant, and for us and our successors for ever decern and ordain, that a single seisin to be taken hereafter by the said Robert and his heirs of the said lands of Killicante for all and sundry the forenamed lands, mill, and mill-lands of the same, with their pertinents, shall be sufficient, notwithstanding that they do not lie together: And we, the foresaid Robert, abbot of the said monastery, convent of the same, and our successors, shall warrant, acquit, and for ever defend against all mortals, as freely and quietly, in all and by all, alike in form and effect, as is aforesaid, to the said Robert Gib and his heirs above said, all and sundry the forenamed lands of Killicante, Birkinschaw, Nethir Hillhous, Cragingaw, Strathis, with the mill and mill-lands thereof, and their sundry pertinents. In witness whereof the common seal of our said monastery has been hung to this our present charter, together with our subscriptions, and together with the privy seal of our sove-

reign lord the King our patron, with his sign-manual, in token of his assent and consent to the foregoing. At our monastery, the 17th of February, the year of our Lord 1538, before these witnesses, viz., William Carncors of Cummislie, Robert Monypenny of Pilrig, William Crawford, William Hoppringall, Stephan Kincaid, John Inglis, Robert Harwar, and Alexander M'Neill, notary public, with divers others.

Subscribed by the King, etc.

13. A letter to Robert Gib of the Gift of the Ward of the lands, etc., of the late Robert Carribber of that ilk, and of the marriage of his son. Falkland, 7th November 1539.—(Vol. xiii. folio 42.) This is given in Chapter ix.
14. Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of the entire messuage of Carribber, with its gardens, orchards, etc., in the county of Linlithgow. Linlithgow, 15th January 1539.—(Vol. xiii. folio 55.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter ix.
15. Precept for a feu-ferm Charter to Robert Gib of the lands of Mossie and Ingrahamscrooke in the county of Stirling. Falkland, 11th August 1540.—(Vol. xiv. folio 11.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter x.
16. Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of the Messuage of Carribber, with the gardens and orchards thereof, together with the lands of Kilcroft, etc., and their pertinents, in the county of Linlithgow. Linlithgow, 12th January 1539.—(Vol. xiv. folio 18.)

Preceptum Carte Roberti Gib super toto et integro messuagio de Carribberis cum ortis pomeriis eiusdem Ac cum Integro cliuo lie bank ab occidentali latere rupis deorsum limitante ad aquam de Avan versus orientem ad finem orientalem Integrarum terrarum de Carribberis limitato et bordurato ad terras de Wedcokdaill ex parte orientali cum integris terris de Kilcroft et prato infra fossas de Carribberis cum Integro lie lonyng et communi passagio inter finem orientalem dicti prati et angulum occidentalem

prefati pomerii cum suis pertinentiis Jacente infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Linlithgow Necnon totas et integras illas decem marcatas dictarum terrarum suarum de Carribberis cum proprietate et tenandria earundem Jacentes ad partem orientalem dictarum terrarum inter terras pertinentes monasterio de Cambuskynneth ex parte orientali terras de Torphichin ex australi et sic occidentaliter exeundo ad finem occidentalem de Bowdane Et ab hinc deorsum per torrentem ad finem occidentalem de langlandis limitando cum Smailhill et ab hinc borealiter ad spinam et sic descendendo ad pomerium et deorsum per lie Calfward Dyke Et ab hinc orientaliter per lie lone deorsum lie throughgang ad lie hepthornbusk et Halthornbusk et ad paruum torrentem que decurrit ad aquam de Avan et ab hinc versus orientem per australe latus aque de Aven donec venerit ad metam de Wodcockdaill cum suis pertinentiis quas Willelmus Hammyltoun de Kyncavill nunc occupat Jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum antedictum Quequidem terre suprascripte cum messuagio ortis et pomeriis earundem et suis pertinentiis per bondas metas et limites predictos fuerunt Roberti Carribberis de eodem perprius hereditarie per eum de nobis Immediate tente per servitium Warde et releuii Et quas Idem per fustem et baculum in manibus regis Apud Linlithgow personaliter resignavit etc. Tenendas etc. dicto Roberto heredibus suis et assignatis de rege et suis successoribus etc. Reddendo etc. vnum denarium apud prefatum principale messuagium in festo penthecostes nomine albe firme si petatur tantum etc. Apud Linlithgow, xij Ja^{rij} anno domini, etc., v^c xxx ix. Per signetum.

Translation.—Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of All and Whole the messuage of Carribber, with the gardens, orchards thereof, and with the whole bank from the west side of the rock downwards bounding with the water of Avon to the east, to the east end of the whole land of Carribber, bounding and bordered with the lands of Wodcockdale on the east side, together with the whole lands of Kilcroft, and meadow within the ditches of Carribber, with the whole loaning and common passage betwixt the east end of the said meadow,

and the western nook of the foresaid orchard, with their pertinents, lying within our sherifffdom of Linlithgow : Also all and whole those ten merk lands of his said lands of Carribber, with the ownership and tenandry thereof, lying on the east side of the said lands, between the lands belonging to the monastery of Cambuskenneth on the east side, the lands of Torphichen on the south, and so going towards the east to the west end of Bowdane, and thence downward by the burn to the west end of Langlands, marching with Smailhill, and from thence northward to the Thorn, and so descending to the orchard, and down through the Calfward Dyke, and from thence eastward by the lone down the throughgang to the Hepthornbush and Hawthornbush, and to the little burn that runs into the water of Avon, and from thence towards the east by the south side of the water of Avon, till it comes to the march-stone of Wodcockdale, with their pertinents, which William Hamnylton of Kyn-cavill now occupies, lying within our sherifffdom aforesaid : Which lands above written, with the messuage, gardens, and orchards thereof, and their pertinents, by their bounds, marches, and limits aforesaid, formerly belonged heritably to Robert Carribber of that ilk, held by him immediately of us by service of ward and relief, and which he personally resigned at Linlithgow by staff and baton, etc. To be held, etc., to the said Robert, his heirs and assigns, of the King and his successors, etc. Paying, etc., one penny at the foresaid principal messuage at the feast of Whitsunday, in name of blenchferm, if asked only, etc. At Linlithgow, the 12th of January the year of our Lord 1539. Per signetum.

17. Precept for a feu-ferm Charter to Robert Gib of the fourth part of the lands of the Mains of Ballincreiff Rowgishill, in the county of Edinburgh. Falkland, 16th March 1540.—(Vol. xiv. folio 75.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter x.
18. Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of the whole and entire lands of Mosside and Ingrahamscrook, in the county of Stirling. Falkland, 16th March 1540.—(Vol.

- xiv. folio 83.) Latin. As this is the counterpart of the Precept for a feuferm Charter, No. 15, with some slight variations, we refrain from giving it. We suspect the date of the year is 1540-41, as well as that in the two preceding entries. It is noticed in Chapter x.
19. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib of 8 bovates of land of Kincavill, in the county of Linlithgow. Stirling, 11th May 1541.—(Vol. xiv. folio 94.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter xi.
 20. Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of the gift of the Patronage of the Altar of the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, in the town of Linlithgow. Perth, 28th September 1541.—(Vol. xv. folio 44.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter xi.
 21. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation to Robert Gib upon a feuferm Charter made to him by Robert Abbot for the time of Holyrood, Edinburgh, of the lands of Killecante, Birkinschaw, Netherhilhous, Overhilhous, Cragingall, Strathis, and other places in the Barony of Ogilface, in the county of Linlithgow, etc. Edinburgh, 5th March 1540.—(Vol. xv. folio 44.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter x.
 22. Letter of Gift to Robert Gib of the goods of Master Bartholomew Kello, a rebel, and put to the horn for the reasons therein stated. Perth, 31st October 1541.—(Vol. xv. folio 45.) This is given in Chapter xi.
 23. Precept for a Charter to Robert Gib of the whole of the Messuage of Carribber, with its gardens, orchards, etc., and a Reddendo of one penny. Edinburgh, 31st December 1541.—(Vol. xv. folio 68.) Latin. This is given with a translation in Chapter xi.
 24. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Andrew Gib, son and heir of John Gib of the lands of Ballinkirk in the

county of Fife. Falkland, 10th November 1541.—
(Vol. xv. folio 70.) It is as follows:—

Preceptum carte feodefirme Andree Gib filii et heredis
Johannis Gib super totis et integris terris de Ballinkirk cum
pertinentiis Jacentibus in Dominio de Fyffe et senescallatu
eiusdem Extendentibus annuatim in rentali quondam Jacobi
quarti Scotorum regis ad summam trium librarum vi s. viii d.
et dicto Johanni Gib in feodifirma in suo rentali per ipsum
assedate fuerunt augendo huiusmodi rentali ad summam iii s.
iiii d. vltra dictam summam in antiquo rentali contentam
etc. Soluendo etc. summam decem librarum iii s. iii d. ad
duos anni terminos consuetos etc. In augmentationem ren-
talis annuatim ultra summam in rentali quondam patris
domini regis contentam ad summam iii s. iii d. etc. Apud
Falkland decimo die mensis novembris Anno domini j^m v^e
xli. Per signetum.

Translation.—Precept for a feuferm Charter to Andrew
Gib, son and heir of John Gib, of all and whole the lands of
Ballinkirk, with the pertinents, lying in the lordship of Fife
and stewardry thereof, extending annually in rental to the
late James the Fourth, King of Scots, to the sum of three
pounds vi s. viij d. and were let by him in feuferm in his
rental to the said John Gib, increasing the said rental to the
sum of iij s. iiij d. beyond the said sum contained in the
ancient rental, etc. Paying, etc., the sum of ten pounds iij s.
iiii d. at the two usual terms of the year, etc. In augmentation
of the rental yearly beyond the sum contained in the rental
of the late father of our lord the King, to the sum of iij s.
iiij d., etc. At Falkland, 10th day of the month of November
the year of our Lord 1541. Per signetum.

25. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation to Robert Gib upon
a feuferm Charter made to him by Laurence, Lord Oli-
phant of the whole of the 16 merk and 8 shilling land
of Morehouse. Falkland, 24th February 1541.—(Vol.
xv. folio 95.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XL, with
a translation.

26. Precept to Robert Gib, servant to the King, of the 20 shil-

ling land in the town of Grugfoot, county of Linlithgow, which had belonged to James Hamilton of Kincavell, convicted of heresy. Holyroodhouse, 27th March 1542.—(Vol. xv. folio 99.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII., with a translation.

27. Letter to Robert Gib of the Bynns, of the gift of the goods of the late Robert Wardlaw, confiscated for theft. St. Andrews, 1st June 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 15.) This is given in Chapter XII.
28. Precept for a feuferm Charter to Robert Gib of 8 bovates of the lands of Kincavill, in the county of Linlithgow, now enjoyed by Margaret Stewart, relict of the late Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavill, in liferent. Edinburgh, 5th July 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 23.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII., with a translation.
29. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation to Robert Gib and Elizabeth Schaw, his spouse, of the lands of Bynns and Corsletts, etc. etc., in the barony of Abërcorn, and county of Linlithgow. Edinburgh, 8th July 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 28.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII., with a translation.
30. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation to Robert Gib in liferent, and James Gib, his son, upon a charter transferred to him by David Schaw of Camysmore, of the lands of Wester Coldoch in Perthshire. Edinburgh, 10th September 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 51.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII., with a translation.
31. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation to James Gib upon the Charter of a gift to him from his father, Robert, of the lands of Mosside and Ingrahamsbrook in the county of Stirling. Edinburgh, 24th September 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 55.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII., with a translation.
32. Precept for a feuferm Charter to George Gib, son of Robert Gib, of 8 bovates of the lands of Kincavill, occupied by the family of Cleghorn ; as well as 8 other

bovates of the lands of Kincavill, of which Margaret Stewart has the liferent. Falkland, 5th October 1542.—(Vol. xvi. folio 58.) Latin. This is given in Chapter XII, with a translation.

33. A Letter to Robert Gib of Carribber and Robert Gib his son, of the gift of the office of Coroner for the burgh of Edinburgh. Dated Edinburgh, 20th March 1545.—(Vol. xx. folio 20.) This is given in Chapter xv.
34. Presentation of Sir David Gib to the Chaplaincy of the Altar of All Saints, in the parish church of the burgh of Perth. Stirling, 5th November 1547.—(Vol. xxi. folio 51.)

Presentatio domini Davidis Gib capellani proximioris de sanguine ac filii sororis quondam magistri Alani Balvard super capellania altaris omnium sanctorum infra ecclesiam parochialem burghi de Perth nunc vacantem per decessum quondam prefati magistri Allani vltimi capellani et possessoris eiusdem presentationem regine sede Sancti Andree vacante et collationem ordinariam vicariorum generalium eiusdem spectante etc. Apud Striueling quinto Novembris anno predicto (1547).
Per signaturam.

Translation.—Presentation of Sir David Gib, chaplain, nearest of blood and sister's son of the late Mr. Allan Balvard, to the chaplaincy of the altar of All Saints, within the parish church of the burgh of Perth, now vacant by the decease of the said late Mr. Allan, last chaplain and possessor thereof, at the presentation of the Queen, the see of St. Andrews being vacant, and belonging to the ordinary collation of the vicars-general thereof, etc. At Stirling, the 5th of November the year aforesaid (1547). By signature.

35. Precept for a Charter of Conjoint Infeftment to Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, and Elizabeth Schaw, his wife, of the entire messuage of Carribber, with its orchards and gardens, etc., and a reddendo of one penny. Edinburgh, 10th January 1547.—(Vol. xxi. folio 83½.)

Latin. This is given in Chapter XIII., with a translation.

36. A Letter to Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, making and appointing him a Queen's messenger for life. Dated Edinburgh, 8th January 1548.—(Vol. xxii. folio 75.) This is given in Chapter XIII.
37. The following Precept is introduced here as bearing on the family history of Robert Gib, and the lands therein mentioned ultimately came into the hands of the Gib family, as has been shown in the general narrative.—(Vol. xxvii. folio 17.)

Preceptum carte coniuncte infeodationis Roberti Carribber de eodem Katherine Smyth sue sponse super totis et integris terris de Carribber cum tenentibus tenendrius liberetenentium seruicis et suis pertinentiis Jacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Linlithgow Que fuerunt dicti Roberto prius hereditarie et per ipsum personaliter in manibus Domini gubernatoris apud Linlithgow ressignate etc. Reddendo etc. Jura et seruitia prius debita et consueta etc. Apud Linlithgow secundo Aprilis Anno domini j^m v^o liiii. Per signetum.

Translation.—Precept for a charter of conjoint infeftment to Robert Carribber of that ilk, and Katherine Smyth, his spouse, of all and whole the lands of Carribber, with the tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants, and their pertinents, lying within the county of Linlithgow, which formerly pertained to the said Robert in heritage, and by him personally were resigned in the hands of the Lord Governor at Linlithgow, etc. Paying, etc., the rights and services formerly due and wont, etc. At Linlithgow, the 2d of April the year of our Lord 1554. Per signetum.

38. A Letter to Robert Gib, son to Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, appointing him Coroner for the burgh of Edinburgh. Dated Edinburgh, 17th March 1557.—(Vol. xxix. folio 22.) This is given in Chapter xv.
39. A Letter to James Gib, eldest son of the late Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, of the gift of the ward, non-entries,

males, farms, profits, and duties of all lands and annuals pertaining to the said late Robert Gib. Edinburgh, 19th June 1558.—(Vol. xxix. folio 49.) This is given in Chapter xiv.

40. A Letter to Janet Gib, daughter of the late Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, and of his late wife, Elizabeth Schaw, of the gift of the marriage of her brother, George Gib, and failing him by decease, of the marriage of any other of her brothers and sisters. Edinburgh, 23d August 1559.—(Vol. xxx. folio 5.) This is given in Chapter xiv.

41. A Letter of Re-entry to James Gib of Ballinkirk, of the lands of Ballinkirk in the county of Fife. Edinburgh, 19th June 1563.—(Vol. xxxi. folio 132.)

Letera regressus Jacobi Gib de Ballinkirk super totis et integris terris de Ballinkirk cum pertinentiis Jaccutibus infra vicecomitatum de Fiffe per dictum Jacobum Roberto Aytoun de Inchederny heredibus suis et assignatis sub reuersione alienationis etc. Apud Edinburgh xix^o die Junii Anno etc. lxiii^o—xl s.

Translation.—A letter of re-entry to James Gib of Ballinkirk of all and whole the lands of Ballinkirk, with the pertinents, lying within the sherifffdom of Fife, (granted) by the said James to Robert Aytoun of Inchederny, his heirs and assigns, under reversion of the alienation, etc. At Edinburgh, 19th day of June, the year, etc., 1563.

Per signaturam.

42. Another Letter of Re-entry to James Gib of the lands of Ballinkirk, county of Fife, different from the foregoing. Edinburgh, 2d December 1567.—(Vol. xxxvii. folio 15.)

Letera regressus Jacobi Gib super totis et integris terris de Ballinkirk cum pertinentiis Jacentibus infra Dominium de Fyffe et senescallatum ejusdem per ipsum in manibus Domini regentis quasi in manibus Supremi Domini nostri regis tanquam sui superioris earundem Pro hereditario infeofarmento Johanni Patersoun de Balbachlie desuper

concedendo sub reuersione Resignationis etc. Apud Edinburgh secundo die mensis Decembris Anno predicto (1567).

Per signaturam.

Translation.—A letter of re-entry to James Gib of all and whole the lands of Ballinkirk, with the pertinents, lying within the lordship of Fife and stewartry thereof, by him resigned in the hands of the Lord Regent as in the hands of our sovereign Lord the King, as his superior thereof, for heritable infeftment to be granted thereupon to John Patersoun of Balbachlie, under reversion of the resignation, etc. At Edinburgh, 2d day of the month of December the year aforesaid (1567).

Per signaturam.

43. Precept of Remission to Robert Gib, brother of —— Gib of Carribdin, for treasonably holding the town and castle of Edinburgh, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehurst and others, against the King; and for all other crimes committed by him in times past. Dalkeith, 24th October 1574.—(Vol. xlii. folio 115.)

Preceptum Remissionis Roberti Gib fratris —— Gib de Carribdin pro ipsius traditoria assistentia et participatione cum Thoma Ker de Phairnihirst militi et aliis inimicis in eorum proditoria detentione et fortificatione burgi et castri de Edinburgh contra regem et suam auctoritatem tempore vltime perturbationis et vproris inuente et iam pacificate et pro omnibus aliis actionibus et criminibus per ipsum temporibus preteritis commissis Et pro omnibus actionibus et criminibus que inde sequi aut illi ob idem quouismodo imputari poterint (Proditione in personam regem Iugulationibus siue insidiis et interfectionibus quondam Jacobi comitis de Murray domini Abirnethie et Mathei comitis de Levinox regentium Supremi Domini nostri regis pro tempore Incendio raptura mulierum sustentatione argenti pro fabricatione nummorum adulterorum in dicto castello et publicatione earundem Incestu et incantatione tantummodo exceptis) etc. Apud Dalkeith vigesimo quarto de mensis Octobris Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

Per signetum etc.

Translation.—Precept of remission to Robert Gib, brother of —— Gib of Carribdin, for his treasonably assisting and participating with Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehurst, knight, and other enemies, in their treasonable holding and fortifying of the town and castle of Edinburgh against the King and his authority, the time of the last tumult and uproar found out and now pacified; and for all other actions and crimes committed by him in times bypast. And for all actions and crimes which may follow or be in any manner of way imputed to him for the same (treason against the person of the King, the assassination and lying in wait for and slaughter of the late James Earl of Murray and Abernethy, and Mathew Earl of Lennox, Regents of our Sovereign Lord the King for the time being, fire-raising, violating of women, procuring of silver for manufacture of spurious money in the said castle, and uttering thereof; incest and witchcraft alone excepted) etc. At Dalkeith, twenty-fourth of the month of October the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and seventy-four. Per signetum.

44. A Letter to John Gib, appointing him a Groom of the Bedchamber to King James VI., at a salary of £30 per annum. Holyroodhouse, 16th February 1575.—(Vol. xliii. folio 63.) This is given in Chapter XIX.
45. A Letter to John Gib of the gift of the Prebendary of the Lady Altarage of Kirkintilloch, within the College Kirk of Biggar. Stirling Castle, 23d October 1578. (Vol. xlv. folio 90.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, Gevand, grantand, and disponand to him for all the dayis of his lyiff, All and haill the prebendarie of the lady altarage of Kirkintilloch, foundit within the college kirk of Biggar, Quhilk prebendarie pertenuit of befoir to umquhile Mr. Thomas Flemyng, And now pertenying to our souerane lord and at his hienes dispositioun Throw the proces and Dome of forfaitour ordoinrle led and dedicait aganis umquhile Johnne sumtyme Lord Fflemyng, patrone of the said prebendarie, ffor certan crymes of tres-soune and leismaiestie comitit be him of the quhilkis he wes

convict in parliament, with power to the said Johnne, his factouris, seruitouris, and utheris in his name, To intromet with and uptak all and syndre the fructis, rentis, proffitis, emolimentis, and dewiteis of the said prebendarie, And thairupoun to dispone at his plesur During his lifytyme, as said is, etc. With comand in the same to the lordis of counsall and sessionn To graunt and direct lettres in all the four formes ffor answering, obeying, and payment makking to the said Johnne Gib, of the fructis, rentis, proffittis, and dewiteis of the said prebendarie, and to nane utheris during his lyftyme, as said is, in dew and competent form, as appertenis, etc. At the Castell of Striueling, the xxiiii day of October, the yeir of God j^m v^c lxxviii yeiris. Per signaturam.

46. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Prebendary of the Lady Altarage of Kirkintilloch, within the College Kirk of Biggar (as before), with additional powers. Stirling Castle, 4th January 1578-9.—(Vol. xlv. folio 105.)

(It will be observed that although the first few lines are the same as the preceding letter, the remainder is new and differently expressed matter.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, Gevand, grantand, and disponand to him, for all the dayis of his lyfe, All and hail the Prebendary of the lady alterage of Kirkintilloch, foundit within the college Kirk of Biggar, Quhilk prebendarie pertentit of befoir to umquhile Maister Thomas Flemyng, And now pertenyng to our said souerane lord and at his hienes dispositioun Throw the proces and dome of forfaltour ordourlie led and deduceit aganis umquhile Johnne sumtyme lord Flemyng, patrone of the said prebendarie, for certane crymes of tressoun and lesemajestie comittit be him, of the quhilkis he was convict in parliament, And als pertenyng to our said souerane lord and at his hienes dispositioun Throw non geving up the rentall of the said prebendarie be the said umquhile Mr. Thomas, nor na utheris at the tyme appointit, nor yit sensyne, conforme to the actis of secreit counsall maid thairupoun, With power to the said Johnne

Gib, his factouris, servitouris, and utheris in his name, To Intromet with and uptak all and syndrie the fructis, reutis, proffittis, emolimentis, and dewiteis of the said prebendarie, And thairupon to dispone at his plesure during his lifytyme, as said is, with power alswa to the said Johnne To transfer and mak securitie of the said prebendarie to ony uther persoun he sall think gude for all the dayis of his lifytyme, decernand and declarand be thir prentis (presents) that the securitie to be maid be him thairupoun salbe als sufficient as gif the samin war past and gevin to our souerane lord, with all ceremonieis requisite, etc. With comand in the samyn to the lordis of counsall and sessioun To grant and direct lettres in all the foure formes ffor ansuering, obeying, and payment makking to the said Johnne Gib of the fructis rentis, proffittis, and dewiteis of the said prebendarie, and to nane vtheris, during his lifytyme, as said is, ffrelie, quietlic, etc. But ony Revocatioun, etc. At Striueling Castell, the ferd day of Januar, the yeir of God j^m v^c lxxviii yeiris.

Per signaturam.

47. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods, etc., of John Hamilton in Parkson, a rebel and put to the horn. Stirling Castle, 10th July 1579.—(Vol. xlv. folio 27.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, varlet in our souerane lordis chalmer, of the gift of the escheit of all guidis, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takkis, stedingis, rovmis, possessionis, actis, contractis, actionis, obligationis, reversionis, decreittis, sentences, insycht plenessing, soumes of money, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and utheris gudis and geir quhatsomevir, Quilkes pertenit of befoir to Johnne Hammiltoun in Parksone, and apperand air to James Hammiltoun of Wodhall, and now pertenyng to our souerane lord and fallin and becum in his hienes handis be ressoun of cscheit Throw being of the said Johnne Hammiltoun ordourlie denuncit his hienes rebell, and put to the horne ffor noncompering befoir his maiestie and lordis of secrete counsall, at ane certane day bygane, To have ansuerit to sic thingis as suld have bene inquyrit of him at his cuming lyke, as at

mair lenth is cotenit in the lettres of hornynge, executionis, and indorsationis thair of past thairupoun, With power to the said Johnne Gib, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, to intro-met with and uptak all and syndre the saidis escheit, guidis, and geir, and utheris abonewritten, quhairvir the same may be apprehendit within this realm, And thairupoun to dis-pone at thair plesour, And to occupy the saidis takkis and stedingis with thair awin guidis, or set the same to tennentis as thay sall think maist expedient during all the tyme thair-of, And with all and syndrie vtheris comoditeis, fredomes, etc., ffrelie, quietly, etc. But ony Revocatioun, etc. At Striueling Castell, the tent day of Julii The yeir of god j^m v^c thre scoir nyntene yeris—lxvi li. xiii s. iiii d.

Per signaturam.

48. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Benefice of the Provestry of the Kirk of Feild, in the burgh of Edinburgh, through forfeiture of Robert Balfour, brother of Sir James Balfour of Pittendreith. Holyroodhouse, 7th December 1579.—(Vol. xlv. folio 65.)

Ane Lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the vallattis in oure souerane lordis Chalmer, gevand, grantand, and disponand to him, for all the dayis of his lyf, the Benefice of the Provestrie of the Kirk of Feild within the Burgh of Edinburgh, with all sindrie landis, rowmis, possessionis, housis, mansis, yairdis, emolimentis, annuelrentis, fruittis, proffeittis, and dewteis pertening or belanging thairto be ony maner of way now beand in oure souerane lordis handis Throw proces and dome of forfultour ordourlit led and deducit agains Robert Balfour, broder germane to Schir James Balfour, sumtyme of Pittendreith, Knycht, last possessour thair of, for certane crymes of tressoun and lese-maiestie committit be him, of the quhilkis he wes conviet in parliament, with power to the said Johne Gib To dis-pone upoun all and sindrie prebendareis annexit and dotit to the said college Kirk be quhatsumevir persoun, spirituall or temporall, now beand or quhen it salhappin thame to vaik and to provyde qualifeit persoun thairto as he sall think expedient. And als to convene, call, follow, and persew the

personis quhilkis ar restand awand, or that heirefter sal-happin to be restand, ony maillis, fermes, annuelrentis, and proventis of the said provestrie and prebendairis vacant befoir quhatsumevir inge or ingis, spirituall or temporall, unto the finall end, and recovering of the samin upoun thame, or to transport, compone, and agrie with thame thairupoun, and to gif acquittances upoun the samin, And all with power to the said Johne to set in few or lang takis the housis, yairdis, mansiounis, and waist boundis pertening or that insclid aucht to pertene to the said college Kirk to quhatsumevir persoun or persons he sall think expedient, quhilkoure said souerane lord decernis and ordours to be als sufficiet and reliabill to the said takaris or fewaris thairof as gif the samin had bene set befoir the yeir of God j^m v^e fiftie aucht yeiris, notwithstanding any act or proclamatioun or statut maid in the contrair, And inlykwayis gevand to the said Johnne the hail stainis of the said college Kirk and stepill thairof, and rowmeis thairto pertening, with power to the said Johnne to dispone thairupoun to his plesour, And our souerane lord will and grantis, and for his hienes and his successouris decernis and ordainis that the said donatioun and gift salbe als valeid, sufficient, and of als goit avail, strenth, force, and effect to the said Johnne during his lyfityme, for bruiking, joissing, and possessing of the said provestrie, setting, using, and disponing upoun the boundis, housis, yairdis, and prebendareis thairto belonging, As to umquhile Mr. Alexander Forrest, sumtyme proveist thairof, or ony utheris that brukit and possessit the samin of befor, etc., with command in the same to Trespas to the ground of the said college kirk, and thair enter the said Johnne to the actuall, reall, and corporall possessioun of the said provestrie, with all and sindrie landis, rowmis, possessiounis, housis, mansiounis, yairdis, boundis, emolimentis, annuelrentis, furnittis, proffeittis, and dewteis pertening and belanging thairto be ony maneir of way to be brukit, set, usit, and disponit be him, as said is, during his lyfityme, Togidder with the dispositioun of the prebendareis annexit thairto, now vacand, or that sall happin to vaik, and als

with command thairin to the commentis, occupyaris, and possessouris of the landis, rowmes, and possessiounis, and vyuris addeccit to pay the annuelrentis to the said provestorie and prebendareis, To ansuer, obey, and mak payment to the said Johnne, and his factour in his name, of the maillis, fermis, proffetteis. and dewteis, fruittis, and annuelrentis foirsaidis, and to nane utheris, And siclyk, with command to the lordis of counsall and sessioun to direct lettres in all the four formis for ansuering and obeying of the said Johnne of the fruittis, rentis, proffeittis, maillis, fermis, annuelrentis, and dewteis of the said provestrie during his lyftyme, in dew forme as effeiris, etc. At Halyrudhous, the sewint day of December the yeir of god j^m v^c threscore nynetene yeiris.

Per signaturam.

49. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods of John Sympton in the Kirkland of Livingston, through conviction for theft. Stirling Castle, 10th March 1579-80.—(Vol. xlvi. folio 96.)

Ane lettre maid to Johne Gib, ane of the varlottis of our souerane lordis Chalmer, his airis and assignayis, ane or ma, of the gift of escheit of all gudis, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takkis, stedingis, rowmes, possessionnis, cornis, cattell, insicht plenissing, actis, contractis, actiounis, obligatiounis, reversiouns, soumes of money, gold, silver cunyueit and uncunyeit, and utheris guidis and geir quhatsumever, and quhilkis pertentit to Johne Sympsoun in the Kirkland of Levingstoun, and now pertenyng to our souerane lord, and fallin and becum in his hienes handis be reasonn of escheit throw being of the said Johne convictit be ane assys—an*e* iustice—court haldin at Cader the firste day of Merche instant for certane crymes of thift and resset of thift comittit be him as in the proces and dome of convictioun led againis him at mair lent is contentit, with power, etc. At Striueling Castell, the tent day of Merche the yeir of God j^m v^c threscore nynetene yeiris—iii li. vi s. viij d.

Per signaturam.

50. A Letter confirming the Gift of Pension to Mr. Peter Young, Elizabeth Gib, his spouse (daughter of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber), and James and Harry Young, their sons, of ten chalders of victuals. Holyroodhouse, 23d March 1580-1.—(Vol. xlvii. folio 99.)

Ane lettre maid, ratifeand, apprevand, and confermand the lettre and gift of pensioun maid, geven, and grantit be Robert Comendatar of the Priorie of Sanct Androis, with aulse and consent of the convent thairof to Mr. Peter Young, Elizabeth Gib his spous, James and Hary Youngis, thair lauchfull sonis, and to the langest levar of thame foure, Induring all the dayis of thair lyftymes, and the langest levair of thame successive, of ane yeirleie pension of ten chalderis victuall thairof, thre chalderis quheit, and sevin chalderis beir (barley) frie without ony payment of thireis, To be yeirleie Intromethtwith and uptakin be thame, thair factouris and seruitoris, in thair names of the reddeest fructis, rentis, proventis, emolimentis, and teind schaves of the said Priorie, and for the mair sure and easie payment of the said yeirleie pensioun of ten chalder abonespecifict of victuall, hes assignit and disponit to the said maister Peter, Elizabeth his spous, James and Harie, thair sonis foirsaidis, during the tyme and space abone exprennit, to be upliftit (etc. etc., fifty-six lines altogether), said gift maid thairupounn, etc. At Halyruidhous, the xxiii day of Merche the yeir of God j^m v^e fourescoir yeiris. Per signaturam.

51. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Nonentry of the lands of Eastquarter and Broomiedykcs, in the sheriffdom of Berwick, which had belonged to the late William Chirnsyde of Eastnisbett. Holyroodhouse, 29th March 1581.—(Vol. xlvii. folio 104.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, vallet of our souerane lordis chalmer, his airis and assignais, ane or maa (*sic*), off the gift of the waird, nonentres, maillis, fermes, profettis, and deweteis of all and sindrie the landis of Eistquarter and Brwmedykis, with the pertinentis, lyand within the Sherfdome of Beruik, off all yeiris and termes bygane that the

samyn hes bene in our said souerane lord or his predicesouris handis be ressoun of nonentres sen or throw the deceis of umquhile Williame Chirnsyde of Eistneisbet, or ony other his predecessouris last lauchfull immediat possessouris to our said souerane lord or his predecessouris of the samyn and siclyke of all yeiris and termes to cum during the tyme of the said waird and nonentres, and ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the richteous air or airis thairto being of lauchful aige, Togidder with the releif thairof quhan it salhappin. And als of the mariage of Patrik Chirnsyde, sone and apperand air to the said umquhile Williame Chirnsyde, and failyeing of him be deceis unmariit, The mariage of ony other air or airis that salhappin to succeid to the said umquhile William in his landis and heretage, Togidder with all profeittis of the said mariage, with power to the said Johne Gib, his airis and assignais foirsaidis, to intromet and uptak the maillis, fermes, and deweteis of the saidis landis of the yeiris and termeis abonewrittin, and with the said mariage and proffettis thairof, and thairupoun with the said releif to dispone at thair pleasour, And with court plaint, herezeld, bludewite, unlawis, and amerchiamendis and escheitis of the saidis courtis, and with all and sindrie otheris comodeteis fredomes, etc., ffrellie, quietlie, etc. But ony revocatioun, etc. At Halyruidhous, the twentie-nyne day of Merche, the yeir of God j^m v^c fourescore ane yeiris—g.

Per signaturam.

52. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Unlaw of 200 merks against Thomas Cokburn for the Non-entry of William Hepburn of Fortoun, for art and part in the cruel slaughter of Robert Gib, brother to the said John Gib. Holyroodhouse, 28th August 1581.—(Vol. xlviii. folio 39.) This letter is given in Chapter xv.

53. A Letter to John Gib and John Drummond of the Gift of a yearly Pension of Victualls out of the King's third and superplus of the Priory of Pluscardin. Holyroodhouse, 16th December 1581.—(Vol. xlviii. folio 76.)

Ane lettre maid with avise of the lordis of oure souerane

lordis secreit counsall to his hienes daylie servitouris Johnne Gib and Johnne Drummond, equallie betuix thame, of the gift and disposition of ane yeirlie pensoun of nyne chalderis threttene bollis ane firlot beir, fyve bollis thre furlottis ane pek thrid pairt pek quheit, Ane chalder fyvetene bollis aittis, and threscoir fyve pundis xv s. iiii d. 3 pairt d. usuall money of this realme, yeirlie to be upliftit and tane be thame thair factouris and servitouris in thair in thair (*sic*) nameis during all the dayis of thair lyvetymes, at the termes accustomeit to the payment thair of furth of the reddiest of his hienes thridis and superplus of the Priorie of Pluscardin, and to begin the first yeiris payment thair of for this instant crope and yeir of god j^m v^e fourscoir ane yeiris, And for sure payment thair of his hienes, with avise foirsaid, hes assignit and assignis to the said Johnne Gib and Johnne Drummond, equallie betuix thame yeirlie, during thair lyvetymes as said is, the reddiest maillis, fermes, cains, proffittis, and deweteis quhatsumevir of the landis and baronie of Pluscardin, Forman, Urquhard, and otheris pertenyng to the foirsaid priorie, with thair pertinentis assumit to our souerane lord for payment of samekill of the said thrid of the said priorie of Pluscardin, with power to the saidis Johne Gib and Johnne Drummond, thair factours and servitouris in thair nameis, to intromet with and tak up the foirsaid yeirlie pensoun of the reddiest of his hienes threddis of the said pryorie, and of the reddiest maillis, fermes, canis, custumes, proffittis, and deweteis assnmit for payment thair of as said is fra the Priour of Pluscardin, and the heritabill tenentis, fewaris, rentallaris, takkismen, and possessouris of the samin yeirlie, at the termeis accustomeit to the payment thair of during all the dayis of thair lyvetymes respective, and thairupoun to dispone at thair plesour siclyke and als frelie in all respectis as ony otheris that hes poresionis furth of ony of his hienes threddis hes done, or mycht have done at ony tyme bypast, with comand to the lordis of counsall and sessioun to gif and drect lettres in all the foure formis, and otheris lettres neidfull to caus the saidis personeis, and ilk ane of thame be thankfullie ansuerit and obeyit of the said pensoun yeirlie during thair lyvetyme as said is, conforme to his

hienes gift and dispositioun foirsaid, And dischargeand his hienes collector generall, his deputtis and underressaueris present and to cum of all Intrometting with or uplifting of the said yeirlie pensioun, or any pairt thairof, calling, chargeing, and poinding for the samyn, and of thair offices in that pairt, etc. At Halyruidhous, the sixtene day of December the yeir of god j^m v^c fourescoir ane yeiris.

Per signaturam.

54. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Non-entry of the 20 shilling land of new extent within the town and territory of Grugfute, in the sherifffdom of Linlithgow. Holyroodhouse, 20th March 1581-2.—(Vol. xlvi. folio 122.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the varlottis of oure souerane lordis chalmer, his airis and assignais, ane or maa (*sic*) of the gift of the nonentres, maleis, fermes, proffittis, and, dewiteis of all and haill the twentie schilling land of new extent within the toun and territorie of Grugfute, with the pertinentis lyand within the schrefdome of Linlithgow, of all yeris and termes bygane, or heirefter in ony wyis salhappin to be fund or decernit to have bene, and to be in his hienes handis or his predecessouris as superioris thairof. Be reduction of retouris, sesingis, infestmentis or other wyis quhatsumevir be ressoun of nonentres sen and threw the deceis of umquhile Robert Gib of Carribber, his fayer or umquhille James Hamiltoun, sumtyme of Kincavill, or ony of thame, or ony otheris last lauchfull possessouris of the saidis landis immediat tennentis to oure said souerane or his predicessouris of the samyn, and siclyk of all yeiris and termes to cum, Ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the richteous air or airis thairof, being of lauchfull aige, with the releif thairof quhen it salhappin, with power to the said Johnne Gib, his airis and assignais foursaidis to intromet with and uptak the maillis, fermes, proffittis and dewiteis of the saidis landis, with the pertenentis during the tyme of the said nonentrie, and to dispoun thairupoun and upoun the releif thairof quhen it salhappin at thair plesour. And to occupie

the saidis landis, with thair awin proper guidis, or set the samyn to tennentis as thai sall think expedient during the tyme thairof, with court, pleint, hereyeld, mercheit, bluid-wite, comoun pasture, freische, and entrie, And with all and sindrie comoditeis, fredomes, etc., ffrelie, quietlie, etc. But ony revocatioun, etc. At Halyruidhous, the twentie day of Marche the yeir of god j^m v^c fourscoir ane yeiris.

Per signaturam.

55. A Letter to John Gib appointing him Keeper of the Place and Yards of Dunfermline for life, together with the annual gift of 4 chalders of Victualls. Holyrood-house, 6th November 1584.—(Vol. li. folio 99.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the seruandis in our souerane lordis chalmer, makand, constituand, and ordinand the said Johnne Keipare of the place and yairdis of Dumfermeling, now pertenyng to his gracc, fallin and becum in his hienes handis throw deceis of umquhile Robert commendatere of Dumfermeling, and gevand to the said Johnne the office of keiping of the saidis place and yairdis for all the dayis of his lyiftyme, with power to him to make deputtis for keiping of the foirsaidis place and yairdis for quhome he salbe haldin to ansuer ffor keiping of the quhilkis place and yairdis, oure said souerane lord disponis and gevis to the said Johnne the soum and quantitie of foure chalderis victuall, to be payit to him of the reddiest fermes of the lordschip of Dumfermeling yeirlie betwix yule and candilmas, begynnand the first yeris payment of the crope and yeir of god j^m v^c lxxxiiij yeiris, with command in the said lettre to his maiesteis comptrollare and chalmerlanis of the said lordschip now present, or that salhappin to be for the tyme, to thankfullie ansuer and mak payment to the said Johnne of the victuall quhilk salbe allowit to thame in thair comptis be the lordis of our said souerane lordis chekker, quhene his maiestie commandis to defais, and allow the samin Thir presentis being anis producit vpoun compt, and registrat in the rollis as vse is, etc. At Halieruidhous, the sext day of Novembre the yeir of God j^m v^c foure scoir foure yeiris.

Per signaturam.

56. A fresh Letter to John Gib appointing him Keeper of the Place and Yards of Dunfermline, omitting the gift of victualls, and substituting other privileges in lieu thereof. Holyroodhouse, 22d March 1584-5.—(Vol. lii. folio 47.) This letter is given, Chapter xx.
57. A Letter to John Gib granting him the Prebendary of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, called the Parsonage of Dalmellington in the diocese of Glasgow, and sheriffdom of Ayr. Holyroodhouse, 9th February 1585-6.—(Vol. liii. folio 103.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the vallattis of our souerane lordis chalmer, gevand, grantand, and disponand to him during all the dayis of his lyeftyme All and hail, the Prebendarie of the Chapell Royall of Striuling callit the parsonaige of Dalmewingtoun, lyand in the dyocie of Glasgw, Bailliarie of Kyle and shrefdome of Air, vaicand in his hienes handis and pertenyng to his dispositioun, Throw deceis of umquhile Schir Andro Buchquhanhan, last prebender and possessour thair of with power to the said Johnne Gib, his factouris and servitouris in his name to crave, resave, intromet, and uptak all and sindrie maillis, annuellis, fermes, proffittis, emolimentis, and dewitis, pertenyng to the said prebendarie and thairupon to dispoine at his plesour, And as neid beis To call and persew thairfore as accordis of the law with all and sindrie commoditeis, etc., frelie, quietlie, etc. But reuocationn, etc., with command in the samin to the lordis of counsall and sessioun, To grant and direct lettres in all the four formes and utheris, executoriallis necessar ffor causing of the said Johnne his factouris and servitouris in his name be ansuerit and obeyit of the maillis, annuelrentis, proffittis, emolimentis, and dewiteis of the said prebendarie or personage, yeirlie in tyme cumming during his lyeftyme in dew forme as efferis, etc. At Haleruidhous, the nynt day of Februare the yeir of god j^m v^c fourscoir fyve yeris.

Per signaturam.

58. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation upon a Charter of transfer, made by Andrew Home of the feuferm

lands of Ripperlaw, etc., to John Ker, brother-german to Andrew Ker of Greenhead, and Janet Gib his spouse. Holyroodhouse, 7th December 1586.—(Vol. liv. fol. 134.) Latin. This is given, with a translation, in Chapter XIV.

59. A Letter to John Gib and Barnard Lindsay of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other effects of the late Adam Wauchope, through suicide by drowning himself at the Mills of Leith. Holyroodhouse, 19th April 1588.—(Vol. lvii. folio 102.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the vallettis of our souerane lordis chalmer, and Barnard Lindesay, vallet of his hienes gairdrope, Thair airis and assignais ane or maa off the gift of the escheit of all guidis, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takis, stedingis, rowmes, possessionis, cornis, cattell, insicht plenissing, sowmes of money, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, actis, contractis, obligationis, reversionis, decreittis, sentenceis, annuel rentis, and utheris gudis and geir quhatsumevir, Quhilkis pertinit to umquhyle Adam Wauchope, sone to umquhyle Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie, merschell of Basow, And now pertenyng to oure souerane lord fallin and becomin in his hienes handis, and at his maiestieis gift and dispositioun, be reasson of escheit Throw the said umquhyle Adames drownynge of him selff at the mylins of Leith upoun the seventene day of Apryle instant, with power, etc. At Halieruidhous, the xix day of Apryle, the yeir of God j^m v^c fourescoir aucht yeiris—xli.

Per signaturam.

60. A Letter to John Gib granting him for life a third of the money of the Parsonage of Dalmellington, one of the Prebendaries of the Chapel Royal of Stirling. Edinburgh, 14th September 1588.—(Vol. lviii. folio 30.)

Ane lettre maid with avise of our souerane lordis collectour generall to Johnne Gib, ane of the vallettis of his hienes chalmer, Gevand, grantand, and disponand to him during all the dayis of his lyiftyme, All and hail the thrid of the personage of Dalmellingtoun, being ane of the prebendarieis of the Chapell Royall of Strinilyng, exceptand alwyis the

sowme of nyne pundis six schillingis viii d. to be assignit to the minister of the kirk of Dalmellington In his stipend yeirlie as the auld dewiteis assignit furth of the samin personage to the minister in tyme bygane with power to the said Johnne, his factouris and servitouris in his name, To intrometwith and uptak the said thrid of all yeiris and termes bygane, restand awand, unpayit, And siclyke yeirlie and termelie In tyme cuming During all the dayis of his lyeftyme as said is, And thairupoun to dispone at his pleasour, etc., with command in the samin to the lordis of counsall and sessioun to grant and direct lettres ffor ansuering and obeying of the said Johnne Gib of the thrid of the said personage (except befor exceptit) of all yeiris and termes begane, restand awand, unpayit, And siclyke yeirlie and termelie in tyme cuming during all the dayis of his lyiftyme as said is In dew forme as efferis, etc. At Edinburgh, day, moneth, and yeir foirsaidis (14 day of September 1588).

Per signaturam.

61. A Letter to John Gib granting him the third of the Prebendary of the College Kirk of Biggar in the Barony of Leirzie and Sherifffdom of Dumbarton. Holyroodhouse, 11th March 1588-9.—(Vol. lix. folio 62.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that oure souerane lord hauing respect to the gude, trew, and thankfull service done to his maiestie be his familiar and daylie servitour Johnne Gib, ane of his hienes varlettis Thair foir with avise and consent of his hienes collectour generall, Gevand, grantand, and disponand to the said Johnne Gib, induring all the dayis of his lyiftyme, all and hail the thrid of the prebendarie of the college kirk of Biggar, lyand in the barrony of Leirzie and schrefdome of Dumbartane, foundit and doittit to the college of Biggar, presentlie possess be the said Johnne and Issobell Gray, relict of umquhyle Mr. Thomas Flemyng of Auchinvoill, takiswoman to him of the said prebendarie and fruittis thair of with power to the said Johnne Gib, prebendare of the said prebendarie, his said takiswoman thair factour and servitouris in thair namis to intromet and uptak the foirsaid thrid of the said prebendarie off all yeiris and

termeis bygane, restand awand, And siclyke yeirle and termelie in tyme cumming induring the said Johnneis lyiftyme use and dispoun thairupoun at thair plesouris siclyke and als frelie as his hienes his collectouris and underressavaris mycht have done before the making heirop commanding and chargeing be this presentis all and sindrie the fewaris fermoraris tenentis takismen and otheris addettit in payment of the said thrid to reddilie ansuer obey and mak payment to the said Johnne Gib and his takiswoman foirsaid thair factour and servitouris in thair nameis of the samin thrid off all yeiris and termeis bygane restand awand, unpaid, and siclyke yeirle in tyme cumming induring the said Johnneis lyiftyme, and to nane otheris, Dischargeing the said generall collector present or that salhappin to be for the tyme thair deputtis and undirressavaris siclyke all ministeris and veidaris to quhome the said thrid is or salhappin to be assignit of all asking, craving, chargeing, or troubling of the said Johnne Gib, his takiswoman foir said, tenentis or otheris quhatsumevir for payment thairof and of thair officers in that pairt for evir induring the said Johnneis lyiftyme as said is with command in the samin to the lordis of counsall and sessioun to grant and direct lettres of horning upoun ten dayis for causing of the said Johnne Gib and his said takiswoman in his name be thankfullie ansuerit, obeyit, and payit of the said thrid off all yeiris and termeis bygane and siclyke, yeirle and termelie in tyme cumming induring the said Johnneis lyiftyme as said is, etc. At Halieruidhous, the ellevint day of Merche the yeir of god j^m v^c foure scoir aucht yeiris.

Per signaturam.

62. A letter to Mr. Peter Young, his hienes preceptour and elimosinar.—(Vol. lx. folio 15.)

Gevan, grantit, and disponit, of the said Mr. Peter, Elizabeth Gib, his spous, and the langest levair of thame twa during all the dayis of thair lyeftyme, Ane yeirle pensiou of ten chalderis victuall, etc. Date of it is, At Edinburgh, the xi day of Junii the yeir of God j^m v^c lxxxvi yeris.

Note.—This consists of three pages of fifty-three lines each in English.

63. Precept for a Charter of Confirmation upon a feuferm charter of infeftment made by Robert, Earl of Orkney, to Edward Scollaw and Helene Gib, his spouse, of the whole of the 18 penny land in Northstrynie in the County of Orkney. Edinburgh, 2d August 1591.—(Vol. lxii. folio 125.)

Preceptum carte confirmationis super carta et infeofamento feudifirme facta per Robertum Orchardie comitem dominum Zetland, etc., Eduardo Scollaw et Helene Gib eius sponse earumque alteri diutius vivente et heredibus dicti Eduardi quibuscunque hereditarie de totis et integris octodecem denariatis terrarum in Northstrynie vulgo vocatis ane vrisland cum lie quoyis nuncupatis quoy grain et quoy garthe partibus pendiculis lie outsettis et singulis earundem pertinentiis de presente per dictum Eduardum occupatis Jacentibus infra insulam de Stronsay et vicecomitatum Orchardie Tenendis de dicto comite suis heredibus et successoribus in feudifirma et hereditate imperpetuum, etc. Preterea cum clausula de novodamus, etc. Apud Edinburgh, secundo die mensis Augusti Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo primo. Per signetum.

Translation.—Precept for a Charter of Confirmation upon a charter and feu-ferm infeftment made by Robert Earl of Orkney, lord Zetland, etc., to Edward Scollaw and Helen Gib, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs of the said Edward whomsoever in heritage, of all and whole the eighteen penny lands in Northstrynie, commonly called Ane Vrisland, with the Quoyes called Quoy Grain and Quoy Garthe, parts, pendicles, outsetts, and all their pertinents at present occupied by the said Edward, lying within the island of Stronsay and sheriffdom of Orkney. To be holden of the said Earl, his heirs and successors in feu-ferm and heritage for ever, etc. Besides with a clause of novodamus, etc. At Edinburgh, second day of the month of August the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and ninety-first. Per signetum.

64. A Letter to John Gib of the grant of the Monks' portion of the Abbey of Dunfermline, with the chamber and yard of the late Dean Andrew Gray, one of the conventual brethren, with a proviso that he upholds the walls then building about the yards of the place. Edinburgh, 7th August 1591.—(Vol. lxii. folio 147½.) This is given in Chapter XXI.

65. A Letter recapitulating all the privileges already granted to John Gib as Keeper of the Place and Yards of Dunfermline, and now with additional powers granted to him jointly by the King and Queen, and likewise upon James Gib, his son and heir apparent, for their lives, and the longest liver of the two. Holyroodhouse, 18th March 1591-2.—(Vol. lxiii. folio 220½.)

Ane lettre maid, makand mentioun that oure souerane lord and ladie understanding that his maiestie, the time of the vacance of the Abbacie of Dumfermeling in his hienes handis throw deceis of umquhill Robert than commendater thairof, with avise of Johnne Fentoun, yconimus of the samin benefice for the tyme, maid and constitutit Johnne Gib, ane of the vallattis of his hienes chalmer, keipar of the place and yeardis of Dumfermeling quhatsumevir alsweill possessit be the said umquhill Robert commendater of Dumfermeling att the conventuall brether thairof depairtit this lyffe (the yeardis possessit be the monkis of the said abbay on Lyt^d. (?) onlie exceptit), and grantit the office thairof to the said Johnne during all the dayis of his lyfetye, and that Patrik, maister of Gray, sumtyme commendater of the said abbay of Dumfermeling and convent thairof, not onlie ratifeit and approvit the nominatioun, constitutioun and gift abonewrewreittin (*sic*) grantit be oure said souerane lord to the said Johnne Gib during the space abonespecifeit, Bet als for thair richt and dutres, gif thay ony had, to the said place and yeardis maid and constitute the said Johnne, keipar of the samyn place and yeardis of Dumfermeling, and gaif to him the office thairof, with power to him to mak deputtis for quhome he suld be haldin to ansuer during his

lyfftyme, and for keiping of the said place and yeardis, and using the office thairof, gave, grantit, disponit, and speciallie assignit to the said Johnne all and haill the few maillis of the toune and landis of Maistertoun, with the pertinentis, being ane pairt of the patrimonie of the said abbacie, Togidder with the haill teind, victuall teind, stray, extending to fourtie thravie caponis customeis and utheris dewteis quhatsumevir coutenit iu the few charteris maid and grantit to the fewaris and occupiaris thairof, lyke as George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun, aud Badyeno^t, etc., last commendater of the said abbay of Dumfermeling, and convent thairof, having experience of the said Johnneis guid service aud honest behaiveur in the foirsaid office for his farder securitie in the samin, with ane consent and assent, and als with consent of oure said souerane lord undoutit patroun of the said abbacie, off new maid, constitute, and ordanit the said Johnne Gib keipar of the said place and yeardis of Dumfermeling, alsweill than vacand be deceis of the said umquhill Robert commendater, and monkeis departit this present lyfe as quhen the samyn suld vaik be deceis of the than present possessouris thairof, and gave to him the office thairof for all the dayis of his lyfetyme, with power to him mak deputtis for keiping of the saidis place and yeardis for quhome he suld be haldin to ansuer ffor keiping of the quhilkis place and yeardis, and useing of the office thairof, Have grantit and disponit and speciallie assignit to the said Johnne during the space foirsaid, all and haill the few maillis of the said toun and landis of Maistertoun, with the pertineutis, being ane pairt of the patrimonie of the said abbacie, Togidder with the haill teind, victuall teind, stray, extending to fourtie thravis, caineis, reik foullis, customeis, and otheris dewteis quhatsumevir thairof, the fewaris and possessouris of the foirsaid toun and landis had bene in use of payment to the commendatoris of the said abbacie and thair chalmerlaneis, in thair names, for the setting of the samin landis in few, to be payit to him yeirlie at the teirmes of payment usit and wont. Beginnand the first yeiris payment at the crope and yeir of God j^m v^c. fourescoir ellevin

yeiris, and sua furth yeirlie, induring the said space as in the giftis respective abonementionat grantit in maner abone-wreittin to the said Johnne Gib thairupoun is at mair lenth contenit, And oure said souerane ladie now having the vst of the said benefice of Dumfermeling in hir persoun, and being suirleie infoirmet of the lang guid trew thankfull and faithfull serviecis done be the said Johne Gib to oure said souerane lord and hir hienes in tyme bygane, and willing to gif him and his successouris efternominatt special guid occasioun to continew thairin notwithstanding Thairfoir Ratefeand, apprevand, and for thame and thair successouris perpetuallie confirmand the speciall letteres of nominatioun, constitutioun, ordinatioun, gift of office, dispositioun and speciall assignatioun respective abone expremitt maid and grantit to the said Johne Gib be the persounis in maner, and during the space abonerehersit, haill articlis, clausis, conditiounis, and circumstanceis of the samin quhatsumevir, eftir the foirmeis and teinour thairof, and farder oure said souerane ladie, now having the richt of the said benefice of Dumfermeling in hir (M) persoun as said is, ffor the speciall causis abonewreittin, and utheris guid consideratiounis moving hir hienes with expres consent and assent of oure said souerane lord, hir spous, for his entres, of new makand, constituand, and ordinand the said Johnne Gib and James Gib, his sone and apperand air, and the langest levar of thame twa, successive during all the dayis of thair lyfetymes, keiparis of the saidis place and haill yeardis of Dumfermeling, Alsweill now havand be deceis of the said umquhill Robert commendater of Dumfermeling, and monkis depairtit this present lyfe, or quhen the samin sall vaick be deceis of ony of the monkis present possessouris thairof gevand to thame, and ilk ane of thame, the office successive for all the dayis of thair lyfetymeis, with power to the said Johnne Gib and James Gib, his sone, and to ilk ane of thame, to mak deputtis for keiping of the foirsaidis place and yeardis for quhome they salbe haldin to ansuer, and for keiping of the quhilk place and yeardis and using the office thairof, Gevand, grantand, disponand, and speciallie assignand

to the said Johnne Gib and James Gib, his sone and apperand air, and the longest levar of thame twa, successive during thair lyfetyeimeis all and haill the few maillis of the said toun and landis of Maistertoun, with the pertinentis, being ane pairt of the patrimonie of the said abbacie, Togidder with the haill teind, victuall, and stray, extending to fourtie thravis, caynes, reik foullis, customeis, and utheris dewteis quhatsumevir quharof the fewaris and posessouris of the foirsaid toun and landis have been in use of payment to commendatoris of the said abbacie, and thair chalmerlanis in thair nameis for the setting of the samin landis in few, to be payit to the saidis persounis, and ilk ane of thame, respective successouris during thair lyfetyemis, at the termeis of payment usit and wont, Beginnand the first yeiris payment at this instant crope and yeir of God j^m v^c fourescoir ellevin yeiris instant, and sua furth yeirlie intymecuming during the spaceis respective abonspespecefeit (*sic*) With command in the samyn to the Lordis of Counsall and Sessioun to grant and direct lettres upone ten dayis at the instance of the saidis Johnne Gib and James Gib, his sone and apperand air (Berand siclyke letteris as directit at the instance of oure said souerane lordis chalmerlanis ffor inbringing of the rentis and revenewis of the said abbacie of Dumfermeling) To caus thame and ilk ane of thame successive thair factouris and servitouris in thair nameis be thankfullie ansuerit and obeyit of the haill few maillis, teind victuallis, teind stray, kayneis, customeis, reik foullis, and utheris dewteis quhatsumevir, addettit furth of the saidis landis of Maistertoun, with the pertinentis to the said abbay of Dunfermeling off the said crope and yeir of God lxxxxi yeiris instant and siclyke, yeirlie and termelie intymecuming at the termeis of payment usit and wont during thair lyfetyeimeis respective, in dew forme as effeiris, etc. At Halie-ruidhous, the aughtene day of Merche, the yeir of God j^m v^c fourescoir ellevin yeiris.

Per signaturam.

66. A Letter to John Gib and William Murray of the Gift of the Escheat of the maills, farms, lands, and other possessions of Isobel Weir of Wickitschaw for not paying the Baron's taxes on her lands. Holyroodhouse, 14th April 1593.—(Vol. xlv. folio 237.)

Ane lettre maid to Johne Gib and William Murray, his hienes warlettis, thair airis and assignais, ane or maa off the gift of the escheit of all and sindrie maillis, fermes, proffeittis and dewteis off all and quhatsumevir landis, heretaigis, takkis, steiddingis, rowmes, and possessionis quhilkis per-tenit to Issobell Weir, in Wickitschaw of all yeiris and termes bygane restand awand, unpayit, and siclyke of all yeiris and termes to cum during hir lyfytyme, and now per-tening to our souerane lord fallin and becuming in his hienes handis, and at his gift and dispositioun be reasoun of escheit, and be the lawis of this realme throw being of the said Issobell Weir, upoun the day of Anno, etc., fourescoir yeiris, ordourlie denouncit our souerane lordis rebell, and put to his hienes horne at the Instance of Schir James Maxwell of Calderwod, knycht, collectour of the barronis taxatioun within the shrefdome of Lanark ffor nonpayment making to him of hir pairt of the thrid and last termes payment of the said barronis taxatioune of hir landis lyand within the said shrefdome, and throw the said Issobell remainyng at the said horne vnrelaxit thair fra attour the spaice of yeir and day nixt thaireftir as in the saidis lettres executionis and indorsatiounis thair of deulie registrat at lenthe is contenit, with power, etc. At Halyruidhous, the fourtene day of Apryl, etc., lxxxxiii yeiris —xx li.

67. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the goods and possessions of Adam Weir in Auchtrgymmill, through his conviction for art and part in the murder of William Knelane in November 1593. Holyroodhouse, 15th December 1593.—(Vol. lxvi. folio 14.)

Ane lettre maid to Johne Gib, ane of the vallettis of his maiesties chalmer off the gift of the escheit of all guidis movable and unmovable debtis, takkis, stedingis, rowmes, posses-

sionis, cornis, cattell, insicht, plenissingis, actis, contractis, actionis, obligationis, deweites, sentences, sowmes of money, jewellis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and vtheris guidis and geir quhatsumever quhilkis pertenit of befor to Adam Weir in Auchtrgymmill and now pertening to our souerane lord, fallin and becum in his hienes handes, and at his graces gift and dispositioun be reasoun of escheit throw being of said Adame convictit becum in will fugitive the lawes, or at the hornis for airt and pairt of the felloun and cruell slauchter of umquhile William Knelane, son to umquhile James Knelane, under the bank committit be him and his complices, in the moneth of November, with power, etc. At Halyruidhous the xv day of December, the yeir of god abonewritten—xli (1593). Per signaturam.

68. A Letter to John Gib, granting him 6 chaldrons, 14 bolls, 2 pecks of wheat out of the lands of Cockburnspath in Berwick, in lieu of the farms, feu-maills, and other revenues of the lands of Mastertown, a part of the patrimony of the Abbey of Dunfermline, wanted for the Queen's service. Holyroodhouse, 26th January 1593-4.—(Vol. lxvi. fol. 45.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that our Souerane lord, Remembering that in ane pairt of recompane of the lang gude trew and faithfull service done to his maiestie sen his infancie be his daylie servitour, Johnne Gib, vallet in his grace chalmer, and als for keiping of the place and yardis of Dumfermling, Gave and disponit to the said Johnne, the fermis, few maillis, teindis, proffittis, and dewtyis of the landis of Maistertoun, being ane pairt of the patrimonie of the said abbacie of Dumfermeling, lyand in the parochine thareof within the shrefdome of Ffyfe Quhilkis ar now takin fra him be the Quenis maiestie and hir counsallouris upoun certane groundis and conditiounis aggreit betuix hir maiestie and the ambassadouris of Denmark, and sa the said Johne is and wilbe frustrat thair of, quhilk is nawyis his hienes will nor mynd. Thairfore, with avise of his maiestyis comptrollare, and als with avise of the lordis of his hienes chekker, Gevand, grantand and disponand to the said Johne Gib during all the

dayis of his lyfytyme, All and hail sex chalderis fourtene bollis tua peckis quheit, In recompence and satisfacioun of the maillis, fermis, teindis, proffittis, and dewteis of the saidis landis of Maistertoun quhilkis ar takin fra him, as said is, To be yeirly takin and upliftit be him betuix the festis of yule and candilmes, furth of all and hail the landis and baronie of Cokburnispeth, with the pertinentis lyand in the Shrefdom of Beruick, Begynnand the first termeis payment thairof betuix the festis of yule and candilmes, the yeir of god j^m v^c fourscoir threttene yereis instant, Quhilk victuale abonementonat pertening to his maiestie in propertie is presentlie assignit to the Quene, his hienes deirrest spous, in ane pairt of compensatioun of samikle as wes vitiat of the rentale of Dumfermling, and dispositiounis maid be his grace thairof ay and quhill the recoverie of the samyn be ordour of law, with power to the said Johnne Gib to ask, crave, resave, intrometwith, and uptak all and hail the foirsaidis sex chalderis, fourtene bollis, tua peckis quheit ffra the fewaris, fermoureris, possessouris, and occupyaris of the saidis landis and baronie of Cokburnispeth and utheris addeddit in payment thairof. And upoun his resait, acquittanceis, and dischargeis, to mak, gif, and delyuer quhilkis salbe als sufficient to the resauearis, as and the saymyne war maid and gevin be his hienes comptrollar, or being for the tyme, or anie utheris haveing his hienes power ffor resait and intromissioun with the same : And gif neid beis to call, follow, and persew thairfore, as accordis of the law, discharging heirfore William Schaw, chalmerlane to the Quenis maiestie of the said abbacie of Dumfermeling, and of his maiesties propertie appointit to hir grace in compensatioun of the vetiat rentale thairof, as said is of onie intromissioun, with the victuale abonementonat, or onie pairt thairof, yeirly induring the space abonespecifyit in respect thair is alreddy furthur recoverit of the fructis and rentis of the said abbacie nor the same victuale extendis to With comand in the same to the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker, to grant and direct lettres of horning upoun anie simple charge of ten dayes allanerly, at the instance of the said Johnne Gib, To caus him, his factouris and servitouris, in his name, be thankfullie

ansuerit and obeyit, of all and haill the saidis sex chalderis, fourtene bollis, tua peckis quheit, geuin and disponit to him in recompance, as said is, Of the crope and yeir of god j^m v^c fourscoir threttene yereis instant and siclyke yeirle in tyme cuming during his lyftyme in dew forme, as efferis, etc. At Halyruidhouse the twentie sext day of Januar the yeir of god j^m v^c fourscoir threttene yeiris. Per signaturam.

69. Precept for a Charter to John Gib of all the lands and waste in the burgh of Edinburgh, on the east side of the passage called Stenelaw's Close. Holyroodhouse, 27th March 1593.—(Vol. lxvi. folio 59½.)

Preceptum carte Joannis Gib serui lie vallet in cubiculo S. D. N. Regis de tota et integra illa terra cum vasta eedem spectante Jacente infra burgum de Edinburgh ex orientali latere transitus vocati Stenelawis Clois inter terram Alexandri Thomesoun ex australi dictum transitum ex occidentali terram et vastam Joanni Stoddart pertinentes ex boreali et terras Joanni Foular pertinentes ex orientali partibus quæquidem terra et tenementum cum vasta predicta nunc dicto Domino Regi pertinent Et in suis manibus deuenerunt sueque Dispositioni per leges huius regni attinent ob dictum Dominum regem existentem vltimum heredem eisdem vel ob existentem vltimum heredem earundem bastardum natum et sic decedentem absque legitimis heredibus De corpore suo procreatis aut legitima dispositione de eisdem in vita sua facta vel ob quæcunque aliam causam quod eedem in manibus suis sueque dispositioni deuenerunt seu deuenire poterint Tenende etc. prenominato Joanni Gib heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie de S. D. N. rege et successoribus suis in libero burgagio etc. Reddendo etc. jura et seruitia burgi pro eisdem prius solita et consueta etc. Apud Halyruidhous vigesimo septimo die mensis Martii etc. nonagesimo tertio. Per signetum.

Translation.—Precept for a charter to John Gib, valet in the bedchamber of our sovereign lord the King, of all and whole that land and waste belonging thereto, lying within the burgh of Edinburgh, on the east side of the passage called Stevenlaw's Close, between the land of Alexander

Thompson, on the south, the said passage on the west, the land and waste belonging to John Stoddart on the north, and the lands belonging to John Fowler on the east side ; which land and tenement, with the foresaid waste, now belong to our said lord the King, and have fallen in his hands, and are at his disposition by the laws of this realm through our said lord the King being *ultimus heres* thereof, or through the last heir of the same being born a bastard, and so deceasing without lawful heirs begotten of his body, or a lawful disposition of the same made in his lifetime, or through whatever other cause that the same lands became, or might become, in his hands and at his disposition. To be holden, etc., to the forenamed John Gib, his heirs and assigns whatsoever, in heritage of our sovereign lord the King and his successors in free burgage, etc. Paying, etc., the rights and services of the burgh for the same formerly used and wont, etc. At Holyroodhouse, 27th day of the month of March, etc., ninety-three (1593).
Per signetum.

70. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other Possessions of John Shaw of Broich, for non-fulfilment of a contract between his late father and Elizabeth Morton, relict of the late John Shaw of Lathangzie and others. Holyroodhouse, 18th January 1593.—(Vol. lxvi. folio 60½.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, vallet in his Maiestis chalmer, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, Of the gift of the eschete of all gudis, geir, movable and unmovable, cornis, cattell, insicht plenissing, dettis, soumes of money, jowelis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, takis, stedingis, rounes, possessionnis, actis, contractis, obligatiounis, actiounis, decreitis, sentences, and utheris guidis and geir, movable and unmovable, quhatsumevir, Quhilks pertenit of befoir to Johnne Schaw, now of Broich, and now pertening to our said souerane lord, fallin and becum in his maiesteis handis, and at his hienes gift and dispositioun be resoun of eschete Throw being of the said Johnne Schaw, ordourly (*sic*) denuncit oure souerane lordis rebell, and put to his hienes horne be virtew of lettres in the fourc formes ratifit at the

instance of Elizabeth Mortoun, relict of umquhile Johnne Schaw of Lathangzie, William Schaw, thair eldest sone and apperand air, and Euphame Schaw, thair lauchfull dochter, relict of the said Johnne Schaw of Broich ir (?) umquhile father, ffor non-fulfilling to thame of an contract, and appoyntment of the date the sextene day of May the yere of god j^m v^c fourscoir sex yereis, maid betuix thame and the said umquhile Johnne Schaw of Lathangzie, on the ane pairt, and umquhile Johanneis Schaw of Broich on the uther pairt, regret in the buikis of counsall aganis the said Johnne Schaw now of Broich, and speciallie anent the ynfeftmentis to be grantit to the said Euphame, and wairing and bestowing of the sowme of ane thowsand merkis to the office mentionat in the saidis lettres. And in all and sindrie utheris heidis, clauss, and conditiounis mentionat in the said contract ffor the said umquhile Johnne Schaw of Broiche pairt As at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis lettres, executionis, and yndorsatiounis thairrof. With full power, etc. At Halyruid-hous, the auchtene day of Januar, etc., lxxx threttene yereis.

71. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other Possessions of John Muirie in Cowcairny, for the murder of an infant of which he was the father. Falkland, 10th July 1595.—(Vol. lxvii. folio 154.)

An lettre maid to Johnne Gib, vallet in his hienes chalmer, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, of the gift of the escheit of all guidis, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takis, stedingis, roumis, possessionis, cornis, cattell, insicht plennessing, actis, contractis, actionis, obligationis, soumis of money, jowellis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and utheris quhatsumevir Quhilkis pertene to Johnne Muirie, younger in Cowcairny, and now pertenis to oure said souerane lord, and is fallin and becum in his hienes handis be resoun of escheit, Throw being of the said Johnne convict be ane assyis becum in will fugitive fra the law or at the horne, ffor airt and pairt of the cruell murther of ane young infant bairn, procreat and gottin betuix him and Issobell Young, committit in the moneth of December lastbipast or

uther by, etc. At Falkland, the tent day of Julii 1^m v^c
lxxxxv yeiris. Per signaturam.

72. Lands of Auchmilling, Largo, Hochouse, etc., to James Gib, in Auchmilling, Anderson, Law, and others. This occurs in 1596 (vol. lxviii. folio 193), and consists of ninety very closely written lines in Latin, which we do not give, as James Gib is a distant kinsman of the Carribber family of Gib.

73. A Letter to John Gib in Wester Blairinbothie, of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other Possessions of the late James Gib in Hessilschaw, born a bastard, and deceased without lawful heirs. Falkland, 11th August 1596.—(Vol. lxix. folio 21.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib in Wester Blairinbothie, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, of the gift of the escheit of all guidis, geir, movabill and unmovabill, dettis, takis, stedingis, roumis, possessionis, actis, contractis, actionis, dewiteis, obligatiouns, reversiouns, soumis of money, jewellis, cornis, cattell, insicht plenissing, guidis, and gear quhatsumevir quhilkis pertenit of befor to umquhile James Gib in Hessilschaw, bastard, and now pertening to oure souerane lord, fallen and becum in his hienes handis, and at his maiestiees gift and dispositioun, be the lawis of this realme and purvilege of his croun, Throw being of the said umquhile James, borne bastard and be decesand bastard without lauchfull airis of his body gottin or other lauchfull dispositioun maid be him of his saidis gudis and geir in his liffetime. With power, etc. At Falkland, the elevint day of August, etc. (1596), lxxxxvi yeiris. Per signaturam.

74. A Letter to Robert Gib, Burgess of Linlithgow, of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods of Elspet Mure, a suicide. Falkland, 6th August 1597.—(Vol. lxix. folio 147.) This is given in Chapter XLIII.

75. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other Possessions of James Gib of Mosside

(his brother), put to the horn for non-payment to John Drummond of Slipperseld of the teindscheaves of the lands of Mosside and Ingrahamsbrook. Holyroodhouse, 14th June 1598.—(Vol. lxx. folio 13.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, ane of the vallettis of our chalmer, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, of the gift of the escheit of all gudis, movabil and unmovabil, dettis, takis, stedingis, roumis, possessionis, cornis, cattell, insicht plen-nesing, actis, contractis, actionis, obligatiounis, decreitis, sentencis, soumes of money, jewallis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and utheris gudis and geir quhatsumevir, Quhilks pertenit of befor to James Gib of Mosside, and now pertening to oure souerane lord, fallin and becum his maies-teis guidis, and at his grace dispositioun, be reasoun of escheit, throw being of the said James ordourlie denunceit rebell and put to the horne Be vertue of lettres in the foure formes raisit and execut at the instance of Johnne Drummond of Slipperseld aganis him ffor non payment to the said Johnne of the teindschevis of the lands of Mossyde and Ingramiscruke, with thair pertinentis, pertening to the personage of the Paroche Kirk of Striueling, liand within the shrefdome thairof, of the crop and yeir of God j^m v^e and lxxxxiiij yeiris, and yeerly intymcumming, as in the saidis lettres in the foure formes raisit thairupoun, dewlie execute, indorsat, and regrat, conforme to the act of parliament maid thairanent, is at mair lenth contenit, And als of the gift of the escheit and liverent maillis, fermis, canis, custumeis, profitis and dewteis of all landis, heretagis, annualrentis, and utheris quhatsumevir, quahaireuir the samyne ly within this realme, Quhilk pertenit of befor to the said James Gib of Mossyde, and now pertening to oure said souerane lord, fallin and becum in his hienes handis and at his grace dispositioun be reasoun of escheit Throw being of the said James Gib, upoun the said xxiiii day of Februar j^m v^e lxxxv yeiris, Ordourlie denunceit rebell and put to the horne Be vertue of the foirsaidis lettres in the foure formeis raisit and execute at the instance of the said Johnne Drummond of Slipperseld aganis him for non payment of the teindschevis of the foirsaidis landis of Mossyde and Ingramiscruke, with thair pertinentis, of

the said crope and yeir of God j^m v^c lxxxxiiij yeiris, and contemptnandly remaining and abiding under the foirsaid proces of horning continewallie sensyne. At the leist attour, the space yeir and day nixt eftir his denunciatioun thairto in contrair the tennour of the actis of parliament maid thair anent incurrand thairthrow the painis contenit thair intill. With power, etc. At Haliruidhous, the fourtenc day of Junii, etc., lxxxxviiij yeiris. Per signaturam.

76. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and other Possessions of the late Edward Pacok, servitor to John Gib in Pow, through his illegitimacy. Holyroodhouse, 16th October 1601.—(Vol. lxxi. folio 280.)

Ane lettre maid to Johnne Gib, familiar servitour to his hienes, of the gift of escheit of all guidis, movabill and unmovabill, landis, heretagis, takis, stedingis, roumis, possessionis, cornis, cattell, insicht plennissing, actis, contractis, actionis, obligationis, reversionis, landis of reversionis, dettis, soumis of money, zewellis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and all and sindrie utheris gudis and geir quhatsumevir, Quhilkis pertene of befor to umquhile Eduard Pacok, sumtyme servitour to John Gib in Pow, and now fallin and appertening to his hienes and becum in his handis and at his gift and dispositioun by resoun of escheit Throw being of the said umquhile Edward Pacok, borne bastard and fra deceissand bastard in the moneth of August lastbepast or thairby without lauchfull airis gottin of his awin bodie. With power, etc. At Haliruidhous, the sextene day of October j^m vi^c 1 yeiris—v li. Per signaturam.

77. Precept of Remission to James Gib, sailor in Borrowstouness, for the slaughter of Patrick Gib in Pittenweem, committed by him in December 1597, and the consequences thereof. Dalkeith, 20th May 1601.—(Vol. lxxii. folio 82.)

Preceptum Remissionis Jacobi Gib naute in villa de Burrowstounes pro interfectione quondam Patricii Gib in

Pittinweyim in mense Decembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo septimo ab eo commissa ac pro omnibus actione et crimine que inde sequi ant dicto Jacobo obidem imputari poterint quoniam S. D. N. Rex eiusque thesaurus viderunt vbi dictus Jacobus pro dicta satisfactione satisfecit et speciales et sufficientes literas satisfactionis (*sic*) seu literas de slanis Alexandri Gib, fratris natu maximi dicti Patricii pro seipso ac onus in se suscipientis pro fratribus sororibus ac alteris eorum amicis et consanguineis desuper obtinuit remittentendo dictam interfectionem et renuncian-do omni actione et crimine sequentibus, etc. Apud Dalkeith, vicesimo die mensis Maii anno, etc., millesimo sex-centesimo primo. Per signaturam.

Translation.—Precept of Remission to James Gib, sailor in the town of Borrowstouness, for the slaughter committed by him of the late Patrick Gib in Pittenweem, in the month of December, the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred ninety-seven, and for all action and crime which may thence follow or be imputed to the said James on that account, because our sovereign lord the King and his treasurer have seen where the said James has made amends for the said crime, and has obtained thereupon special and sufficient letters of satisfaction or letters of slains of Alexander Gib, eldest brother of the said Patrick, for himself, and as taking burden on himself for his brothers, sisters, and others, their friends and relations. Remitting the said slaughter and renouncing all action and accusation to follow, etc. At Dalkeith, twentieth day of the month of May, the year, etc., one thousand six hundred and one.

Per signaturam.

78. A Letter to John Gib, granting him a yearly Pension of three chalders twelve bolls of victual (meal and barley), out of the barony of Huntingtower and lands of Middlehauch. Holyroodhouse, 8th December 1601.—(Vol. lxxii. folio 241.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that our souerane lord, remembering the lang, guid, trew, and thankfull service done

to his maiestie sen his hienes infancie be his grace daylie servitour Jhone Gib, ane of the vallattis of his chalmer, as yit unrecompansit, and willing to gif him occasioun to continew thairin in tyme cuming, with advyse and consent of his hienes weil-belovit counsalour, Sir David Murray of Gospertis, knight, his maiesties comptrollar, gevand, grant-and, and disponand to the said Jhone Gib, for all the dayis of his lyftyme, all and haill ane yeirlye pensioun of thre chalderis tuelff bollis victuall, tua pairt meill, third pairt beir (barley), to be yeirlye takin up and upliftit be him betuix the feastis of yuill and candilmes, furth of the first and reddiest fermes of the landis, baronie, and lordschipe of Huntingtour, and pairt of his maiesties propertie. And for the said Jhone mair sure and easy payment of the foirsaid pensioun, with advyse foirsaid, assignand speciallie to the said Jhonne during his lyftyme the said pensioun of thre chalderis tuelff bollis victuall to be yeirlye takin and upliftit betuix the foirsaidis feastis of yuill and candilmes, furth of the first reddiest and best payment of the fermes of the landis of Middilhauche, presentlie possest be Patrik Gardner, with the pertinentis lyand within the baronie and lordshipe foirsaid, With Power to the said Jhone Gib to ask, crave, recave, intromet, and uptak all and haill the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun of thre chalderis tuelff bollis victuall, tua pairt meill, third pairt beir, fra the said Patrik Gardner, present possessour off the saidis landis of Middilhauche, and his successouris succeeding to him thairin, possessouris and occupeand thairfor the tyme, And upoun the said Johnns resett, acquittancis, and dischargeis, to mak, gif, and delyver quhilkis salbe als sufficient to the receaveris as gif the same war maid and gevin be his maiestie comptrollar or any utheris his grace chalmerlainis, and gif neid beis, to call, follow, and persew thairfore, as accordis of the law : Commanding heirfore the said Patrik Gardner, present possessour of the landis abonerehearsit, and his successouris succeeding him thairin, To reddellie ansuer, intend, obey, and mak thankfull payment to the said Jhone during his lyftyme of the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun of thre chalderis tuelff bollis victuall of the kyndis before designit,

Begynning the first yeris payment thair of betuix the feastis of yuill and candilmes nixt to cum in the yeir of god j^m sex hundreth and ane yeiris, And siclyke yeirlie in tyme cuming during the space abone specifeit, Chargeing lykwayes the lords of counsall and sessioun to grant (*sic*) and direct lettres of horning upoun ane simple charge of ten dayes allanarlie and utheris necessar at the instance of the said Johne Gib, to caus him, his servitouris and factouris in his name, be thankfullie ansucrit and obeyit of the foirsaid yeirlie pensioun off thre chalderis tuelff bollis victuall, tua pairt meill, third pairt beir, of the said crope and yeir of god j^m sex hundreth and ane yeiris, and siclyke yeirlie in tyme cumming during his lyf tyme in dew forme, as effearis, etc. At Hali-ruidhous, the aucht day of December the yeir of god j^m sex hundreth and ane yeiris.

Per signaturam.

79. A Letter to John Gib of the Gift of a yearly Pension of four chalderis of victuals (barley and oatmeal). Holyroodhouse, 8th December 1601.—(Vol. lxxiii. folio 145.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun That our souerane Lord, remembering the lang, trew, and faithfull service done to his maiestie sen his hienes infancie be his maiestie daylie servitor Jhoune Gib, ane of the wallettis of his chamber, as yit vnrecompansit, and willing to gif him occasioun to continew tharein in tyme cumming, with advyse and consent of his hienes trustie and weilbelovit counsallor, Schir David Murray of Gospertie, knicht, his maiesties comptrollar, gevand, grantand, and disponand to the said Jhoune Gib for all the dayis of his life tyme, all and haill ane yeirlie pensioun of four chalderis victuell, thair of ane chalder fyve bollis beir, tua chalder ellevin bollis meill, to be yeirlie takin and upliffit be him betuix the feistes of yuill and candlemes furth of the first and reddiest and best payment of the fermis of the landis and baronie of Huntinglour, and for the mair suir and better payment to be maid to the said Jhoune Gib of the said four chalderis victuall, his hienes, with avise and consent abonewrittin, hes assignit and assignis to the said Jhoune

Gib during his lifetym forsaid, all and hail the ferme meill and beir of the landis of Eisthauche, Extending to the said four chalderis victuell, Thairof ane chalder fyve bollis beir, tua chalder ellevin bollis meill, payit be Alexander Gardner, present tennent and occupiar of the saidis landis of Eisthauche, liand within the said lordschip, With power to the said Johnne Gib to ask, crave, ressave, intronetwith, and uplift all and hail the said yeirlye pensioun of four chalderis victuall, beir and meill, abone deuydit fra the said Alexander Gardner, present possessour of the foresaidis landis of Eisthauche, and his successouris succeedand to him thairin, possessouris and occupiaris thairoff, for the tyme and upoun his ressett thairof, in haill or in pairt acquittances and dischargis, to mak, gif, and deliver, quhilkis salbe als sufficient to the ressaueris as gif the samin wer maid and gevin to his maiesties comptroller, or ony otheris his graces chalmerlanis. And gif neid beis, To call, follow, and persew thairfore as accordis of the law, with command thairin to the said Alexander Gairdner, present possessour of the landis abounreherisit and his successouris succedand to him theairin, to reddellie ausuer, intend, obey, and mak thankfull payment To the said Johnne during his lifetyme of the forsaid yeirlye pensioun of four chalderis victuell of the kyndis abonedesignit, Beginning the first yeris payment thairoff betuix the feastia of yuill and candlemes nextocum in this yeir of god j^m vj^e and tua yeiris instant, and siclik yeirlye in tyme cumming during the space abounspecifeit, charging likwayis the lordis of counsall and sessioun to grant and direct lettres of horning upoun an simple charge of ten dayis allanerlie and utheris necessar at the instance of the said Johnne Gib, to caus him servitouris and factoris in his name be thankfullie ansuerit and obeyit of the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun of four chalderis victuell, beir and meill, abonedeuysit, of the said crope and yeir of god j^m sex hundereth and tua yereis, and siclyke yeirlye intyme cumming during his lifetyme in dew forme as effeiris, etc. At Haliroudhous, the aucht day of December the yeir of god j^m sex hundreth and ane yereis. Per signaturam.

80. A Letter to John Gib, appointing him, as well for advancing the liberal science of Music, as for the other reasons therein stated, receiver of the rents of the Chapel-Royal of Stirling. Whitehall, 18th February 1605-6.—(Vol. lxxiv. folio 287.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun That our souerane lord, considering quhew heirtofore his maiestie royal predicessouris of most blessit and happie memorie, Kingis of his hienes realme of Scotland, alsweill for advancing of the liberall science of musick, as to induce those quha paid atteint to any perfection in that airt, To addict thameselffis to the service of thair maiesties chappell, Did speciallie erect and found within thair castill of Striueling Ane chappell-royal, to remain of thair awin gift and presentatioun in all tyme heir-after, and that for training up and educatioun of such personis in the said service, as micht thairefter be most able to serve in the said chappell, and upoun the same respect, and for maintenance and sustenance of thais quha war of the said chapell royall, They did doite and provyde sufficient rentis and revenewis, To quhilk first fundatioun being so atvysedlie set down, hes nevertheles beine within thir few yearis transgressit be the inopportune inquiring of unqualifeit persons to be presentit to the places of the said chappel being unfit for the same, and altogidder voyde and ignorant of ony knowledge in the said science of musick quhairthrow baith his maiesteis chappell hes beine unprovydit of thais quha could serve thairin and the rentis and emolimentis gevin to the said chapell royall hes beine intrometit with be sic quha can nawayes serue thairfore. And now, it being his maiesties most gracious will, mynd, and intentioun to have the said chapell royall in all thingis restorit to the former integritie according to the first fundatioun and institution of the same, And that the rentis thairof be imployit to na uther use quhatsumever, Thairfore, with advyse of the lordis of his maiesties privie counsell of Scotland, Makand, constituant, and ordinand his maiestie trustie servitour, Jhonn Gib, ane of the gromes of his hienes bed-chalmer during all the dayes of his lyftyme, factour, receaver, and intromettour with

the hail teindis, fructis, rentis, proffittis and emolimentis quhatsumever belangand and pertening, or quhilkis at ony tyme heirtofore hes beine dotit and provydit to the said chapell royall : Alsweill that quhilk be the vacand places in the said chappell may be presentlie mellit (meddled) with, as all utheris presentlie possessit be sic as ar provydit quhen ever the same sall onnawayes vaik be thair deces, To be imployit upoun sufficient persones qualefeit in musick, and able to attend and serve his hienes within the said chapell, And utherwayes, according as it sall pleas his maiestie to decreit ; With power to the said Jhonn Gib, factor fairsaid, To ask, crave, recave, intrometwith, and uptak all and sindrie teinds, fructis, rentis, proffittis, and emolimentis pertening or belangand to the said chapell, alsweill presentlie with thais portiounis belangand to sic personis as ar presentlie vacand and unprovydit, as in tyme heirefter, withall the other portiounis of the said chapell royall quhen the present titularis salhappin to decess, and thair places thairthrow to vaik. And the said Jhonn, upoun his ressaite, acquittance, and dischargeis, to mak, gif, and delyver, quhilkis salbe sufficient to the receaveris. And gif neid beis to call, follow, and persew thairfore as accordis of the law, The said Jhonn alwayes makand compt and rekning with his intromissioun with the fructis of the said benefice yearlie to the particular auditouris efter mentionat, quha, or ony thre of thame, ar apointit be his maiestie to heir the saidis comptis of the said Jhonnis intromissiounis, and ar appointit to defeas and allow in the said Jhonn his discharge all sic sowmeis of money as salbe fundin debursit be him upoun sufficient and reasonable grounds. They ar to say, Alexander lord Fyvie, lord chancellor of Scotland, James lord Balmerinoche, secreter, Sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Moncklane, knight, advocat to his maiesteis in the said realme of Scotland, William commendator of Tungland, Sir Jhonn Scharpe of Howstoun, knight, Mr. Wm. Oliphant and Mr. Thomas Henrisone, advocattis, Quhilkis personis or ony thre of thame, ar nominat be his maiestie to be auditouris of the saidis comptis, with command thairin to the lordis of counsell and sessioun to grant and direct lettres of horning

upoun ane simple charge of ten dayes at the said Jhonn Gibis instance, to caus him and his servitouris in his name be ansuerit and obeyit of all and sindrie fructis, rentis, profittis, and emolimentis pertening or belangand to the said chapell fra the fewaris, tennentis, takismen, and utheris addebtit in payment thairof, or fra sic as hes without ground or sufficient wairand haid wrangous intromissiounwith the same of all yearis and termes bypast, and yearlie in tyme cumming, upon the deceis of ony of the possessouris of the same, and that induring all the dayes of his lyfetye, etc. At Quhytehall, the aughtene day of Februare the yeare of god j^m vi^c and fyfe yeiris. Per signaturam.

81. A Letter to John Gib ratifying the Gift of a Pension to him of 700 merks out of the Priory of Pluscardin, and securing the same to his wife, etc. Whitehall, 15th March 1609.—(Vol. lxxviii. folio 41.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that our souerane lord, remembering that for the guid, lang, trew, and thankfull service done to his hienes continuallie sen his infancie be his trustie and daylie servitour John Gib, grome of his Maiesties bedchamber, his hienes gaif and disponit to the said Johne during all the dayis of his lyfetye all and haill ane yeirlie feall and pensioun of the sowme of four hundreth merkis, usuall money of this realme of Scotland, to be takin up yeirlie at tua termes in the year, Witsonday, and Mertimes in winter, be equall portiounis furth of the temporalitie of the pryorie of Plusquardin erectit in ane temporall lordschip callit Urquhart, As in the lettres of gift maid to the said Johne thairupoun at mair lenth is contenit. And his maiestie being alwayis of mynd and intentioun to remwnerat the said Johneis faithfull service with sum taikin of his hienes effectioun to his spous and bairnes as occasioun sall be offerit, His maiestie in the mein tyme, with advyse and consent of his richt trustie and familiar counsallour Mr. Johne Prestoun of Pennycuik, his Maiesteis thesawrar, of the lait augmentioun of the kirklandis of this realme to the Crowne and generall collectour

to his hienes, Hes not onlie ratifeit, approvit, and affermit, and be the tennour heirop for his hienes and his successouris ratifeis, approvis, and affirmis the foirsaid gift of pensioun maid and gevin to his maiestie of befoir to the said Johne Gib durring his lyftyme of the foirsaid sowme of sevin hundreth merkis to be takin up yeirlye furth of the said temporalitie of the said pryorie of Plusquardin in maner specifeit thairin. Bot also his maiestie, with advyse foir-said, Hes of new gevin, grantit, and disponit, and be the tennour heirop geveis, grantis, and dispones to the said Johne Gib and to Issobell Lindsay his spous, . . . All and haill the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun of sevin hundreth merks money foirsaid, quhilkis the few maillis of the temporalitie of the said pryorie of Plusquardin, erectit in ane temporall lordschip callit the Lordschip of Urquhart as saidis, to be takin up yeirlye at tua termes in the yeir, Witsunday, and Mertines in winter, be equall portiounis, fra the heritabill proprietaris, fewaris, fermoraris, takismen, tennentis, possessouris, and occupearis of the forsaid lordschip, landis, rowmes, and possessiounis thairof, with thair pertinentis now present, and that salhappin to be for the tyme. Begynnand the first termes payment thairof at the feast and terme of Witsounday nix to cum, in this instant yeir of god j^m vi^c and nyn yeris and sua furth yeirlye and termelie thairefter. . . . Subscryvit be our said souerane lord at Whitehall, the fyftene day of Merche the yeir of god j^m vi^c and nyne yeris.

Per signaturam.

82. A Letter to Andrew Gib in Bandeny of the Gift of the Escheat of the Goods and Possessions of the late Thomas Smith of Foullis, and his son William, rebels, and put to the horn for the reasons stated. Edinburgh, 2d May 1610.—(Vol. lxxix. folio 6.)

Ane lettre maid to Andro Gib in Bandene, his airis and assignayis, ane or ma, of the escheat of all guidis, movabill and unmovabill, debtis, takis, steidingis, roumeis, possessiounis, corneis, cattell, horsis, nolt (oxen), scheip, insicht plenisching, actis, contractis, actiounis, obligatiounis, dewe-

teis, sentencis, reversiounis, assignatiounis, abuilzimentis, soumis of money, jewellis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, and utheris gudis and gear escheatabill quhatsumevir, Qnhilkis pertenit to umquhile Thomas Smith, in Ffoulis and William Smith, his sone, or ather of thame, the tyme of thair denunciatioun to the horne for the caus underwrittin, now pertening to oure soveraine (*sic*) lord fallin and becum in his hienes handis, and at his gift and dispositioun be ressoun of escheate, Throw being of the saidis personeis ordourlie denunceit rebellis, and put to the hornis, Be vertew of law direct at the instance of William Ramsay, messinger for non-compeireing personallie befor the lordis of secrete counsell, upoun the tuentie-sevint day of Julij the yeir of god j^m vi^o and nyne yeiris, To have ansuerit to the complaint gevin in be him agains thame befor the saidis lordis of secrete counsell, anent the deforceing of the said William in execution of ane precept of poinding direct be the commissionouris of Sanct Androis, at the instance of Thomas Webster alias Spenzie in Balondaie agains the said umquhile Thomas, and to have hard and sene sick ordour tane thair with as appertenit, etc., the said littres of horning deulie execute, indorsate, and registrat at mair lenth porttis. With power, etc. At Edinburgh, the second day of Maij The yeir of god j^m vi^o and ten yeiris. Comp^o ten markis.

Per signaturam.

83. A Letter to John Gib, Master of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, granting to him all the revenues and emoluments thereof for life, arising out of the various church lands and prebendaries forming the patrimony of the said chapel. Whitehall, 15th April 1610.—(Vol. lxxix. folio 110.)

Ane letter maid with advyse of his hienes richt trustie and familiar counsallour Mr. Johne Prestoun of Pennycuik, his maiesties generall collectour, makand mentioun that his maiestie calling to mynd the lang, guid, trew, and thankfull service done to his hienes continuallie sen his infancie be his maiesties trustie and secreit servitour Johne Gib, grume

in his hienes bed chalmer, and his maiestie being always of guid mynd and intentioun to remwnerat his said faithfull servante with remembrance of his hienes guidwill, as occasion sall offer, And remembering that albeit his maiestie hes maid and constitute the said Johne maister of his hienes Chapell Royall of Striviling, yit the said Johne rypis na proffeit nor commoditie thairby, Bot the patrimonies, fructis, and rentis of the kirkis annexit to the said Chapel Royall ar bestowit and imployit to wrang useis, Thairfore, and unto the tyme his maiestie tak full deliberatioun and resolutioun tuitching the satelling of ane constant platt how the fructis and rentis of the said Chapel Royall sall be imployit according to the first foundatioun, his maiestie, of certane knowlege and proper motive, with advyse foirsaid, hes gevin, grantit, and disponit, and be thir presentis geveis, grantis, and disposes to the said John Gib all and sindrie the teynd scheavis and utheris teynd fructis, rentis, emolimentis, maillis, fermes, canis, customeis, caswalities, proffeitis, and dewteis of all and sindrie the kirk of Air, Alloway, Damellytoun, Dalrumpill, Balmaclellane, Kiellis Creiff, Glenholme, Suddick, Kirkcounc, Kirkkennce, And als of all and sindrie the kirkis of Kingarth in burt St. Marie kirk of Lewis, And lykways of all and sindrie the fyve prebendaries of Strabrane, and of the four prebendaries of Castellaw, and siclyke of all and sindrie the lands of Strabrane, Castellaw, and fourtene aikeris of the landis of Raplache, Quhilkis war and ar ane pairt of the patrimonie and propertie of the said Chapel Royall, And that in yeirlie pensioun to the said Johne Gib during all the dayis of his lyftyme, Togidder also (*sic*) with the haill byrnn, teyndis, fructis, rentis, emolimentis, maillis, fermes, cainis, customeis, caswalities, proffeitis, and dewteis quhatsumever of the haill foirsaidis kirkis, landis, and prebendaries restand awand unpayit in the parochinaris and fewaris handis and utheris addebeit in payment thairof, Of all and quhatsumevir yeiris and termcis bygane preceeding the dait heiroyf, With speciall and full power to the said Johne, his factouris and servitouris in his name, to intromet with, uptak teynd, leid, ask, crowe, ressave, use, and dispone all and sindrie the saidis teyndscheavis and utheris

teyndis fructis, rentis, emolimentis, maillis, fermes, canis, customeis, caswalitieis, proffeitis, and dewteis of all and sindrie the foirsaidis kirkis and parochinis landis and prebendaries abone exprest, and ilk ane of thame, alsweill of all resties and awand, unpayit of all yeiris cropis and termeis bygane preceeding the dait heirop, As of all yeiris cropis tyme and space to cum during his lyfytyme ffra the parochinaris fewaris and utheris addebeit in payment thairrof, now present, and that sall happin to befor the tyme, And gif neid beis to rais and caus execute inhibitiounis yeirlie in his awin name, and to call and persew thairfore befor quhatsumevir iudge or iudges competent as accordis of the law, And all vyer thingis to do, exerce, and use thairanent siclyk, and also frielie as his maiestie nicht have done befor the making of this present giff, Charging heirfore all and sindrie the parochinaris, fewaris, tennentis, possessouris, occupyaris, and utheris intromettouris with and addebeit in payment of the teyndis, fructis, and rentis of the foirsaidis kirkis and prebendaries, and ilk ane of thame and of the foirsaidis landis now present and that sall happin to befor the tyme, To reddelie ansuer, intend, obay, and mak thankfull payment to the said Jon Gib, his factouris and servitouris in his name, and to nanc utheris, of all and sindrie the saidis teynd scheavis and utheris teyndis, fructis, rentis, maillis, fermes, cainis, customeis, caswaliteis, proffeiteis, and dewteis of the foirsaidis kirkis and parochinis, prebendaries, and landis abone exprest, and ilk ane of thame, and that alsweill of all restis restand awand unpayit of all yeiris, cropes, and termeis bygane preceeding the dait heirop, As of all yeiris, cropes, tyme, and spaceis to cum during his lyfytyme, quhilk sall be thankfullie allowit to the payaris, Thay takand the said Johne his acquittanceis to schaw upoun compt for thair warrand, etc. And with command in the samyn lettres to the Lordis of Counsall, Sessioun, and Chekar, To grant and direct lettres of horneing upoun ane simple chairge of ten dayes allanerlie poynding arreistment and others at the instance of the said Johne Gib, for causing of him be ansuerit, obeyit, and payit of the saidis teynd scheavis and

otheris teyndis, fructis and rentis, maillis, fermes, canis, customeis, caswalteis, proffeittis, and dewteis, of the hail foirsaid kirkis, landis, prebendaries, and parochinis of all yeiris and termeis bygane and to cum during the space foirsaid in dew forme as accordis. And thir lettres, etc. Subscryvit be his Maiestie at Quhythall the fyftene day of Apryle the yeir of God j^m vi^c and ten yeiris. Per signaturam.

84. Precept for a Charter to John Gib of the Messuage of Carribber, with its orchards and fields, and other lands, lying within the sherifffdom of Linlithgow, which previously belonged to James Gib of Carribber, and now surrendered into the hands of the King. Edinburgh, 18th November 1613.—(Vol. lxxxi. folio 289½.)

Jacobus, etc.—Quia dedimus predilecto nostro familiari seruitori Joannis Gib suisque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie Totum et integrum messuagium de Carribberis cum pomariis et ortis eiusdem ac cum integra ripa ab occidentali latere rupis deorsum ad aquam de Avane limitante versus orientem ad orientalem finem integrarum terrarum de Carribberis ad terras de Wodcokdail marchiatum ex orientali parte cum totis et integris terris de Kilcroft et prato intra fossas de Carribberis cum integro lie Lonyng et transitum inter orientalem finem prefati prati et occidentalem angulum prefati pomerii cum suis pertinentiis necnon Totas et integras decem mercatas terrarum de Carribberis cum proprietate et tenandria earundem Jacentes ad orientalem partem prefatarum terrarum inter terras monasterii de Cambuskynne pertinentes ex orientali parte terras de Torphechin ex australi et sic occidentaliter transeundo ad occidentalem finem de Bowdane et abhinc descendendo per torrentem ad occidentalem finem de Langlandis limitatas cum Smalehill et abhinc borealiter ad lie Thorne Et sic descendendo ad pomerium per lie Calffwarddyke et abhinc orientaliter per lie Lone deorsum per transitum ad lie. Hepthornebusk ad Hawthornebusk ad parvum torrentem qui ad aquam de Avane currit et abhinc versus orientem et ad australe latus aque de Avane donec ad limitem de Wodcokdail Deveniat cum omnibus earundem partibus pendi-

culis, toftis, croftis, lie outsettis, annexis, connexis, dependentiis et omnibus earundem pertinentiis Jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Linlithgow Quequidem terre ac alie predictae cum pertinentiis perprius Jacobo Gib de Carribber hereditarie pertinuerunt et quas ipse cum expressus consensu et assensu Barbare Muschet eius sponse per eorum procuratores ad hoc legitime constitutos et literas eorum patentes in manibus nostris et in manibus dominorum nostrorum commissionariorum pro resignationum receptione ordinatorum tanquam in manibus domini sui immediati superioris earundem apud Edinburgh sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter per fustim et baculum Resignauit Ac totum ius et clameum etc. In favorem dicti Joannis Gyb suorumque heredum et assignatorum predictae pro hac nostra nova carta et infeodatione hereditaria ipsis nostro sub magno sigillo desuper in debita forma danda et conficienda Insuper cum clausula de novo damus etc. Vnam cum omnibus jure titulo etc. Tenendas et habendas etc. prefato Joanni Gib suisque heredibus et assignatis predictis de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas etc. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Joannes Gib suisque heredes et assignati predicti nobis nostris successoribus vnum denarium vsualis monete regni nostri Scotie in die feste Penthecostes apud antedictum messuagium nomine albefirme si petatur tantum Vobis etc. Apud Edinburgh, decimo octavo die mensis Novembris Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo tertio ac regnarum nostrorum Annis quadragesimo septimo et undecimo. Per signetum.

85. Letter to John Gib ratifying a previous Gift of all the Revenues of the Chapel-Royal of Stirling, and constituting him the King's Factor and Commissioner for setting tacks and assedations of the church lands and prebendaries belonging to the said Chapel-Royal. Otlands, 3d July 1612.—(Vol. lxxxii. folio 45.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that his maiestie remembring that heretofoir his hienes by his gift under his hienes privie seill of the dait, the fyftene day of Apryle the

yeir of god j^m vi^c and ten, gave, granted, and dispoⁿed To his hienes trustie and secreit serwand Johne Gib, groome of his maiesties bed chalmir, all and sindrie the teynd scheaves and otherteyndis, fructis, rentis, emolimentis, maillis, fermes, caynes, customes, caswalities, proffeitis, and dewties of all and sindrie the kirkis of Kingarth in Bute, Air, Alloway, Damellintoun, Bamaclellane, Darympill, Quelton, Kellee, Kerkonnare, Kirkowane, Suddick, Glenhome, St. Marie Lowes, ... creif, ... the (five) prebendaries of Strabrane, the four prebendaries of Castellaw, And siclyk of all and sindrie the landis of Strabrane, Castellaw, and Fourtene aikeris of landis of Raploch, Quhilkis war and ar ane pairt of the patrimonie and propertie of his maiesties chapel royall of Striviling, and that in yeirlie pensioun to the said Johne Gib during all the dayis of his lyftyme, Togidder also with the haill byrnn, teyndis, fructis, rentis, emolimentis, maillis, fermes, caynes, customeis, caswalitiss (*sic*), proffeitis, and dewties quhatsumever of the haill foirsaidis kirkis, landis, and prebendaries, resten awand unpayit in the parochinaris and fewaris handis, and utheris addebit in payment thairof of all and quhatsumever yereis bygane preceeding the dait of the said gift as in the same gift maid to the said Johne thairupoun at mair lenth is conteyned, Quhilk gift his maiestie hes of certane knowledge and propper motive ratifeit and approvin, and by the tennour heirof for his hignes (*sic*) and his successouris, ratifeis and approveis in the haill heidis, claussis, and articles, provisiounis, conditionis, and circumstanceis quhatsumever specifeit and conteyned thairin, And willis, grantis, declairis, and ordaneis that the generalitie heirof sall be als goode, valide, effectuall, and sufficient in the selff in all respectis as giff the foirsaid gift war at lenth word be word insert, herein dispensing thairanent by thir presentis, And farder our said souerane lord, in corroboratioun of the foirsaid gift and for the said Johne his better securitie anent his intromissioun with the saidis teyndscheaveis and other teyndis, fructis, rentis, emolimentis and dewteis of all and sindrie, The foirnamed kirkis and prebendaries of all yeiris and termeis bypast and to cum during his lyftyme, conforme to the foirsaid gift, His maiestie with advyse of his trustie and familiar counsallour

Sir Johne Arnot of Birswik, knycht, his hienes generall collector deput, Hes maid, constitute, and ordeyneis, and be the tennour heirop makis, constituteis, and ordainis, The said Johne Gib during all the dayis of his lyfytyme His hienes factour and commissioner to the office vnderspecifeit, Geveing, granting, and committing his maiesties full power and commissioun to the said Johne to sett takkis and assedationeis, prouyding that the same be with advyse of the erle Dunfermling, chancellor, Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Byres, knycht, clerk of the register, and Mr. Wm. Oliphant of Newtoun, his maiesties aduocat, and not to indure aboue nyntene yeiris, To quhatsumever persone or personeis he pleissis without diminutioun of the auld rentall of all and sindrie the tynd scheaves and other teyndis, fructis, rentis, emolimentis, and dewteis quhatsumever of all and sindrie the aforesaidis kirkis and prebendaries abouenamed, quhilkis takingis and assedationeis, ane or mae, to be sett be the said Johne Gib, his maiestie with advyse foirsaid hes declairand, decernand, and ordinand, and be thir presentis for his hienes and his successouris, declairis, decerneis, and ordanis sall be als guid, valide, effectuall, and sufficient in the selff in all respectis to the ressaueris, thair airis and assignayis and successouris, as gif the saidis takis and assedationeis war past be his maiestie himselff or his hienes successouris, and be the personeis and prebendarieis of the foirsaid kirkis gif thai war on lyff, with consent of the haill patroneis and chapter of the said chapel-royall and under thair seillis with all uther solemnities requisit, And lykways with speciall and full power to the said Johne to mak and sett the gersoumeis and compositiounis of the saidis takis, and to intromet with, uptak, and ressaue the samyn gersoumeis and compositiounis of the saidis takis, togidder with the haill yeirlie dewteis of the saidis teyndis contenit in the saidis takkis, and to use and dispone upone the samyn to his awin proper use, at his pleasour, and speciallie assignis the said yeirlie dewtie of the foirsaidis kirkis and prebendarieis, teyndis, fructis, and rentis thairof to the said Johne, in payment to him of his foirsaid yeirlie pensioun during all the dayis of his lyfytyme. And mair-over with speciall and full power to the said Johne Gib to

call and persew ather in his awin name and at his awin instance, Or in his awin name, with the assistance of his maiesties aduocat, as he sall think expedient for reductioun retreiting, rescinding, and annuelling of all and quhatsumever present infeftmentis, seasingis, takis, assedatiouneis, rentuallis, giftis of pensiounis, provisiounis, and vtheris present securitieis quhatsumever, and gevin at onie tyme heir-tofoir, Or to be maid and gevin heirefter to quhatsumever persoune or persouneis of the teyndis, fructis, rentis, maillis, fermeis, caynis, customeis, caswalitieis, prouenteis, emolimentis, proffieitis, and dewtieis quhatsumever of the foirsaidis kirkis landis and prebendarieis, or anie pairt of the samyn, Befoir the iudgeis ordinar for caussis competent of the law at his pleasour, with all and sindrie vtheris, commoditieis, friedomis, etc., frielie, quyetlie, etc. But onie revocatioun, etc., and that the said lettres be extendit, etc. And with command in the same to the lordis of counsall, sessioun, and chekker to grant and direct lettres of homeing upoun ane simple chairge of ten dayis allanerlie poynding arreistment and vtheris necessar at the instance of the said Johne for causing him be ansuerit and obeyit of the premissis in dew and competent forme, as accordis. Gevin at his maiestie's manour of Otlandeis, the thrid day of Julij the yeir of god j^m vj^c and tuelf yeiris. Per signaturam.

86. Ratification of a Charter of Alienation to Henry Gib, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, from Alexander Earl of Linlithgow, and Helen Hay his Countess, with consent of Alexander Lord Livingston their son, and Lady Elizabeth Gordon his spouse, of the unoccupied lands of Carribber and of Wester Carribber, with the manor, houses, gardens, and other pertinents within the sherifffdom of Linlithgow; as well as the unoccupied lands of Wester Jaw and Jaw Craig, within the sherifffdom of Stirling. At Edinburgh, 26th June 1615.—(Vol. lxxxiv. folio 26.)

Jacobus, etc.—Omnia Ratificavimus approbavimus ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo confirmavimus tenouereque presentis carte nostri Ratificamus approbamus ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo confirma-

mus Cartam alenationem et dispositiorem in eadem contentam factam datam et concessam per predilectum nostrum consanguineum Alexandrum comitem de Linlithgow, Dominum Levingstoun et Callender et Alexandrum Dominum Livingstoun suum filium et heredem apparentem unanimi consensu et assensu ac cum expressis consensu et assensu domine Helenoris Hay, comitessæ de Linlithgow, sponse dicti Alexandri Comitis de Linlithgow ac domine Elizabethe Gordoun sponse dicti Alexandri domini de Levingstoun pro eorum jure titulo et interesse Predilecto nostro servitori Hendrico Gylb vno nostrorum cubiculorum suisque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie et irredimabiliter absque vlla reversione redemptione aut regressu de omnibus et singulis terris de Carribberis nunc nuncupatis Wester Carribberis cum manerie loco domibus edificiis hortis toftis croftis lie outseit-tis partibus pendiculus annexis connexis de pendentibus moris maresiis privilegiis pasturagiis comoniis tenentibus tenandriis liberetenentium servitiis et omnibus earundem pertinentiis Jacentibus infra baroniam de Levingstoun per annexationem et vicecomitatum nostrum de Linlithgow tanquam pro principalibus necnon in speciale warrantum et securitatem earundem de omnibus et singulis terris nuncupatis lie Wester Jaw et Jaw Craig cum omnibus earundem partibus pendiculus et pertinentiis quibuscunque jacentibus infra baroniam de Callender et vicecomitatum nostrum de Stirling tenendis de nobis et successoribus nostris in libera tanta warda prout in dicta carta desuper confecta latius continetur Salvis nobis etc. Apud Edinburgh vigesimo sexto die mensis Junij anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo quinto ac regnorum nostrorum annis quadragésimo octavo et decimo tertio.

Per signetum.

87. Charter to Henry Gib, familiar servitor to the King, and one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber, of the messuage of Carribber, with the orchards and gardens of the same, and of other lands and their pertinents, lying within the sheriffdom of Linlithgow. Together with other clauses in connexion with the free barony of Carribber, etc. At Edinburgh, 29th June 1615.—(Vol. lxxxiv. fol. 33.)

Jacobus, etc.—Quia dedimus concessimus et disposuimus

tenoreque presentis carte nostre damus concedimus et disponimus predilecto nostro familiari servitori Henrico Gyb vno nostrorum cubiculariorum suisque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie totum et integrum messuagium de Carribberis cum pomeriis et hortis eiusdem ac cum integra ripa ob occidentali latere rupis deorsum ad aquam de Avin limitante versus orientem ad orientalem finem integrarum terrarum de Carribberis ad terras de Wodcokdaill marchiatum ex orientali parte cum totis et integris terris de Kilcroft et prato infra fossas de Carribberis cum integro lie Lonyng ad transitum inter orientalem finem prefati prati et occidentalem angulum prefati pomerii cum suis pertinentiis necnon totas et integras decem mercatas terrarum de Carribberis cum proprietate et tenandria earundem Jacentes ad orientalem partem prefatarum terrarum inter terras monasterii de Cambuskinneth pertinentes ex orientali parte et terras de Torphichin ex australi et sic occidentaliter transeundo ad occidentalem finem de Bowdane et abhinc descendendo per torrentem de occidentalem finem de Langlandis limitatas cum Smailhill et abhinc borealiter ad lie Thorne et sic descendendo ad pomerium per lie Calff-Wairddyik et abhinc orientaliter per lie Lone deorsum per transitum ad lie Hipthornbus ad Halthornebus ad parvum torrentem qui ad aquam de Avin currit et ab hinc versus orientem ad australe latus aque de Avin donec ad limitem de Wodcokdaill diviniat cum omnibus earundem partibus pendiculis toftis croftis lie outseittis annexis connexis dependentiis et omnibus earundem pertinentiis Jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Linlithgow Quequidem terre et alie predictae cum pertinentiis per prius Joanni Gyb de Knok hereditarie pertinuerunt Et quas ipse per suos procuratores ad hoc legitime constitutos et literas suas patentes in manibus nostris ac in manibus nostrorum commissionerum pro resignationum receptione constitutorum tanquam in manibus domini sui immediati superioris earundem Apud Edinburgh sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter per fustim et baculum resignavit ac totum ius et clameum In favorem dicti Henrici Gyb suorumque heredum et assignatorum pro hac nostra nova carta et infeodatione hereditaria ipsis nostro sub magno sigillo desuper in debita

forma danda et conficienda Ac etiam dedimus concessimus et disposuimus tenoreque presentis carta nostra damus concedimus et disponimus prefato Henrico Gyb suisque heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis Quibus deficientibus Joanni Gyb suo fratri germano suisque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie omnes et singulas terras de Carribberis nuncupatas lie Wester Carribberis cum manerie loco domibus edificiis hortis toftis croftis lie outseit-tis partibus pendiculus annexis connexis de pendentis moris marisiis privilegiis pasturagiis communiis tenentibus tenandriis et liberetenentium servitiis et omnibus earundem pertinentiis jacentes infra baroniam de Levingstoun per annexationem et predictum nostrum vicecomitatum de Linlithgow tanquam pro principalibus necnon in speciale warrantum et securitatem earundem omnes et singulas terras nuncupatas lie Wester Jaw et Jaw Craig cum omnibus earundem partibus pendiculis et pertinentiis quibuscunque jacentes infra baroniam de Callendar et vicecomitatum nostrum de Striveling quequidem terre principalis ac warrantum respective predictae cum pertinentiis per prius hereditarie prefato Henrico Gyb pertinuerunt et quas ipse per procuratoris suos ad hoc legitime constitutos et literas suas patentes in manibus nostris ac in manibus dominorum nostrorum commissionariorum pro resignationum receptione constitutorum tanquam in manibus domini sui immediati superioris earundem apud Edinburgh sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter per fustem et baculum resignavit ac totum ius et clamium in favorem ac pro nostra hac nova carta et infeodatione hereditaria per nos prefato Henrico Gyb suisque heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus dicto Joanni Gyb suo fratri germano suisque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie nostro sub magno sigillo desuper in debita forma danda et conficienda Insuper cum clausula de novodamus etc. vnacum omnibus jure titulo etc. Preterea cum clausula vnionis etc. In unam integram et liberam baroniam prefato Henrico Gyb suisque heredibus et assignatis predictis baroniam de Carribberis omni tempore affuturo nuncupandam ac turrum fortalicium et manerie locum de Eister Carribberis principali messuagium dicte

baronie fore ordinando ac volumus et concedimus et pro nobis nostrisque successoribus decernimus et ordinamus quod vnica sasina nunc per prefatum Henricum ac omni tempore affuturo per suas heredes et assignatos predictos apud antedictum messuagium capienda stabit et ipsis erit sufficiens sasina pro totis et integris predictis terris et baronia de Carribberis ac pro omnibus et singulis predictis terris et aliis particulariter et generaliter supra recitatis cum partibus pendiculis tenentibus tenandriis libere tenentium serviciis et omnis earundem pertinentiis omnes nunc in vniam integram et liberam baroniam erectam vnitam et annexatam vt premissum est non obstante quod non jacent insimul et contigue sed in diversis partibus et vicecomitatibus super quo nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris dispensavimus ac pro presentis dispensamus Tenendas et Habendas prefato Henrico Gyb suisque heredibus de corpore sue legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus prefato Joanni Gyb suisque heredibus et assignatis predictis hereditarie de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo hereditate et libera baronia imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas etc. Reddendo annuatim dictus Henricus suique heredes et assignati predicti nobis et successoribus nostris pro predicto messuagio de Carribberis hortis et pomeriis eiusdem dicta ripa super occidentalem partem ripe deorsum ad dictam aquam de Avin dictis terris de Kilcroft et prato intra fossas de Carribberis cum integro lie Lonyng transitu et passagio predicto dictis decem mercatis terrarum de Carribberis cum proprietate et tenandria earundem bon-datis et limitatis vt predictur cum earundem pertinentiis vnum denarium vsualis monete regni nostri Scotie Apud antedictum messuagium in die festo Penthecostes nomine albifirme si petatur tantum Pro predictis terris de Carribberis nuncupatis lie Wester Carribberis cum pertinentiis jura et servitia de eisdem perprieus debita et consueta viz. annuatim durante tempore tempore (*sic*) warde et non introitus earundem summam viginti mercarum vsualis monete huius regne Scotie ad duos anni terminos consuetos festa viz. Penthecostes et Sancte Martini in hieme per equales portionis vnacum summa centum mercarum monete pre-

dicte pro heredis maritagio tantum ac propredictis pro lie Wester Jaw et Jaw Craig nuncupatis cum pertinentiis jura et servitia de eisdem perprius debita et consueta viz. annuatim durante tempore Warde et non introitus earundem summam viginti mercarum monete predictae ad terminos predictos vnacum summa centum mercarum pro heredis maritagio secundum formam et tenorem antiquorum infeofamentorum prenominarum terrarum respective tantum vobis etc. Apud Edinburgh vigesimo nono die mensis Junij anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo quinto ac regnorum nostrorum annis respective quadragesimo octavo et decimo tertio. Per signetum.

88. A Letter to Henry Gib of Carribber, Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, of the Gift of the Escheat of the goods and other possessions of the late James Henderson, a bastard. At Edinburgh, 8th November 1617.—(Vol. lxxxvii. folio 21.)

Ane lettre maid to Harie Gib of Carybber, grome of his maiesties bed chalmer, his airis and assignayis, ane or ma, off the gift of the escheat of guidieis, moveabill and unmoveabill, debtis, takis, steddngis, Roumeis, possessiounis, actis, contractis, actiounis, decreittis, obligatiounis, reversiounis, soumis of money, jewellis, gold, silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, corneis, cattell, insicht plenissing, guidis, and geir quhatsumevir, quhilkis pertenint to umquhile Mr. James Hendersone, bastard sone naturall to umquhile Walter Hendersone of anc of the wreittaris to our souerane lordis signet, And now pertening to oure said souerane lord fallin and becume in his hienes handis, and at his maiesties dispositioun, Be ressoun of escheit laweis of this realme, and priuiledge of his croun, Throw being of the said umquhile Mr. James, borne bastard, and deceissand bastard, without airis lauchfull gottin of his awin bodie or onie uther lauchful dispositioun maid be him of his landis and guidis in his lyftyme. With power, etc. At Edinburgh, the aucht day of November the yeir of god j^m vi^e and sewintene yeiris. Compoⁿ ten merkis. Per signaturam.

89. Charter of Confirmation to James Gib of Knock, of the lands and barony of Abercromby, comprising various towns and lands, with their pertinents, lying within the sheriffdom of Fife, which had previously belonged to the late Thomas Abercromby of that Ilk, and resigned into the hands of the King by Alexander Abercromby, his son and heir. Holyroodhouse, 18th July 1627.—(Vol. c. folio 70.)

Carolus Quia nos cum avisamento et consensu predilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarij Joannis comitis de Mar domini Erskine et Garieoch nostri principalis thesaurarij computorum nostrorum rotulatoris et collectoris generalis nostrarum novarum augmentationum infra regnum nostrum Scotie, necnon dilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarij Archibaldi Domini Nepar de Merchingstoun nostri deputati in dictis officiis Ac cum avisamento et consensu reliquorum Dominorum nostri secreti consilij commissionariorum constitutorum pro gubernatione nostrorum reddituum et casualitatum infra dictum regnum nostrorum Scotie dedimus concessimus disposuimus Et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus necnon tenere presentis damus concedimus disponimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus dilecto nostro Jacobo Gib feoditario de Knok heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque hereditarie et irredimabiliter absque vlle reversione redemptione seu regressu Totas et integras dominicales de Abircrombie et baroniam ejusdem continentis et in se comprehendentis particulares villas et terras subscriptas viz. Totas et integras terras dominicales de Abircrombie cum manerie loco domibus edificiis hortis pomeriis et pertinentibus earundem Totum et integrum molendinum et terras molendinarias de Abircrombie cum multuris et sequelis ejusdem vsitatis et consuetis Totas et integras villam et terras de Sandrigges Totas et integras villam et terras de Stentoun cum omnibus et singulis partibus pendiculis privilegiis annexis connexis dependentiis huiusmodi jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Fyiff Quequidem tote integre prefate terre et baronia de Abircrombie continentes et in se comprehendentes particulares villas et terras superscriptas cum

omnibus et singulis earundem partibus pendiculis et privilegiis outsettis onsettis partibus pendiculis annexis et pertinentibus Jacentes ut supra perprie hereditarie pertinuerunt ad Thomam Abircrombie de eodem et ad Alexandrum Abircrombie filium et heredem quondam Thome Abircrombie de eodem Et per ipsos suosque legitimos procuratores patentesque literas ad hunc effectum specialiter constitutos pure et simpliciter per fustim et baculum ut moris est in manibus dominorum nostri secreti consilii commissionariorum constitutorum et recipiendum resignationes nostro nomine tanquam in manibus nostris immediati superioris earundem debite et legitime resignate fuerunt Apud Halyruidhous omnium jure titulo interesse iuriscleaneo proprietate et possessione que dicti Thomas et Alexander Abircrombies eorumve aliqui heredes eorum et assignati et easdem habuerunt habent seu quovismodo habere vel clamare poterint In favorem dicti Jacobi Gib heredum et assignatorum suorum predictorum Et pro hoc nostro novo hereditario in feofamento ipsis in debita et competenti forma ut moris est desuper tradenda et conficienda Tenendas et Habendas etc. prefato Jacobo Gib heredibus suis et assignatis de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo hereditate et libera Baronia Imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas etc. Reddendo Inde annuatim prefatus Jacobus Gib heredis sue et assignati nobis et successoribus nostris Jura et servitia nobis et predecessoribus nostris ante predictum resignationem et predictis terras et Baronia debita et consueta tantum etc. Vobis etc. Apud Halyruidhous decimo octavo die mensis Julii Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo septimo Regnorumque nostrorum anno tertio. Per signetum.

(*Note.*—For want of space, the translation of Nos. 84, 86, 87, and 89 is unavoidably omitted.)

90. A Letter to James Gib of Carribber, appointing him Tacksman of the teind-sheaves of the town and lands of Knock, with their pertinents, lying in the regality of Dunfermline, and sherifffdom of Fife. Holyroodhouse, 4th December 1630.—(Vol. cii. folio 280.)

Ane lettre maid be our souerane lord undirstanding that

his maiesties Lovit James Gib, now of Carribber, eldest lauchful sone to umquhile Sir Johnne Gib of Knock, knicht, servitour to his maiesties umquhille dairest father of worthie memorie here is proprietar of the landis of Knock and pertinentis thair of undirwrettin, lyand within the regalitie of Dumfermling and shrefdome of Ffyff, and the said umquhile Sir Johnne Gib, father to the said James, and his authouris, have continueit kyndlie takismen and possessouris of the teyndees thair of to his maiestie, and to his maiesties umquhile deerrest father and mothir of worthie memorie Thir diveris and many yeiris bygane, ffor payment of the yeirlye dewtie undir exprest, Thairfoire his maiestie, willing that the said James Gib sall continue takisman to his maiestie of the samene teynd-scheavis of the landis and pertinentis thair of abonespecifiet, pertening to him heretablie as said is, during the space, and for payment of the yeirlye dewtie undirwrittin, with advys and consent of his maiestie richt traist counsigne and counsallour William erle of Mortoun, lord Dalkeith and Abirdour, etc., And as the remanent lordis Commissioneris of his hienes exchequer ordanis ane lettre, etc., settand and intakand assedatioun for the maill and dewtie undirwrettin lettand to the said James Gib, and to his aires and assigneyis quhatsumevir, all and syndrie the teyndscheavis of the toun and landis of Knock, with houss, biggingis, yairdis, toftis, croftis, pairttis, pendicles, and pertinentis thair of, now pertening to the said James Gib herelly (heretably) lyand within the said regalitie of Dumfermling and Shirefdome of Ffyff, for all the Dayes, space, yeires, and termeis of nyntene yeiris nixt, and immediatlie following his entrie thairto, quhilk salbe, And beginne to the crope in the yeir of god j^m vi^c and threttie ane yeiris nixtocum, and fra thyne furthe during the said space to indure, and to be paceablie possesset, bruikeit, joyset, useit, and disponit upoun be the said James and his foirsaidis, as they sall think guid, and with frie ische and entrie thairto, And with power to him and them To teynd, leid, collect, ingather, and intrametwith all and syndrie the samyne teynd scheaves of the saidis landis of Knock, And pertinentis thair of foirsaidis, of the said crope in the said

yeir of god j^m vi^c and Threttie ane yeiris nixtocume, And yeirlie of all yeiris and cropetus thaireftir during the said haill space of nyntene yeiris, and thairupoun inhibitiounis yeirlie in thair awin names, To raise, use, and caus be execute, And with all and syndrie utheris commoditeis, frie-doumeis, etc., frielie, quietlie, etc., but revocatioun, etc., Payand thairfoire yeirlie, the said James Gib and his aireis and assigneys, To our said souerane lord, And to his maiesties successouris, And to thair Chalmerlaneis of the Lordschipe of Dumfermling, The soume of Tuentie thrie schillingis four pennyes usuall money of Scotland, At tua termes in the yeir, Witsonday and Mertimes in winter, be equall portiounes, As the yeirlie tak deulie accustomed to be payit for the teynd scheiwes of the landes and pertinentis thair of abonewrettin at the termeis abonespecifeit, contein in his maiesties rentall of the lordschipe of Dumfermeling for all other actiounes, questiounes, or demand that of the teynd scheaves of the landis and pertinentis thair of abone-exprest, during the space abonementionate, may be any-ways asked or requyred. And that the said lettres Gevin at Halyruidhous, the ffoure day of December the yeir of god j^m vi^c and threttie yeiris. Compositioun gratis for his fathers service.

Per signaturam.

91. A Letter to Isobella Gib, relict of the late Mr. John Drummond of Woodcokdaill, and daughter of Sir John Gib of Knock, granting her an annual pension of 1000 merks, which had been enjoyed by her late husband, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles. Holyroodhouse, 8th November 1641.—(Vol. cx. fol. 211½.)

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun That his hienes, Remembering the guid, trew, and painefull service done to his maiestie in his infancie and tender yeiris be umquhille Mr. Johne Drummond of Woodcokdaill, gentleman (*sic*) of his hienes privie chalmer, and be Issobell Gib his spous, baith dureing his maiesties residence at the palace of Dumfermeling, quhair his maiestie was borne, And thaireftir in his hienes journay and transportation fra Dumfermeling to the

Kingdome of England in the quhich journey his maiestie was graciously pleased, for his more saiff and easie convwy, to be carried for the maist pairt in the said umquhille Mr. Johne his armeis, And also his hienes, considering the long, trew, and faithfull service done to his father of happie memorie be Johne Gib, ane of his majestie bedchamber (*sic*), father to the said Issobell Gib, And that the said Issobell is and hes bene destitute of ane competent maintenance sen the deceas of hir said umquhille husband, Quhilk his maiestie haiffing takine to consideratioun findis it most just and reasonabill That hir said umquhille husband pensioun efterspecifeit be payit to hir of all yeireis and termeis by-gane restand awand undischaired befor his deces, And of all yeireis and termeis continuallie sensyne and in tyme cumming yeirlie and termelie dureing hir lyfityme, Thairfoir Ratifieand, approveand, and confermeand, To and in favoris of the said Issobell Gib, hir aireis and assignayis quhatsum-evir, the gift and lettre of pensioun grantit be his maiestie under the Privie Seall at Quheithall, the twentie day of Maij j^m vi^e twentie-sex yeiris to the said umquhille Mr. John Drummond dureing his lyfityme off ane yeirlie pensioun of ane thowsand merkis usuall money of his realme of Scotland yeirlie to be payit furth of the first of his maiesties rentis, dewtieis, and casualtieis off his hienes thesaurarie and exchekker, comptrollarie, and collectorie of the said kingdome of Scotland, at Witsonday and Mertimas, be equall portioneis, in all and sundrie heidis, articleis, and claussis thairrof. And willit and declarrit that the fairsaid Ratification sould be als valid and effectuell to the said Issobell Gib for payment to hir off all byganes restand awand and undischaired off the fairsaid yeirlie pensioun befor the decess of hir said umquhill husband, And off all yeiris and termeis continewallie sensyne, And sicklyke yeirlie and termelie in tyme cumming dureing hir lyfityme, As if the fairsaid yeirlie pensioun had bene maid and payabill to the said Issobell Gib or hir said umquhill husband the langest leivar of thame twa, And as if hir name had bene exprest with him in the said gift, notwithstanding the samine be not swa done, and notwithstanding of quhatsum-

evir other objectioun or desire that may be movit or opponit aganies the samine quhairanent his maiestie for him and his successouris hes dispensit for evir, And ffarder Geveand, grantand, and disponand to the said Issobell Gib, hir aireis and assignayis quhatsumevir, all byrunes of the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun of Ane thowsand merkis restand awand unpayit and undischairged the tyme of hir said umquhille husbandis deceis, And off all yeireis and termeis continewallie sensyne, And sicklyke yeirlye and termelie in tyme cumming dureing hir lyiftyme, To be upliftit furth of the readiest of his maiesties rentis, dewtieis, and casualtieis of the thesaurarie, comptrollarie, and collectorie of the said realme of Scotland, at the termeis and be equall portiounis in maner foirsaid, With all power to the said Issobell Gib, be himself, hir arieis and assignayis forevir and utheris in hir name, To ressave all byganeis abovespecifeit of the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun, And sicklyk yeirelie and termelie in tyme cumming dureing hir lyiftyme, And upon the ressaitt thair of in haill or in give (*sic*) (pairt), To give dischairgeis in thair awin nameis, Quhilk sall be sufficient to the ressaveris, And to the quhilk his maiestie for his right and enteres gave his full consent, commanding thairby the thesaurarer, comptrolleris, and collectoris, principall and deputtis, and otheris his maiesties underressaveris and intromettouris with his hienes rentis, present and to come, To ansuer, intend, obey, and mak thankfull payment and delyverance to the said Issobell Gib or hir forsaidis of all byganeis above exprest, restand awand undischairged be hir said umquhill husband the tyme of his deceis of the foirsaid yeirlye pensioun, And of all yeireis and termeis sensyne, And sicklyk yeirlye and termelie in tyme cumming at Witsounday and Mertimes be equall portioneis dureing all the dayeis of hir lyiftyme, Quhilk sould be allowit be thame in thair accompts be the auditouris of the exchekker present and to cum, Quhom his maiesties comandis be the foirsaid lettre to allow the samine in maner. The samine being once produced and registrate in exchekker as use is. Gevine under the privie seale at the palace of Holyruidhous, The eight day of November j^m vi^c ffourtie ane yeiris.

Per signaturam.

THE LORDS OF CARRIBBER IN THE GIBB FAMILY
FROM 12TH JANUARY 1539.

1. Robert Gib, who died at Carribber in the spring of 1558, aged 70.
2. James Gib the Elder, his eldest son, who died at Carribber in the spring of 1613, aged about 79.
3. James Gib the Younger, his son, who died at Carribber.
4. Sir John Gib, Knight, of Knock, his uncle, who died at Dunfermline, 6th February 1628, aged about 75.
5. Sir Henry Gib, Knight Baronet, of Falkland and Carribber, his son, who died at Falkland, 8th April 1650.
6. James Gib of Knock, his brother, who died at Dunfermline. He was the last possessor of the lands; had they remained in the family, the following would have been a continuation of the proprietors in the ordinary course of succession.
7. Sir John Gib, Second Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, son of Robert Gib, burgess of Linlithgow, cousin-german to Nos. 5 and 6, who died at Dairsie in Fife in 1703, aged 84.
8. Sir John Gib, Third Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, his son, who died at Dairsie or Cupar-Fife in 1734.
9. Thomas Gib, Fourth Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, his son, who died in London in 1777 or 1778.
10. Benaiah Gibb, Fifth Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, his son, who died 18th March 1826, aged 70.
11. Captain Thomas Gibb, Sixth Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, his son, who died of cholera on 7th August 1832, aged 39.
12. Sir George Duncan Gibb, Seventh Baronet of Falkland and Carribber, his son.

THE BARONETS OF FALKLAND AND OF
CARRIBBER,

FROM THE DATE OF CREATION BY CHARLES I., 7TH JUNE 1634,
WITH LIMITATION TO HEIRS-MALE WHATSOEVER.

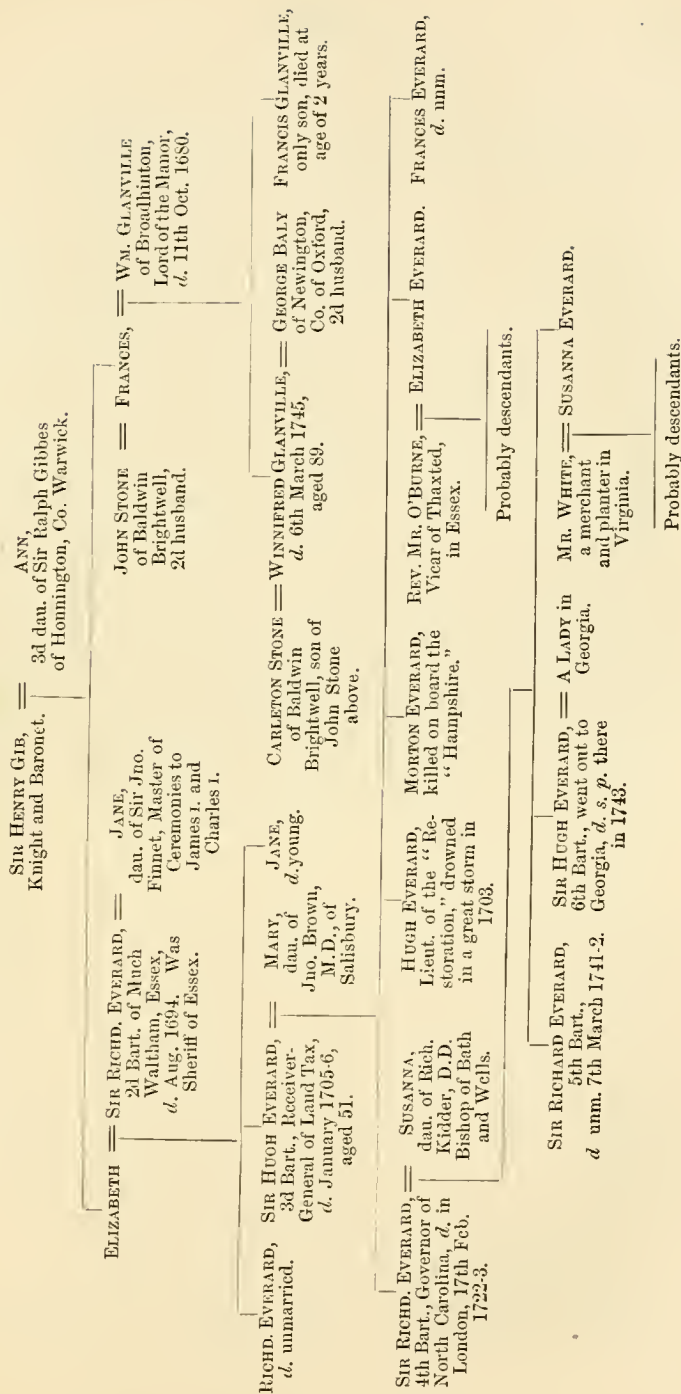
*Arranged as if they had followed one another in the ordinary
course of regular succession.*

1. Sir Henry Gib, died 8th April 1650.
2. Sir John Gib, son of Robert Gib, burgess of Linlithgow,
cousin-german to Sir Henry Gib, died 1703.
3. Sir John Gib, his son, died 1734.
4. Thomas Gib, his son, died 1777 or 1778.
5. Benaiah Gibb, his son, died 18th March 1826.
6. Captain Thomas Gibb, his son, died of cholera, 7th August
1832.
7. Sir George Duncan Gibb, his son.

(*Note*.—Numbers 4, 5, and 6 did not use the Title.)

The foregoing Tables of the Lords of Carribber and Baronets of Falkland have been constructed as if no break or interruption had occurred in the ordinary course of succession, and our chief, indeed we may say only, reason for giving them, is to show the connexion between the present and the past generation—a point upon which the reader would desire to be informed. At the same time, to prevent any misconception, we think it right to reiterate the fact, that numbers 4, 5, and 6 in the second table never assumed the title, notwithstanding the continuity of their descent in an unbroken line from number 2. And all the names in the second table have been introduced into the first one, to show what would have been their numerical position had the succession continued onwards uninterruptedly to the present time. We do not think we can be accused of error in this arrangement; the reader however will find some references bearing upon it in Chapters XL. and XLV.

DESCENDANTS OF THE TWO DAUGHTERS OF SIR HENRY GIB, BART., OF FALKLAND.



RECORDS OF THE ROYAL EXCHEQUER

PRESERVED AT BEAUMANOR, LEICESTERSHIRE.

These consist of some twenty-seven bound volumes in the archives of Mr. W. Perry Herrick, the proprietor of Beaumanor Park, who kindly permitted us to consult them in September last. They have been admirably arranged by Mr. John Gough Nicholls, who described them in the *Athenæum* of August 27, 1870; and a complete index to nineteen of the volumes of orders and receipts of the Exchequer from 1616 to 1623, made by Mr. Joseph Burt of H.M. Record Office, we found of great assistance, from the accuracy and care with which it had been prepared. These valuable records are those of Sir William Heyrick, who was one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer in the reign of James I., and extend mostly from 1616 to 1623; but we unfortunately overlooked one thin volume belonging to the time of Sir William Bowyer, who was the predecessor of Sir William Heyrick, consisting of certificates from September 1608 to August 1616. This volume would have furnished us with references to many persons who are mentioned in our pages, as well as many payments in the Exchequer by Sir John Gib, mentioned below.

In a thick volume (or great ledger) of the whole period of Sir William Heyrick's office from 1616 to 1623, preserved in its original calf binding, with the royal arms in gold on its sides, we found the record of a number of payments into the Exchequer by John Gib, Groom of the Bedchamber to King James. These were the yearly rent of £49, 17s. 5d. of the two parts of the manor, lands, and tenements of Mary Brudenell, widow, at Staunton Wyvell, in the county of Leicester, a recusant for forty-one years, which had been granted to the said John Gib in July 1608.—(See Patent Roll, 6 James I., Part iii. No. 16.) The following is a list of the payments, and the dates at which they were made:—

7th November 1616, for the half-year, . . .	£24	18	9
30th April 1617, for do., . . .	24	18	9

6th November 1617, for the half-year, . .	£24 18 9
28th April 1618, for do., . .	24 18 9
30th October 1618, for do., . .	24 18 9
28th April 1619, for do., . .	24 18 9
8th November 1619, for do., . .	24 18 9
8th November 1620, for the whole year, .	49 17 6
2d May 1621, for the half-year, . .	24 18 9
6th November 1621, for do., . .	24 18 9
29th April 1622, for do., . .	24 18 9

In a sort of index at the end was a mere record of the amount alone of the payments ; thus :—

Termino Pasche 1622, John Gib, . .	£24 18 9
Termino Martiis 1622, do., . .	24 18 9
Termino Pasche 1623, do., . .	24 18 9
October 1623, do., . .	24 18 9

In the same volume, under the date of Southampton, 29th day of March 1617, occurs a payment by Henry Gib (another of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King James) of the sum of £10, being the feu-ferm rent upon the lands of Brading, otherwise called Brading Haven, in the Isle of Wight. This is the only payment we meet with, which is explained by the circumstances already mentioned in Chapter xxxvi.

There are five thin volumes folio of receipts and payments of the Exchequer for the same period, which we think must be a sort of duplicate of the great ledger, for we find nearly the same payments by John Gib already mentioned, *e.g.*—

VOL. I.—Easter 1616 to Easter 1617.

On 17th November 1616 John Gib pays the half-year's rent on the before-mentioned lands, etc., of Mary Brudenell, at Staunton Wyvell, £24, 18s. 9d.

And a similar payment on 30th April 1617.

VOL. II.—Michaelmas 1618 to Easter 1619.

On 30th October 1618, and 28th April 1619, occur the same entry and amount.

VOL. III.—Michaelmas 1619 to Easter 1620.

On 18th November 1619 is the same entry and amount.

VOL. IV.—Michaelmas 1620 to Michaelmas 1621.

On 8th November 1620 occurs a similar entry, but this time for a whole year's rent, £49, 17s. 6d., by a single payment. And on 2d April 1621 is the same entry again for a half year's payment, £24, 18s. 9d.

VOL. V.—Michaelmas 1622 to November 1623.

Entries of similar half-yearly payments occur on 7th November 1622, 30th April and 5th November 1623.

In the twenty other volumes folio, three of which consist of debentures, sixteen of orders on the Exchequer and their corresponding receipts, and the last one a complete index of the nineteen preceding it, we did not meet with either John Gib or Henry Gib. They may have been included in such an entry as this—"Dec. 24, 1616. The 14 ordinary Grooms and Pages of his Majesty's chamber, to be equally divided among them at Christmas, £100."

A number of other and similar entries occur. In vol. iv. is a receipt from John Murray, on December 11th, 1616, described as one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, of a sum of money, "to be employed for his Majesties special service." He is the only one so described in the entire series.

In vol. vii., Francis Lord Verulam, the Lord Chancellor of England, and Sir Robert Naunton, one of H.M. Principal Secretaries, receive on March 28, 1620, a sum in part payment of £10,000, for H.M. secret service, to be paid out of the fines imposed upon delinquents in the Court of the Star Chamber, for the "unlawfull rruption and transportation of H.M. coynes into the parts beyond the seas." The receipt is signed by both parties.

In the same volume is a receipt from Sir Adam Newton, April 2, 1620, Receiver-General to the Prince, for £1738, 18s. 9½d., a portion of the yearly allowance of £20,867, 5s. 7d., granted to him by the King.

And in vol. xi. there is a receipt from Patrick Young, Keeper of H.M. Libraries, for £100, on August 2, 1622, "appointed by H.M. to make search in all H.M. cathedrall churches within his realme of England for all old manuscripts and ancient recordes, and bring an inventorie of them to H.M." The grant of this sum to Patrick Young is noticed in Chapter XLII.

THE WILL OF DR. JOHN YOUNG, DEAN OF
WINCHESTER.

PROVED AT WESTMINSTER, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1654, BY JOHN
YOUNG, HIS SON AND EXECUTOR.

(His history is given in Chapter XXXI.)

"In the name of God, his blessed Will be done. Seing it is appointed to all men once to dye, And though it be uncerteine when wee shall give up our last Breath, yet certeine it is that all of us dye dayly, I, John Young, late Deane of the Cathedrall Church of the holy Trinity of Winton, having all my life time sett before my Eyes the Day of my deathe, or (Rather) of a happie Eutrie into a farr better life, in the yeare of our Lord 1652, on the second Day of August, now being (blessed be God) in good estate of mind and healthe of Body, Doe make this my last Will and Testament. First of all, in due humility and in most devoute manner, I yield up unto the hands of my good God and most mercifull father of heaven, that which hee hath created by his power and preserved by his speciall providence, that which hee hath redeemed by the most pretious blood of his deare sonne, my sole Saviour, that which hee hath regenerated by the renewing of the holy Ghost, My Soule and My Body; most heartily beeseeking the holy, blessed, glorious, and eternall Trinity, three persons and one God, to make mee, who am by nature a most miserable Sinner, by the manifold mercies of God the ffather, my Creatour, the

superabundant meritts and plentifull Redemption of God the sonne, my Redeemer, partaker of all the sweete Comforts and rich Graces of God the holy Ghost, my sanctifier, begunn in this life of grace here on Earthe, and to be perfected in the life of Glory in heaven for ever hereafter. And that soe long as it shall please God to continew mee here, I may live a holy, righteous, and sober life, to the glory of his greate name and edification of others, especially of those remitted to my Charge, And when it shall seeme good in his Eyes to separate this Soule of mine from this earthly Tabernacle, that through the all sufficient meritts of his only begotten and best beloved sonne Jesus Christ my sweete Saviour, it may be received Spotles unto his endles mercies. And as my Spiritt I thus commend unto the hands of God the ffather of spirits, Soe my Corruptible body I Committ to the Earthe from whence it was taken, there to rest in assured hope to be raysed againe incorruptible, and to be made conformable unto Christ's glorious body at the last greate Day of the Lord, desiring it may be buried either in the Chancell of the Church of Upper Wallop, wherof I am still parson, or in the Chancell of the Church of Exton in the County of Southampton, which is rather my Desire. The Lands, Leases, and Goods, which, by God's blessing, I purchased (who ever in the first place desired to seeke his kingdome), to witt of Exton in the aforesaid County of Southampton, And of Cranbury in the Mannor of Merdor in the same County; the former, Exton, with all the Appurtenances, I have settled upon my sonne and heire John, and his heires, with such Conditions and Reservations as at large appears by twoe Deeds, whereof one is sealed by Sir Wil: Vvedale and Sir Rich Uvedale, his brother, and the other by my sonne John, and Honor his wife (which Deeds are in a Box at Wallop in my Deske, which is in my Studdy); The other, the Coppiehold of Inheritance of Cranbury, I have alsoe settled upon my sweet Grandchild, the Daughter of my dearly beloved sonne James, deceased (who is called by his name), whereof I wish her and her posterity much joy, nothing doubting but that my dearly beloved Daughter, her mother, will Continew her greate care of her soe hopefull Child's Education, and that

my sonne and all his will be ever loving and respective both to Mother and Daughter, and that my sonne will be carefull to performe what he hath promised, to whome being like to prove soe fine a modle Woman, I give that rich Cusheon which my deare Daughter Sarah (with God) wrought, and that pareell of my Goods which was delivered to my Daughter, her mother's Custodie, and that peece of gould which I desired her mother to keepe for mee, and together with a thousand Blessings, twenty Jacoby peeeces, which my will is that my sonne out of the little store which I have yet left, pay unto her mother to provide a gowne for her marryage, at the which I heartily pray that our blessed Saviour may be present by his good Spirit. All my Stocke and store at Exton before mentioned, together with all my moveables theire, within dores and without, as alsoe all my Goods at Wallop, that which is in my Deske in my Studdie there or elsewhere, excepting the twenty Jaeoby peeeces and other peeeces hereafter mentioned, And my greate truncke left at my brothers, Doctor Bowermans, at Stratfold, I give all to my sonne and heire John, for the better provision and rayseing of portions for his poore sweet Children, by the Good Advice of the overseers of this my Will, heartily prayeing my good God to multiply his blessings externall, internall, eternall upon him and all his : ffor Sarah, his eldest Daughter, my dearly beloved Consorte (who rests with God) God daughter, some little thing I have already provided neare Welles in the County of Somersett. And soe my Will is, that his Daughter ffrancis may have over and above her equall portion with the Rest of the Daughters, the summe of one hundreth markes usuall money of England. As Concerning the three-score Acres of Land thereabouts, in the manner of Exton aforesaid, with the Woods and all the Appurtenances, late in the tenure of Arthur Blunt, and since in the tenure of Patrick Young, Esq^{re}, my much honoured and dearly beloved brother, bought by mee of him for pious and Charitable uses, my will is that twoe shillings every Lord's Day yearly for ever, be given in bread to the poore of the Citty and soke of Winchester, as I have done theis yeares past, and one shilling in like manner every Lords Day to the poore of the parish of Exton, and soe to the poore of the parish of Upper Wallop,

the due performance whereof I heartily commend unto the dilligent Care of my sonne and his heires, even as they looke for Gods blessing, who gives us all things richly to enjoy. And for the better performance and continuance of this Charitable worke, I earnestly desire my worthy good ffreinds, Will: Collins, Esq^r, Arthur Bold, Esq^r, and Nevill Lorimer, Gentleman, to take upon them and theire Assignes this pious Trust, that with such sacrifices and Services God is well pleased. The little Remainder of my Lands left mee by my deare uncle Alexander Young, Esq^r, sometime Gentleman Usher, dayly Wayter to blessed King James, neare and in Pittinwine, in the Scharfdome of ffife, in the Kingdome of Scotland, which I intended for the Benefitt of poore Students, and better endowment of that Schoolehouse which I built at greate Charge, and freely gave to the Cittie of St. Androus there, I now, the times falling out soe crosse, leave to my nephew, Peter Young, Esq^r, for the Benefitt of him and his heires, prayeing him to Continew his Love as I have ordered, in manteyning my brother Michaell, and relyeing upon his helpe if I my selfe or my owne sonne (which I hope God in his mercy will forbid) be extreamply necessitated in theis Dangerous Daies. To my sonne John I give B. King James his workes, which his Majestie soe graciously sent to my ffather his Tutor, with an Epistle before them under his owne Sacred hand, at the time when he was pleased, upon my motion, to send Coppies of the same to his Universities. To him I give alsoe the King and Queene of Denmarks greate gilded Cupp, given to my ffather, then sent Embassadour to treate of the happie marriage betweene King James and Queene Anne. To him I give alsoe the Duke of Richmond's Watch; And theis Tokens I would have kept as memorialls forever, heartily desiring him to feare God above all things, Godlinesse is profitable, having promise of life that now is and of that which is to come, And to be Carefull of his busines, And of the Education of his Children in the nurture and Admonition of the Lord; my deare Child Peter especially to be loving to his deare Consorte, and to all ffreinds ever ready after my Example to doe good to all according to his Abilitie, And, if the will of God be soe, to suffer Evill patiently. To

my deare daughter, my sonne Johns Wife, I give my silver Chafingdish, And one of the Kings which my wife had. To my loving brother Dr. Bowerman I give my Gould Ring, with my dear Wifes Armes and mine. To my loving nephew Mr. John Lindsay, Clerke, I give tenn pounds usuall money of England, with such Apparell of mine as my sonne pleaseth; And to his loving good Wife one of the Rings my deare Wife left; and I appoint and Constitute my sonne John my sole executor of this my last Will and Testament, reserving power to add and alter hereafter as it shall please God. To my trustie ould servant James Petrie I give tenne pounds of usuall English money, or soe much in Goods besides what may be dew for Wages. And to Jo. Pyle what my sonne and Executor shall thinke fitt upon the perfecting of all Reckonings. Lastlie, I earnestly request my worthy good Cozen Arthur Bold, Esq^r (unto whome I give that gold Ring with the Garter, earnestly beseeching him to have a speciall Care of the provision and portions of my sonns foure Daughters) and my dearly beloved good brother Dr. Bowerman, to be overscers of this my Will and Testament, and to ayde and assist my sonne what they can, in providing for his Children and in all things. All written with my owne hand, signed and scaled by mee, praying them to be very Careful that it may be punctually performed in all points, and God Almighty to give his blessing to all their proceedings, that all may be done according to his blessed will and to his glorie and the Good of all therein mentioned, Amen, Amen, Amen. JO. YOUNG. What is interlined is done with my owne hand or expurged. This I declare to be my last Will and Testament. Witnesses, And: Bowerman, Richard Sherfeild of Midle Wallop, Michael Young, William Warne of greate Woodstreete, London, Scr."

THIS WILL was proved at Westminster, the eighteenth Day of September 1654, before the Judges for probate of Wills and granting Administrations lawfully authorized, by the Oathe of John Young, the sonne and Executor of the said deceased, to whom Administration was committed of all the goods, Chatles, and Debts of the said deceased, He being first legally sworne well and faithfully to administer the same.

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

- ABBEY**, Westmiuster, burial of James I., 84; Mary Queen of Scots, 113; Prince Henry, 115.
Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, reluctant to the divorce of the Earl and Countess of Essex, 129.
Abercromby, Giles, wife of James Gib of Knock, has seizen of Carribber, 95; Thomas of that ilk, her father, and Alexander her brother, 95; charter of lands of, to James Gib, 95, 379.
Acadia, land in, granted to Nova Scotia baronets, 165.
Accident to James I., 4, 64.
Ague fatal to James I., 84.
Aikin, Lucy, memoirs of Court of James I., her opinion of the reprieve at Winchester, 12.
Albany, Duke of, causes Duke of Rothesay to be starved, 220; Regent of Scotland, 221.
Alford, battle of, 251.
Alloway, Parson of, 55.
Amicus Curiae, 145.
Ancrum, Earl of, Sir Robert Kerr or Carr, name to a grant to Henry Gib, 105; confined for burning letters and papers, 135; his history, 136; procures office of keeper of Brancepath Park for Henry Gib, 170.
Anger of King James I. about some Spanish papers, 61.
Annandale, Earl of. *See* Murray, John of Lochmaben, 23.
Anne, Queen, journey from Scotland and arrival at Windsor, 6; coronation, 7; gives birth to Princess Mary, 24; meets her brother the King of Denmark, 25; entertained on board ship, affectionate leave-taking, 26; another visit from the King of Denmark, 41; death at Hampton Court, 55; her character, 56; partly rebuilt Palace of Dunfermline, 90; grief at loss of Prince Henry, 115; head of a faction against Somerset, Villiers knighted in her bedchamber, 130.
Apparel to grooms of bedchamber, etc., 15, 16.
Appearance of James I., 86.
Appendix, 273.
Argyle, Earl of, in suite of James I., 2; his son Lord Kintyre, 162; made a Marquis, beaten at Kilsyth, 251; nominated on committee of estates, 198.
Arms of Queen Elizabeth altered to those of James I., 5; of Dr. John Young impaled with those of See of Canterbury at Winchester, 79; of Gib family, 210; of Falkland, 222.
Articles enjoined by Archbishop Laud, 77.
Arts, fine, taste of Prince Henry for, 111.
Arundel, Earl of, goes to Low Countries with Princess Elizabeth and her husband, 120.
Ashley House, grant to Henry Gib, 143, 168; historical interest of, 167; proposed resumption of the grant, 169; commission to treat for exchange with other lands, 170; parks and woods of Brancepath in Durham, 172; settlement of, 173, 175; petitions concerning moneys due on, 178, 179.
Atwood, John, Essex, 241.
Auchmuty, John, gentleman of bed-

- chamber in suite of James I., 2 ; warrant for winter apparel, 13 ; grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to him and others, 14 ; warrants for winter apparel, liveries, and annuities, 15, 16, 20 ; gift of silver plate from the King, 22 ; warrant for board wages, 32.
- Austria, Archduke of, and Raleigh's plot, 7 ; threatened war with, 59.
- Author, a noble, a great smoker, 19.
- BACON, Sir Francis, speech in Star Chamber against Hollis, Wentworth, and Lumsden, 132 ; reference to, 153, 390.
- Ballislands, lauds of, 246.
- Balmaclellan, Parson of, 55.
- Balneave, James, letter to Conway about salary, 160.
- Baronets of Nova Scotia in 1634, 164 ; foundation of the order, 165 ; of Falkland, 218, 386.
- Bateman, Robert, aids in purchase of Brading Haven, 44.
- Bayley, Bishop of Bangor, order to induct Rev. Patrick Young, 236.
- Baynham, Wm., debt due Queen Elizabeth, conferred on John Gib, 64.
- Bearcrofts in Stirling, 245, 246, 248.
- Beaumanor, records of the Exchequer at, 388.
- Beaumont, Sir Thomas, second in a duel, 123.
- Bedford, Countess of, ancestress of the Russells, 133.
- Bellingham, Sir Henry, estates sequestered, 205, 208.
- Belvoir Castle, James I. at, 4.
- Bending the knee, practice of, in churches, 77.
- Bergne, J., Brodribb, coins of, 238.
- Berkitt, Wm., B.D., curious designation of, 72.
- Berwick, reception of James I. at, 2, 46 ; pacification of, 251.
- Bill, John, printer to Secretary Conway, 75.
- Bingham, Captain Henry, of Castlebar, made a baronet, 165.
- Binning, Lord, letter to John Murray of Lochmaben on church matters, 34.
- Bird, Captain, duel of, 122.
- Bog, Agnes, wife of Patrick Gib, 248.
- Bohemia, King of. *See* Elector Palatine.
- Boswell, Wm., warrant to arrange coins and medals of Charles I., 236, 237.
- Bothwell Muir, 258 ; battle of, 262, 263, 265, 266, 269 ; Bridge, 262, 263.
- Bowerman, Dr. John, sister married to Dr. John Young, 80.
- Bowes, Sir Samuel, 241.
- Thomas, estates sequestered, 205, 208.
- Brading, lands of, grant to John Gib, 42, 137 ; immense trouble to reclaim from the sea, 43 ; sold to Hugh Middleton, 44 ; surrender of, 138.
- Brancepath, Henry Gib made keeper of East Park, 170 ; King's declaration of the parking of the East and West Parks, 171 ; confirmation of assignment and grant of East and West Parks in trust for Henry Gib, 172 ; warrant to strike a tally of the purchase-money, 172 ; grant of the woods of the West Park to Henry Gib, 173 ; stoppage of ditto, 174 ; final settlement, 175 ; petition concerning Jarrow Sleek, 176 ; the Castle, 177 ; reference to the woods, 178, 179 ; proposition to Parliament, 196.
- Branston, Rev. John, Dean of Winchester, information derived from, 79.
- Brent, Sir Nathaniel, visitations held at Winchester, 77 ; principal creditor of Sir Henry Gib, 214.
- Britain, Great, name adopted, 18.
- British Association for Advancement of Science entertained at Falkland, 223.
- British Museum, Lauderdale Papers, 192, 194.
- Brook, Henry. *See* Lord Cobham.
- Bruce, Lord of Kinloss, duel of, 123.
- Mrs. Tyndall, entertains British Association at Falkland, 223.
- Sir George, shows his coalmine to James VI. at Culross, 244.
- Brudenell, Mary, her lands granted to John Gib, 27, 388.

- Brydie, Euphemia, wife of Thomas Gib, mentioned in a family document, 265, 269; her marriage at Leven, testimonial from the clergyman, 270.
- Buckingham, Duke of. *See* Villiers, George.
- Bull, Mr., second in a duel, 123.
- Burchmore, Thomas, groom of bed-chamber to Prince Henry, 100; pension in his household, 113.
- Burleigh, Lord, meets James I. at York, 3; entertains him at Burleigh Hall, 4.
- Burning of the covenant at Liulithgow, 253.
- Butler, Lady Rachel, error in character of Sir John Gib, 93.
- CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, Master of the Rolls, history of, 39.
- Callendar, made an Earl, 251.
- Calvert, Mr. Secretary, 233.
- Cambridge visited by James I. and Prince Charles, 40, 41, 64; works of King James presented to the University, 231; inscription therein, 233.
- Cameronians, the, 257.
- Campbell, James, son of Earl of Argyre. *See* Kintyre, Lord.
- Canterbury, letter from James I. to Archbishop of, to alter the late Queen's arms to his own, 5; arms of See impaled with those of Dr. John Young at Winchester, 79; Archbishop Abbott, 129; Laud, 76, 77, 78, 79, 163, 164; Dr. John Young, 79, 80; Juxon, 79.
- Canada, scenery like Scotland, 90.
- Carleton, Sir Dudley, letters describing reprieve of Cobham and others on the scaffold, 8; letter from Locke, who has let his house to Henry Gib, 150; one from Chamberlain about Eton College, 226.
- Carey, Sir Robert, entertains James I. at Widdrington, 3; has charge of the Duke Charles, 6.
- Carr, Sir Robert. *See* Ancrum, Earl of.
- Robert. *See* Somerset, Earl of.
- Carribber, lands of, to John, Henry, and James Gib, 94; disposed to William Meuteith, 95; reference to, 217.
- Carribber, Helen and Catherine, 217; Robert, 326.
- Cathedral churches, Patrick Young to search the libraries for rare manuscripts, 233; grant of money in aid thereof, 234.
- Cecil, secretary, meets James I. at York, 3; entertains him at Theobalds, 5; letter to Winwood, giving an account of the arrested execution at Winchester, 11; report on grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake issued to Grooms of the Bedchamber to James I., 14; entertains King of Denmark, King James, and Prince Henry at Theobalds, 25; exchanges Theobalds for Palace of Hatfield, 64; Sir John Gib compared to, 92; letter from Adam Newton about Henry Gib, 103; his death, 129.
- Centenary of Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh, 224.
- Challoner, Sir Thomas, Governor to Prince Henry, gift of silver plate from the King, 22.
- Chamberlain, Mr. John, letter to Sir Dudley Carleton of King's visit to Cambridge, 40, 72; to ditto referring to the multiplicity of duels, 123; quarrel of Henry Howard and Earl of Essex taken up by King James, 124; arraignment of Somerset, 133; Henry Gib takes offensive message from Somerset to Mrs. Murray, 134; two letters to Carleton, 135; another, 151.
- Chapel-Royal, Stirling, John Gib, receiver of the rents of, to advance the science of music, 24, 362; has grant of revenues and emoluments of, 27, 366; ratification and is made the King's factor, etc., 28, 370; Bishop of Galloway and Lord Binning on, 35; in two letters of the bishop, speaks of payment of 3000 merks to John Gib for demission of his right, 51, 53; information anent the Chapel, 54.
- Chaplain to James I., 73.
- Character of James I., 87; of Sir John Gib, 91.
- Charles I., arrival at Windsor from Scotland, placed in charge of Sir Ro-

- bert Carey and his wife, 6; carried all the way to London in the arms of Mr. John Drummond, 382; visits Cambridge with his father, 40, 41; succeeds to his mother's fortune, 55; proposed match with an Infanta of Spain, 59; departs for Spain in disguise, 62; sees Henrietta Maria on passing through Paris, his return from Spain, 63; with his father when he falls into the New River, 64; educated by Sir Peter Young, 67; appoints Dr. John Young Archbishop of Canterbury, 79, 80; treaty of marriage with Henrietta Maria; proclaimed King of England, 85; born at Dunfermline, 91; Sir James Young, his gentleman usher, 104; fine art collection and subsequent dispersion, 111; created Prince of Wales, 115; antipathy to Somerset, 130; meets Henrietta Maria at Dover; coronation at Westminster, 159; salaries of the grooms of the bed-chamber, 160; loses his favourite minister, 161; his wishes relative to Lord Kintyre, 162; progress to Scotland, coronation at Edinburgh under Laud's auspices, 163, 250; elevates Laud to the Primacy, 164; baronets created in 1634, 164; founded by, 165; Ashley House and Manor of Walton Leigh in Surrey, granted to Henry Gib, 167; resumption thereof, 169; exchange for the parks, woods, and castle of Brancepath in Durham, 171, 173; petitions from Sir Henry Gib, 178, 179, 185; defeated at Marston Moor, 192; beheaded at Whitehall, 202; much attached to Peter Young, 229; employs Patrick Young and others to arrange his coins and medals, 237; great variety in the coinage of his reign, 238; letters to Archbishop Laud referring to Patrick Young's literary labours, 239; his proclamation at Edinburgh on the liturgy, 250; holds a parliament and creation of nobility, places himself in the hands of the Earl of Leven, who surrenders him to Parliament, 251; opinion of historians, 252.
- Charles II., small number of coins left on his restoration, 111; swears to the Covenant, crowned at Scone, defeated at Worcester, 252; nominates John Graham of Claverhouse to command regiment of dragoons, 256.
- Charter Warren, lowness of fees for, 116.
- Charters under the Great Seal, granted to the Family of Gib of Carriher, 304; Privy Seal, 306-384.
- Chatham, King of Denmark entertained on board of the *Elizabeth Jonas*, 26.
- Cheek, Sir Hatton, duel of, 122.
- Chester, prebend in, 231.
- Cheyue Court, petition relating to, 140.
- Choler, King's, instance of, 61.
- Christiau IV., visit from, 25, 41, 101.
- Church government, uniformity to be enforced, 16.
- Clare, Ralph, pension in Prince Henry's household, 113.
- Clark, C., letter to Conway about salary, 160.
- Claverhouse's dragoons, 256, 263.
- "Claver'se, The Bloody," 263.
- Clement's Epistles to the Corinthians, 238, 239.
- Clergy, conference at Hampton Court, 16; Opposition of the Scotch to wishes of James I., 49, 50.
- Coal-mine at Culross, 244.
- Cobham, Lord, mixed up in Raleigh's plot, 7; trial and conviction, 8; reprieve on the scaffold at Winchester, 10; imprisoned in the Tower and finally released, 12.
- Coins of Scotland current in Great Britain, 18; cabinet of medals of Prince Henry, depredations during the civil wars, its extent, 111; passes to King Charles, 236; warrant to Patrick Young and others to arrange the collection, 237; extensive coinage in Charles's reign; collection of J. B. Bergue, 238.
- Coke, Chief-Justice, imputations upon, 131; cleared in the Court

- of Wards of misdemeanour, 151 ; gave great offence to James I. in trial for Overbury's murder, 152 ; the King's opinion of him, 153.
- Coke, John, secretary, letter to Conway about stoppage of grant of woods of Brancepath to Henry Gib, 174 ; the garter for the King of Sweden, 227.
- Colby Huntington, second in a duel, 123.
- Collisions between Scotch and English, 87.
- Company in city entertains James I. and Prince Henry, 101.
- Compton, Sir Thomas, duel of, 122.
- Commons, House of, remonstrates with James I. upon the Spanish match, 59 ; passage of a bill to naturalize Henry Gib, 108.
- Conference of the clergy at Hampton Court, 16.
- Conspiracy of Raleigh's plot, 7.
- Conway, Lord, secretary, letter from Lumsden, 153 ; minutes in his letter-book to Henry Gib and Attorney-General Coventry, 154 ; letter from Henry Gib introducing Sir Walter Covert, 157 ; letter from Sir Walter Covert, giving an account of his past services, 158 ; procures grant for Henry Gib, 160 ; letter from the Grooms of the Bedchamber concerning their payments, 160 ; letter to Henry Gib, with petition of Lord Kintyre, 162 ; the King's pleasure to grant Henry Gib office of Keeper of Brancepath, 170 ; letter from Secretary Coke about woods of Brancepath and Henry Gib, 174.
- Copland, Dr. James, opinion on excessive eating of pork, 83.
- Coronation of James I. and Queen Anne, 7 ; of Charles I. at Westminster, 159 ; at Edinburgh, 163 ; of Charles II. at Scone, 252.
- Cottages in England, commissioners to inquire into, 185.
- Cottington, Lord, petition referred to, 179.
- Counterblast to Tobacco, 18.
- Covenant, Solemn League and, improbability of, if moderation had been used, 50 ; commission to the Committee of Estates, 197 ; origin of, and signed by the Scotch nation, 250 ; sworn to by Charles II., 252 ; burning of, at Liulithgow, 253 ; the work of Robert Miln and James Ramsay—Parliament annuls the Covenant, 254 ; principles of the Cameronians, 257 ; old soldiers of, 258 ; reference to the Covenant, 265, 266 ; names unjustly associated with, 267, 269.
- Covenanter, the old, 256, 265, 266.
- Covenanters, battles of, 251 ; frightful persecutions of, 254, 255 ; tortures of, dragoons raised against, 256 ; places of refuge, 257 ; outbreak of, 1679, victory of Drumclog, 258 ; attack upon Glasgow, 260 ; their camp at Hamilton, English forces to oppose them, 261 ; division in their ranks, battle of Bothwell Muir, 262 ; their defeat, 263 ; cruelty to the prisoners, 264.
- Coventry, Lord, petition to, 188.
- Covert, Sir Walter, introduced to Lord Conway by Henry Gib, 157 ; his own letter to Conway, 158.
- Cranfield, Lord, Lord Treasurer, 234.
- Crawford, Earl of, one of Committee of Estates, 198.
- Cromarty, Charles II., lands at Firth of, 252.
- Cromwell, Oliver, uncle to the Protector, entertains James I. at Hinchinbrooke Priory, 4.
- Cromwell, Oliver, the Protector, suppresses ecclesiastical offices, 79, 80 ; defeats Charles I. at Marston Moor, 192 ; the Scots at Dunbar, 202, 252 ; is at Liulithgow, pushes on to Perth, defeats Charles II. at Worcester, 252.
- Cross of St. Andrew united with that of St. George, 18.
- Culross, visit of James VI. to a coal-mine at, 244.
- Culvers, Sir George, Secretary of State, 235.
- Cupar, in Fife, salubrity of, 222.
- DACKOMB, Mr., and Peter Young, 226.
- Dallington, Robert, pension in household of Prince Henry, 113.

- Dalmellington, John Gib, parson of, 55, 340, 341.
- Davies, Dr. Benjamin, disloyalty of, 126.
- Davis, Thomas, pension in household of Prince Henry, 113.
- Death of Queen Anne, 55 ; Dr. John Young, 80 ; James I., 84 ; Sir John Gib of Knock, 88 ; Prince Henry, 114 ; Duke of Buckingham, 161 ; Sir Henry Gib, 203, 218 ; Dame Anne Gib, 209 ; Peter Young, 229 ; Rev. Patrick Young, 241 ; Sir John Gib, Bart., 266.
- Deaury of Winchester, 73.
- Degrees conferred at Cambridge, 41 ; at St. Andrews, 48 ; Oxford, 101.
- Denization for James Gib, 30 ; James and Henry Young, 67 ; Dr. John Young, 73 ; Patrick Young, 238.
- Denmark, King of, visit to England, 25 ; entertainment by Lord Salisbury, etc., 25 ; gifts before his departure to the suite of his hosts, 26 ; another visit to England, 41 ; presents a man-of-war and a sword to Prince Henry, 101.
- Departure of King James for London, 2.
- Dereing, Lady Unton, 212.
- Designations of Sir Henry Gib, 216.
- Devereux, Hon. W. D., *Lives of Earls of Essex*, 123.
- Digby, Lord, letters sent to, in Spain, 60, 62.
- Ditton, Sir Thomas, duel of, 122.
- Doncaster, James I. visits, 4, 46.
- Drake, Sir Francis, voyage to West Indies, remains of £20,000 adventured by Queen Elizabeth, 14.
- Richard, grant from Queen Elizabeth transferred to John Gib and others, 14.
- Dress, mode of, of James I., 86.
- Dromra, land of, granted to James Gib, 30.
- Drowned, James I., nearly, in the New River, 64.
- Drumclog, skirmish of, 258, 260.
- Drummond of Hawthornden, verse on visit of James I. to Linlithgow, 47.
- Mr. John, Gentleman of Privy Chamber to Charles I., pension of victuals, 336 ; carried the King in his arms all the way to London from Scotland, pension to his widow, 382.
- Duelling, rage for, 122 ; duel between the Earl of Essex and Henry Howard, 123 ; explanation of the latter, Henry Gib sent to stay it, 124 ; is successful, 125.
- Dumfries, farewell sermon to James I. by Bishop of Galloway, 49.
- Dunbar, battle of, 202, 252.
- Dundee, British Association at, 223.
- Dunfermline, town of, 90, 91, 244 ; Abbey of, Sir John Gib and wife buried in churchyard, 89 ; now in ruins, 90 ; Keeper of, 339, 345.
- Dunglass Castle, James I. a night at, 2, 46.
- Durham, James I. visits, 3, 46 ; lands in bishopric of, granted to Henry Gib, 170-175, 176, 178, 187, 196, 207.
- Dury, Mr., account of coins and medals of Charles I., 111.
- ECCLIESIASTICAL affairs of Scotland, letters relating to, 32-35, 51, 53 ; offices suppressed by Cromwell, 79.
- Edinburgh, departure of James I., 2 ; arrival at, and receives a purse of gold, 46.
- Edwards, Edward, *Life of Raleigh* quoted, 9 ; error concerning John Gib, 10 ; opinion of the proceedings at Winchester, 12.
- Elcho, Lord, defeated at Tippermuir, 251.
- Elector Palatine, difficulties of, 58 ; war urged, 59 ; arrives to marry Princess Elizabeth, 114 ; his marriage and departure, 120.
- Elizabeth, Princess, under tutelage of Lady Harrington, 6 ; her husband, the Elector Palatine, 58 ; at Oatlands with Prince Henry, 99 ; Elector Palatine comes to marry her, 114 ; her marriage, present of a chain of Oriental pearls, and departure with her husband, 120.
- Queen, her arms altered to those of James I., 5 ; grant to Richard Drake transferred to Grooms of Bedchamber of James I.,

- 14; debt due by William Baynham granted to John Gib, 64.
- Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, breach with Sir Edward Coke, 152.
- Elphinstone, Sir James, Secretary in suite of James I., 2.
- Elwes, Sir Jervis, executed for Overbury's murder, 133.
- Erroll, Earl of, one of Committee of Estates, 198.
- Errors in dates of services of heirs, 96.
- Erskine, Sir Thomas, made Captain of the King's Guard, 8; yearly pension in Prince Henry's household, 113; sent on a special mission to the Low Countries, 121.
- Essex, Countess of, Prince Henry slights her, 112; disgraceful speeches concerning her by the Earl give rise to a duel with her brother, Henry Howard, 124; attachment formed with Viscount Rochester and divorce from the Earl of Essex, 129; marriage to Rochester, 130; her arrest, 131; arraignment, condemnation, imprisonment in the Tower, accouchment, pardon, and death, 133; letters and puppets produced at her trial, 137; Sir Edward Coke's remarks, 152.
- Earl of, duel with Henry Howard, 87, 123, 124; divorce from his Countess, 129.
- Estates, Committee of, for Scotland, nominate Sir Henry Gib, 196; commission to, 197; ratification and act, Sir Henry Gib, 199; repealed, 201.
- Eton College, James I. visits, 24; provost of, 226.
- Eure or Evers, Lord, grant of statute of £4000 to Henry Gib, 160; grant of manor of Jarro to ditto, 187; Chancery proceedings, 188.
- Everard, Sir Richard, 187, 209; proves will of Dame Anne Gib, 211; legatee under, 212; marriage with Elizabeth Gib, 215; table of descendants, 387.
- Evil, King's, seventy persons touched by James I., 46.
- Execution of Charles I., 79; Archbishop Laud, 79, 80.
- Exeter, Countess of, wicked design to ruin her frustrated, 40.
- Exton Church, Dr. John Young buried in, 80.
- FALKLAND, designation of Sir Henry Gib, 218; account of the town, Duke of Rothesay starved to death in the castle, 220; early history of the lands and castle, 221; the Paps of Fife, arms of the town, a supposed Roman station, once unhealthy, 222; splendid view from the two Lomonds, British Association entertained at, 223; centenary of Sir Walter Scott, 224.
- Fate of Sir Walter Raleigh, 56.
- Fees, scale of, for Charter Warren, 116; on creation of peers, etc., 228.
- Fenton assassinates Buckingham, 161.
- Fermanagh, land in, to James Gib, 30.
- Festivities on creating Henry Prince of Wales, 107.
- Fever, typhoid, death of Prince Henry from, 114; similarity to that of the Prince of Wales of our own day, 114.
- Ffullbrooke, land in, granted to James and Henry Young, 68.
- Finnet, Sir John, accompanies James I. to Scotland, 46.
- Fitzwilliam, Lord, forfeit, 151.
- Flag, new English, 18.
- Flay, Robert, Groom of Bedchamber, warrant for wages, 32.
- Forbes, Bishop William, made a D.D. of St. Andrews, 48.
- Forman, Dr., magician and spirit-rapper, 137.
- Fortune, large, of Queen Anne, 55.
- Foulis, Alexander, of Collington, made a baronet, 165.
- Franklin, Apothecary, executed for Overbury's murder, 133.
- Free warrens and parks, 125.
- Freeman, Sir Ralph, name to warrant, 148.
- French, Adam, of Frenchland, marries Janet Gib, 97.
- Frenchland and Thornydykes, lands of, 97.

- Fullerton, Sir James, restraint on Sir Robert Kerr and Henry Gib, 135; procures a commission to treat with latter for exchange of manor of Walton Leigh for other lands, 170; makes an assignment to him of Parks of Brancepath, 171.
- Funeral of Prince Henry, 115.
- GALL, Mr., in Lumsden's letter, 154.
- Galloway, Bishop of, letter to James I. upon Church affairs, 35; preaches to him at Dumfries, 49; refused to receive the Communion with the King kneeling, 51; letter to King James on church matters, has changed his views on the subject of kneeling, 51; one to John Murray of Lochmaben, 53; in both speaks of sum of 3000 merks paid to John Gib, Act passed granting him his housemail, 54.
- Gardner, Patrick, of Middlehauche, 359; Alexander, 361.
- Garter conferred on King of Sweden, 227.
- Gaw, Wester, lands of, 217.
- Genison, Mrs., entertains James I. at Walworth, 3.
- Gib family of Carribber, charters granted under the Great Seal, 304; precepts, grants, letters, charters, etc., in the Privy Seal Register, 306-384.
- Lady Anne, joint pension of £200 with her husband, 149; manor of Jarrow settled upon her, 187; petition to House of Commons, 192; among the Lauderdale Papers, 194; petition to Commissioners for compounding before death of her husband, 205; ditto after his death, 206; report thereon, 207; her death in London and monument in St. Botolph's Church, 209; her will, 211; her children, 215.
- Sir David, chaplain of Perth, 325.
- Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Everard, 187, 206, 209, 212; birth and marriage, 215; descendants of, 387.
- Frances, wife of Serjeant Glanville, 187, 206, 210, 212; birth and marriage, 215; descendants of, 387.
- Gib, Sir Henry, baronet, grant of lands of Brading, 42; selected by James I. for service, 87; charter of confirmation of lands of Carribber, 94; his history, 99-241; Groom of Bedchamber to Prince Henry, 100; his appearance and character, 101; earliest notice of him, 102; grant of goods of Jackman and Kyvett, 105; at the banquet at Whitehall, when Prince Henry was made Prince of Wales, 107; same day bill brought in House of Commons to naturalize him, 108; is passed, the details of it, 108, 109; warrant for £176, 12s. 9d. in lieu of fine of Sir George Gifford, 110; has free gift from King James of £170, 112; pension in the Prince's household, 113; at his funeral, appointed Groom of Bedchamber to James I., 115; commission for redress of lowness of fees in granting patents for Charter Warren as a Clerk of the Signet, 116; reward of a pension of £200 for his services to Prince Henry, 117; sent on a special mission to the Low Countries, 121; payment of his expenses, 121; free gift of £100 from the King, 122; sent by King James to Calais to stay the duel between Henry Howard and the Earl of Essex, 123; is successful, 124; is a patentee for free warrens and parks, 125; grant of lands in Yorkshire, 125; of personal estate of Dr. Benjamin Davies, 126; saw much of the Earl of Somerset, 127; hands Lumsden's relation to the King in trial for Overbury's murder, 131, 132; bears an offensive message to Mrs. Murray, 134; confined for burning papers and letters, 135, 137; grant of Brading, Isle of Wight, 137; surrender of, 138; grant of a debt of £2000, and petition relating thereto, 139; petition relating to Cheyne Court and Sir Thomas Henley, 140; grant of Ashley House, 143; grant of fee-

farm rent of £715, 11s. out of lands of Lord Paget, 144; grant of reversion of the same and of fee-farm rent out of manor of Ivor, Bucks, 145; their surrender for other rents of same value, 146-148; pension of £200 to him and his wife, out of Court of Wards and Liveries, 149; grant of two fines of £1000 each upon Meggs and Bowdler, 149; takes Sir Dudley Carleton's house in St. Martin's lane, 150; grant of four recognizances of £600 each, 151; trial of Sir Edward Coke, 151; letter of Lunsden to Conway, 153; to move for a pardon, and to have a pension of £200, surrendered by Sir Thomas Somerset, 154; could count upon twenty-two years' service on death of King James, 156; letter to Secretary Conway, introducing Sir Walter Covert, 157; re-grant of Statute of £4000 due to him by Lord Enre, 159; united letter to Conway about payments to the Grooms of the Bedchamber, 160; letter from Conway, with petition from Lord Kintyre, 162; referred to in a letter from Bishop Howson to Bishop Laud; witnesses progress of King Charles to Scotland, 163; made a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1634, 164, 165; had ceased to be a Clerk of the Signet, 166; grant of Ashley House and manor of Walton Leigh, 168; resumption thereof, 169; made keeper of the East Park of Brancepath, 170; assignment and exchange of Ashley House for the Parks of Brancepath, 171; warrant to strike a tally, 172; grant of the Woods of Brancepath, 173; temporary stoppage of ditto, 174; petitions Charles I. concerning Jarrow Sleek, 176; for payment of money due to him, 178; for satisfaction of £1500 due to him, 179; letter to Lord-Deputy of Ireland for erecting office of sub-pœna there, 183; grant of incorporation of saltmakers, 184; recognition for £416, 184; petition

to the King concerning his pension out of the Court of Wards, 185; appointed commissioner to inquire into cottage and usury laws, 186; manor of Jarrow in Durham, 187; behaviour of Lord Eure, 188; various orders in the House of Commons concerning him and his wife, 191; is one of the Committee of Estates for Scotland, 192; his condition, petitions Parliament, 195; added to the Committee of Estates for Scotland, 196; the Estates grant him £2000, 200; sequestration of his estate by Parliament, petitions the House, 201; his death at Falkland, 203; his property at Jarrow, 207; a benefactor in city of London, 211; his will, 213; his marriages and issue, 214; his various designations, 216; Carribber, 217; Falkland, 218; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Jarrow, 219; procures parsonage of Hayes for Patrick Young, 235; descendants of his two daughters, 387.

Gib, James, third Lord of Carribber, resigns Carribber, 94.

— James, of Knock. Denization and grant of land in Ireland, 30; grant of pension of £200 surrendered by his father, 37; godson to James I., 38; succeeds his father and acquires Carribber, 94; disposes to James Menteith, has charter of confirmation of lands of Abercromby, 95; appointed tacksmen of Knock, 94; served heir to Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, and to his father, Sir John Gib, 96; leaves a daughter, Janet, married to Adam French of Frenchland, 97.

— Sir John, of Knock, accompanies King James to London, 2; duties incessant in progress of the journey, 5; has privilege of nominating persons to alter the late Queen's arms in all the parishes of the kingdom, 6; is bearer of a reprieve in the execution of three conspirators in Raleigh's plot, 9; carries an account of the scene to the King, 10; story as told

hy Winwood, 11 ; five minutes later would have been fatal, 12 ; warrant for winter apparel, 13 ; grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to him and others, 14 ; warrants for apparel, liveries, and annuities, 15, 16, 20 ; gifts of £2000 and £3000 from recusants, 20, 21, 22 ; of silver plate from the King, 22 ; is made receiver of rents for Chapel-Royal, Stirling, 24, 362 ; present of jewels from King of Denmark, 26 ; disburses £40 for the King, 26 ; grant of land in county of Leicester, 27, 388 ; pension ratified of 700 merks out of Priory of Pluscardin, 27 ; grant of revenues out of church lands of Chapel-Royal of Stirling, 27, 366 ; ratification of, and is constituted factor for church lands of ditto, 28, 370 ; grant of land to his son James in Ireland, 30 ; pension of £200, 31 ; warrants for board wages, 32 ; mentioned in letters from Earl of Wigtonn to the King, 33 ; from Lord Binning to John Murray of Lochmaben, 34 ; and from the Bishop of Galloway to the King, 35 ; surrenders his pension of £200, which is conferred on his son James, 37 ; Sir Julius Cæsar cancels the surrender, 39 ; grant of Brading Haven, Isle of Wight, 42 ; subsequently disposes of it, 44 ; accompanies King James to Scotland, 46 ; receives 3000 merks from the Bishop of Galloway, in demission of his right in the Chapel-Royal, paid at the request of the King, 52, 53 ; reference to his office therein, 55 ; feels death of Queen Anne, 54 ; story about some Spanish papers, 60 ; the King asks him for them, and accuses him of falsehood, his rage increases and he kicks him, John Gib then leaves him, 61 ; the papers turn up elsewhere, the King sends after him, and kneels down upon his knees and entreats his pardon, 62 ; his long period of service in the King's household, 63 ; retires from it, 64 ; gets remains of a debt due Queen Eliza-

beth, 64 ; leaves for Scotland, receives the honour of knighthood, 65 ; had constantly attended on King James, 85, 86 ; his death and that of his wife, 88 ; description of Knock, 89 ; his character, 91 ; injustice done him by Lady Rachel Butler, 93 ; succeeded by his son James, 94 ; who is served heir to him, 96 ; charter of confirmation of lauds of Knock after his death, 97 ; charter of lands of Carribber, 94 ; nominates Henry Gib for Brading, Isle of Wight, 137.

Gih, Sir John, second baronet, reference to his religious opinions, 92 ; associated with Fife, 223 ; his history, 242-272 ; birth at Linlithgow, 249 ; early life of, reared in eventful times, 250 ; struggles of the Covenant, 251, 252 ; death of his kinsman, assumes the title, feelings outraged at Linlithgow, 253 ; persecutions of the Covenanters, 254, 255 ; apprehended by Claverhouse's dragoons, 256 ; his escape ; aided the Covenanters, 257 ; was probably at Drumclog, 258 ; in the camp of the Covenanters at Hamilton, 261 ; is at the battle of Bothwell Muir, 262 ; his flight after it, and concealment in caves of Dura Den, 264 ; family testimony relating to him, its analysis, 265 ; quiet and repose of his latter days, and his death, 266 ; persons of the same name not to be confounded with him, 267 ; marriage of his grandson to Euphemia Brydie of Leven, 270.

— John of Boness, leader of the sweet singers, 267.

— Patrick, burgess of Linlithgow, 242 ; history of his life, 243 ; probably a coal-miner, 244 ; resided at Bearcrofts, his issue, 245.

— Patrick, brother to Robert, burgess of Linlithgow, 247 ; his marriage, death, and issue, 248.

— Robert, Lord of Carribber, served James v. with great fidelity, 91 ; Sir John, his son, compared to him relative to marriage expedition of James v., 93 ; James, served heir to him, 96 ; extracts

- from the Treasurers' Accounts relating to the stables in which he is mentioned, 275-304; charters under the Great Seal granted to him and his family, 304; letters, precepts, grants, charters, etc., granted under the Privy Seal to him and his family, 306-384.
- Gib, Robert, burgess of Linlithgow, called after his grandfather, served heir to his father, 245; has scisin of Ballislands, described as in Kersiebank, gift of the escheat of goods of Elspet Mure, 246; subsequent history, 247; his son John, 249.
- Thomas, servant to Queen Anne, baptism of his daughter, 97; a supposed son of Sir John, of Knock, 97.
- Thomas, grandson of Sir John, the Covenanter, family testimony of, 265, 269; his marriage at Leven, and certificate from the clergyman to his wife, 270.
- Gibbes, Sir Ralph, 187, 209; his daughter Aune, 215; knighted in 1603, 216; his son Henry in 1617, 216.
- Thomas, grant of various fee-farm rents in exchange with Henry Gib, 147, 148.
- Gibbites, sect of, 267.
- Gifford, Sir George, fine to Henry Gib remitted, 110.
- Gifts, free, of King James, £100 to Grooms and Pages of the Chamber, 14; 100 merks to each, 20; New Year's gifts of silver-plate, 21; of money, 22, 23, 112.
- Glanville, William, 210, 212; marriage with Frances Gib, 215; their descendants, 387.
- Glasgow, Archbishop of, treatment by Laud, 164.
- Glenquhome, Kirk of, 33; parson of, 55.
- Godmanchester, 70 teams of horses presented to James I., 4.
- Godolphin, Francis, pension in Prince Henry's household, 113.
- Godsons of James I., 37, 38, 66, 101.
- Gold and silver embezzled from Spanish ships, 14.
- Goodwin, Sir Francis, and Henry Gib, 150.
- Goring, Sir George, accompanies James I. to Scotland, 46; letter to Carleton, 133.
- Gowrie House, James I. visits in 1617, 48.
- Graham of Claverhouse, commands a regiment of dragoons, 256; defeat at Drumclog, 258; taunted by Rev. John King, 259; present at attack on Glasgow, 260; his revenge at Bothwell Muir, 263; one of his spies, 269.
- Sir Richard, starts for Spain with Prince Charles, 62.
- Gray, Katherine, first wife of Sir Henry Gib, 214.
- Great Britain, title adopted, 1604, 18.
- Green wax, gifts out of, 22.
- Grey, Lord, de Wilton, mixed up in Raleigh's plot, 7; trial and conviction, 8; reprieve on the scaffold at Winchester, 10; imprisoned in the Tower, where he finally dies, 12.
- Greyfriars Churchyard, prisoners in, 262.
- Grief at loss of Prince Henry, 115.
- Grimstone, James I. a night at, 4.
- Grote, George, the historian, quotation from, 63.
- Gull, Sir William, cures the Prince of Wales of fever, 114.
- Gunpowder plot, 24.
- Gustavus Adolphus, garter conferred on, 227.
- Guy-Fawkes Day, 24.
- HACKSTON of Rathillet defends Bothwell Bridge, 262; subsequent escape, 264.
- Hamilton, Duke of, nominated on Committee of Estates, 198.
- Sir Robert, commands Covenanters at Drumclog, 258; is at Bothwell Muir, 262; escapes to Holland, 264.
- Marquis of, James I., much affected by death of, 85.
- Hampton Court, conference of the clergy, 16.
- Hanaper, clerk of the, 117.
- Harrington, Sir John, entertains James I., 4.
- Lady, has tutelage of Princess Elizabeth, 6.
- Lord goes to the Low Coun-

- tries with the Princess Elizabeth and her husband, 120 ; his death, 121.
- Hatfield, manor of, exchanged for Theobalds, 64.
- Hatton, Sir Thomas, and Sir Edward Coke, 151.
- Hawley, Lady, 212.
- Haydone, William, Groom of Bed-chamber to Prince Henry, 100.
- Hayes, Sir James, assists at execution at Winchester, 9 ; approached by John Gib, with a reprieve from the King, 10.
- parsonage of, 235.
- Henley, Sir Thomas, and Cheyue Court, 140.
- Henrietta Maria, Queen, first seen by Charles I., 63 ; treaty of marriage ratified, 85 ; lands at Dover with the Duke of Buckingham, when the King meets her, 159.
- Henry, Prince of Wales, arrival at Windsor, made a Knight of the Garter, and has a separate household, 6, 99 ; Sir Thomas Challoner, his Governor, has a gift of silver-plate from the King, and so has Adam Newton, his tutor, 22 ; meets King of Denmark, conducts him to Rochester, 25 ; entertainments on board ship, 26 ; anxiety to separate Lady Arabella Stuart and her husband, 30 ; establishment at Oatlands, 99 ; Grooms of his Bedchamber, 100 ; visits Oxford with his parents, present of a man-of-war from the King of Denmark and a costly sword, 101 ; entertained by one of the City Companies, 102 ; interest in a suit of Henry Gib, 103, created Prince of Wales, 107 ; his Court at St. James' Palace, 107 ; his taste for the fine arts, library, pictures, and medals, 111 ; slights the Countess of Essex, the story from Wilson, 112 ; yearly pensions granted to his household, 113 ; his illness and death from typhoid fever, 114 ; similarity to that of the Prince of Wales of our day, grief of the Royal Family, burial at Westminster Abbey, 115 ; Henry Gib rewarded for his services, 117.
- Henry, Thomas, Lord, forfeit of, 151.
- Hertford, Marquis of, secretly married to Lady Arabella Stuart, 29 ; fled to France, 29.
- Hinchinbrook Priory, James I. a guest at, 4.
- Historical Manuscript Commission, 234.
- History and Times of Sir John Gib of Knock, 1-98 ; of Sir Henry Gib, Bart., 99-241 ; of Sir John Gib, Bart., 242-272.
- Holcroft, Sir Athenry, subscribes a grant, 69.
- Hollis, Sir John, accompanies Weston to Tyburn, 132 ; trial, 132 ; punishment, 133.
- Horses, seventy teams, presented to James I., 4.
- Howard, Lord Thomas. *See* Suffolk, Earl of.
- Lord Henry. *See* Northampton, Earl of.
- Henry, Commission for Charter-Warren as a Clerk of the Signet, 116 ; duel with the Earl of Essex, 87, 123, 124 ; amicably settled, is a patentee for free warrens and parks, 125.
- Howson, Bishop of Durham, refers to Henry Gib in a letter to Bishop Land, 163.
- Hume, Sir George of Dunbar, in suite of James I., 2.
- George, Lord, in suite of James I., 2 ; lodges the King at Dunglass Castle, 2 ; indorsement of grant, Queen Elizabeth to Drake, issued to Grooms of the Bedchamber of James I., 14 ; warrant-dormant to deliver yearly clothing to the Grooms of the Bedchamber, 15 ; gift for his interest in the manor of Hartington, 22.
- INDEX, 397.
- Ingleby, Mr., near Topcliffe, entertains James I., 3.
- Introductory letter, typical, 157.
- Ireland, land granted to James Gib, 30 ; letter to Lord-Deputy for erecting office of subpœna, 183.
- Irving, George Vere, letter, 194.
- Isle of Wight, lands of Brading con-

ferred upon John Gib, 42; immense trouble to reclaim, 43; sold to Hugh Middleton, 44.
Ivor, Manor and Rectory of, 146.

JACK, the Union, 18.

Jackmau and Kyvett, outlaws, grant of goods to Henry Gib, 105.

JAMES I. of England, departure for London with his suite, 2; progress as far as York, met there by Lord Burleigh, 3; an accident occurs to him, royal entertainment by Oliver Cromwell, 4; arrival at Whitehall, letter to alter the arms of late Queen to his own, 5; the Queen's journey with her family, and arrival at Windsor Castle, 6; coronation at Westminster, Raleigh's Plot, 7; conviction of the conspirators, 8; reprieve of three of them on the scaffold carried by John Gib, 9; he carries an account of the scene to the King, 10; Winwood's narrative of the affair, 11; erroneous views of some writers, spirited act of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, 12; warrants to the grooms for liveries, gifts of money and annuities, 13-16; conference of the clergy at Hampton Court, 16; first meeting of Parliament, 17; Great Britain, the Union Jack and Scotch money current in England, publishes his hook on tobacco, 19; gifts to him in gold, 21; visits Eton, birth of another daughter, detects nature of Gunpowder Plot, 24; meets and welcomes King of Denmark, entertainments, 25; dinner on board of the English and Danish ships, affectionate leave-taking, 26; costly presents to James' household, 26; John Gib disburses money for him, 26; various grants to Gib, 27; letter from the Earl of Wigton, 33, and from the Bishop of Galloway, 35; grants pension of £200 to James Gib his godson, 37; investigates the accusation against the young Countess of Exeter, 40; visits Cambridge with Prince Charles, 40; his new favourite Villiers, meets

the King of Denmark, 41; progress to Scotland, 45; incidents of the journey, 46; his reception at Linlithgow, 47; visit to Gowrie House, revives practice of conferring degrees, 48; his return to London, 49; opposition of the Scotch clergy to his wishes, 49, 50; letter from the Bishop of Galloway, 51; John Gib is paid 3000 merks at King's request by him, 53; death of Queen Anne, 55; ill at Newmarket, execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, went in state to St. Paul's, 56; presents copies of his works to Sir Peter Yonug and the Universities, 57; difficulties of the Elector Palatine, 58; King indisposed to go to war, endeavours to bring about a match between his son Charles and a Spanish Princess, opposition of the nation, 59; gets into a passion about some Spanish papers, accuses John Gib of having them, and vents it upon him, Gib leaves him, 61; the papers turn up elsewhere, Gib is sent for, and the King kneels down upon his knees and entreats his pardon, 62; Gib had been forty-seven years in his service, 63; acquires the mansion of Theobalds by exchange, falls into the New River, 64; his last gift to John Gib, on whom he confers the honour of knighthood, 65; subject to cough in winter, 83; antipathy to swine's flesh, death from tertian ague, 84; had felt the loss of his two dear friends, 85; his appearance and mode of dress, and duties of his servant, John Gib, 86; character, 87; made a D.D. of Oxford, 101; entertained by Merchant Taylors' Company, 102; sends Henry Gib to Calais to stay the duel between Henry Howard and the Earl of Essex, 123, 124; causes Overbury to be imprisoned, 129; knights Villiers, 130; receives Lunsden's relation from Henry Gib, 131, 153; pardons Earl and Countess of Somerset, 133; Henry Gib is in disgrace, 135; restored to

- favour, 137 ; petitions from, 139, 140 ; offence given by Sir Edward Coke, 152 ; designed the order of Nova Scotia baronets, 165 ; entitled to lasting gratitude of every Christian, 183 ; employs Patrick Young to assist in translating his works, and sends him with copies to Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 231 ; his delight at their reception, 232 ; his literary refinement, 233 ; in advance of his age in directing searches into the Cathedral Libraries, 234 ; visit to a coal-mine at Cnlfross, 244.
- JAMES IV.** founded Chapel Royal of Stirling, 54.
- JAMES V.** period of his death, 96 ; nearly rebuilds Falkland Palace, 221 ; cypher of, 224 ; extracts from Treasurer's Accounts relating to the stables, 275-304.
- Jarrow Sleek**, petition to the King from Henry Gib, 176 ; Chester Ward and manor of Jarrow, 187, 207, 219.
- Jaw Craig**, lands of, 217, 373.
- Jenner**, Sir William, stays the illness of the Prince of Wales, 114.
- Jewels** given by the King of Denmark, 26 ; costly, worn by James I. and his Queen at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, 120.
- Jones**, Inigo, warrant to arrange coins and medals of Charles I., 236, 237.
- Juxon**, Bishop, attends Charles I. on scaffold, 79 ; subscribes a privilege for Patrick Young, 238 ; work dedicated to him by ditto, 240.
- KELLIS**, Parson of, 55.
- Kerr**, Sir Andrew of Ferniehurst, descent of Earl Ancrum from, 136.
- Sir Thomas, of Ferniehurst, father of Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, 126, 328.
- Sir Robert of Cessford, in suite of James I., 2.
- Kerrs and Gibs**, alliances, 136.
- Kerssiebawk** in Stirling, 246, 247.
- Kick** given to John Gib by James I., 61.
- Kilgour**, cemetery of, 218.
- King of England**, James I. proclaimed, 2.
- King**, Dr., Bishop of London, urges Weston to confess, 131.
- Mr. John, taunt to Claverhouse, 259.
- Kintyre or Cantyre**, Lord, petition from, sent to Henry Gib, relating to non-payment of rent, etc., 162 ; wishes of the King thereon, 163.
- Kneeling**, refusal of Bishop of Gallogway to receive the communion with the King, 51 ; changes his views soon after, 52.
- Knees**, James I. kneels down upon his, and entreats John Gib's pardon for his hasty treatment of him, 62 ; Sir Edward Coke brought on his, to the Council table, 152.
- Knight of the Garter**, Prince Henry made, 6, 99.
- Baronets of Scotland, list of, 165.
- Knights**, large number created by James I., 17.
- Knock**, in Fife, estate of, 88 ; description and visit to, 89 ; James Gib appointed tacksmen of, 95, 380 ; served heir to the lands, 96 ; charter of confirmation of, 97.
- Hill, in Fife, 89, 90.
- Kyvett**, Thomas, an outlaw, grant of goods to Henry Gib, 105.
- LAKE**, Sir Thomas, secretary, signature, etc., to warrants, 15, 26, 30, 36, 67, 71, 72, 73, 126, 138, 231 ; innocently punished through the conduct of his wife, 40.
- Lambeth Library**, inscriptions of James I. in the presentation copies of his works, 57, 233.
- Lancaster**, lands of Duchy leased to Sir Peter Young, 102.
- Laud**, Archbishop, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales, 76 ; injunctions upon Dean and Chapter of Winchester, 77, 164 ; letter from Dr. William Lewis relating to statutes of Winchester Cathedral, 78 ; beheaded on Tower Hill, 79 ; letter from Bishop Howson of Durham referring to Henry Gib, 163 ; superintends coronation of Charles I. at Edinburgh, 163 ;

- elevated to the Primacy, 164 ; subscribes the order for the Rectory of Llanyunis for Patrick Young, 239.
- Lauderdale Papers, British Museum, 192, 194.
- Lawson, Mr., of Burnturk, fills the chair at the entertainment of the British Association at Falkland, 223.
- Le Gris, Robert, groom of Privy Chamber, warrant for clothing transferred to others, 15.
- Leicester, lands in county of, to John Gib, 27, 388.
- Leirke, Mr., of the Bedchamber, 227.
- Le Neve's Baronets, 211.
- Lennox, Duke of, in suite of James I., 2 ; James much affected by the death of, 85 ; accompanies Princess Elizabeth and her husband to the Low Countries, 120.
- Lethan's Muir, 90.
- south, lands of, 90, 96.
- Letter from the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Charles I. about their salaries, 160.
- Letters relating to ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, 32, 33, 34, 35, 51, 53.
- Leven, Earl of, aids Cromwell to defeat Charles I. at Marston Moor, 192, 251 ; nominated on Committee of Estates, 198 ; defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, 202, 252 ; army at Berwick, 250 ; defeats King's forces at Newburn, 251 ; made an Earl, the King places himself in his hands, 251 ; defeats Montrose at Philiphaugh, 252.
- Library in Palace of St. James for use of Prince Henry, 111 ; Patrick Young keeper of it, depredations during the Civil Wars, 111.
- Lichfield, Chapter, requested to elect Peter Young Dean, 6.
- Lilburne, Colonel John, gift of Sir Henry Gib's estates, 203, 205, 208.
- Lincolln, James I. visits, 46 ; Bishop of, preaches before James I., 4 ; he recommends Patrick Young, 235.
- Lindsay, Barnard, Groom of Bedchamber, warrant for board wages, 32.
- Lindsay, Dame Isobel, wife of Sir John Gib, death of, 88.
- Linlithgow, James I. visits, and humorous reception, 47 ; Cromwell at, 252 ; burning of the Covenant, 253 ; handiwork of Miln and Ramsay, 254 ; Earl of, 217, 253.
- Lion of plaster at Linlithgow, 47.
- Lisle, Viscount, goes to the Low Countries with Princess Elizabeth and her husband, 120.
- Liturgy forced upon the Scottish people, 163, 250.
- Liveries and apparel to Grooms of the Bedchamber, 15, 16.
- Livingston, John, Groom of Bedchamber, warrant for board wages, 32 ; letter to Conway about arrears of salary, 160.
- Sir John, James I. visits at Kin-naird, 47.
- Lord, 217.
- Llandinan, Rectory of, 236.
- Llanynniss, Rectory of, 238.
- Lloyd, Dr., Bishop of Chester, 230.
- Loch Leven and its Castle, 223.
- Locke, Thomas, letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, 150.
- Lomonds of Falkland, view of Fife from, 222.
- London, city of, present to Princess Elizabeth at her marriage, 120 ; clay, Brading Haven composed of, 43.
- Long period of service of John Gib, 63.
- Longford, land granted to Sir James Young, 69.
- Lords of Carribber, 218, 385.
- House of, bill to naturalize Henry Gib, 108, 109.
- Lothian, ancestor to family of, 136.
- Loudon, treatment of Earl of, 251.
- Loudon Hill, 258, 261.
- Low Countries, departure of Princess Elizabeth and her husband for, 120 ; Henry Gib and others sent on a special mission to, by James I., 121.
- Lowness of fees for Charter Warren, 116.
- Lucan, Lord. *See* Bingham.
- Lumley Castle, James I. at, 3.
- Lord, library purchased for use of Prince Henry, 111.

- Lumsden, Thomas, libellous relation of first day's trial of Weston, 131; tried in the Star Chamber, Sir Francis Bacon's speech, 132; his letter to Secretary Conway, 153.
- M.A. conferred on the Courtiers at Cambridge, 41.
- Madrid, Charles I. reaches, 63.
- Mainwaring, Sir Arthur, applies for part of Jarrow Sleek, 176.
- Malcolm Canmore at Dunfermline, 90.
- Man-of-war presented to Prince Henry, 101.
- Manuscripts, old, search for in Cathedrals, 233, 234.
- Mar, Earl of, in suite of James I., 2.
- Market-cross, Edinburgh, James I. proclaimed King of England, 2.
- Markham, Sir Griffin, mixed up with Raleigh's plot, 7; his trial and conviction, 8; reprieve on the scaffold at Winchester, 10; narrow escape, 12; imprisoned in the Tower, 12.
- Marston Moor, battle of, 192, 251.
- Mary, Princess, born, 24.
- Mary Queen of Scots, shocks to her nervous system, 88; remains removed from Peterborough to Westminster Abbey, 113; Duke of Norfolk connected with her history, 124.
- Match, proposed Spanish, 58, 59, 61, 63.
- Mathew, Bishop Toby, entertains James I. at Durham, 3; preaches to him at York, 46.
- Maule, Patrick, Groom of Bedchamber, warrant for board wages, 32; letter to Conway about salary, 160.
- Maxton, agent for Sir Henry Gib in Durham, 163.
- Maxwell, James, letter to Conway about salary, 160.
- May, Henry, sent on a special mission to Low Countries, 121.
- Mayor, Lord, of London, presents chain of pearls to Princess Elizabeth, 120.
- Medals, cabinet in King's library, 111.
- Medical science of our day, 114.
- Menteith, James, acquires Carribber, 95; William has a charter from the Crown, 95.
- Middlesowcy, manor of, 148.
- Middleton, Sir Hugh, purchases Brading Haven, 43, 44; Richard aids in ditto, 44.
- Miln, Robert, burns the Covenant at Linlithgow, 254.
- Minster, York, James I. attends service in, 3.
- Mohnn, Lord, Mr. Gib counsel for, 183.
- Moises, David, gift of £2000 out of green wax, 22.
- Money due to Sir James Yonng, 69.
- Monmouth, Duke of, commands troops against the Covenanters, 261; whom he defeats at Bothwell Muir, 262, 263.
- Monro, Hector, of Foulis, made a baronet, 164.
- Montague, Dr., Bishop of Bath and Wells, interest in Peter Young, 230; gets him Prebend of Chester, 231; patronage of, 235.
- Sir Sidney, name appended to warrants, 76, 145.
- Montrose, Earl of, signs the Covenant, 250; defeats Covenanters at Tippermuir, Alford, and Kilsyth, 251; defeated at Philiphaugh, 252.
- Monument to Dame Anne Gib, 209.
- Morton, Earl of, one of Committee of Estates, 198.
- Mourning dispensed with on death of Prince Henry, 115.
- Murray, Sir David, comptroller in suite of James I., 2.
- Earl of, in suite of James I., 2.
- George, Gentleman of Bedchamber in suite of James I., 2; warrant for winter apparel, 13; grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to him and others, 14; warrants for apparel, liveries, and annuities, 15, 16, 20; gift of silver plate from the King, 22.
- Murray, John, of Lochmaben, Gentleman of Bedchamber in suite of James I., 2; warrant for winter apparel, 13; Grant of Queen Elizabeth to Drake transferred to him and others, 14; warrants for apparel, liveries, and annuities, 15, 16, 20; gift of silver plate from the King, 22; of £2000 out of recusant lands, 23; what he became, 23; warrant for board wages,

- 32; letter from Lord Binning on Church matters, 34; accompanies James I. to Scotland, 46; letter from Bishop of Galloway, 53.
- Murray, William, groom to James I., attendance on, 86; procures a warrant for Peter Young, 228; ditto for Henry Gih, 176.
- Minshet, Barbara, wife of James Gib, third Lord of Carrihber, 94.
- Music, science of, in Chapel-Royal, Stirling, to be advanced, 24, 362.
- Mylne, Robert, list of knight baronets of Scotland preceding the Union, 165.
- NAGTURYBOY, land in barony of, to James Gib, 30.
- Naseby, battle of, 80.
- Naturalization of Henry Gib, 108.
- Naunton, Sir Robert, 390.
- Navy, Woods of Brancepath wanted for the, 174.
- Neile, Dr. Richard, Bishop of Lichfield, manages the removal of Mary Queen of Scots to Westminster, 113.
- New River, James I. nearly drowned in, 64.
- Newark-upon-Trent, James I. at, 4.
- Newburn, battle of, 251.
- Newcastle, James I. entertained at, 3, 46.
- Newton, Sir Adam, tutor to Prince Henry, gift of silver plate from James I., 22; gift of £2000, 22; letter to Earl of Salisbury concerning Henry Gib, 103; extracts from Treasurers' Accounts of Scotland, relating to, 105, 106; suggests the placing of Lord Lumley's library for the use of Prince Henry, 111; letter for Provostship of Eton College, 226; Receipt from, 390.
- Norfolk, Duke of, grandfather to Henry Howard and his sister, the Countess of Essex, 124.
- Northampton, Earl of, brother to the Earl of Suffolk, 124.
- Nova Scotia baronets, 165.
- Number of servants of Prince Henry, 99, 100.
- OCHTERLONY, Isobel, married to Peter Young of Seyton, 70.
- Opposition of Scotch clergy to wishes of James I., 49, 50.
- Order for removal of Mary Queen of Scots from Peterborough Cathedral, 113.
- Ottawa River, Canada, rambles on banks of, 90.
- Overbury, Sir Thomas, dissuades Rochester against the Countess of Essex, is sent to the Tower, 129; slowly poisoned by white precipitate, Somerset denounced for his murder, 130; trial and conviction of his murderers, 131-133.
- Owseley, Captain, second in adnel, 123.
- Oxford visited by Prince Henry and his parents, 101; works of James I. presented to the University, 231; handsome reception, 232; inscription in, 233.
- PACKER, Mr. John, 233.
- Paget, Lord, grant out of his lands, 144, 146, 148.
- Lady Katherine, liferent out of manor of Ivor, 145.
- Palace of Falkland, residence of Sir Henry Gib, 218; erected on foundations of ancient castle, dungeon in which the Duke of Rotbesay was starved, 220; James VI. besieged in, begun by James II., nearly rebuilt by James V., 221; entertainment of the British Association in, 223.
- Papers, burning of, 135, 136; Spanish, story about, between King James and John Gih, 61.
- Papists, James I., fear of, 86.
- Paps of Fife, 223.
- Parks, free, 125.
- Parliament, Houses of, burnt, 195; meeting of, 17; in Scotland, 48; in England, 59.
- Passage twixt James I. and John Gih, 58.
- Pearls, Oriental, presented to Princess Elizabeth, 120.
- Peers, large number created by James I., 17.
- Percival, Catherine, 212.
- Perry-Herrick, Mr. W., of Beaumanor Park, Records of the Exchequer in his library, 388.

- Peterborough Cathedral, Queen Mary removed from, 113.
- Petition from Henry Gib to James I. relating to grant of £2000, 139; Cheyne Court and Sir Thomas Henley, 140; to Charles I. about Jarrow Sleek, 176; for payment of arrears of money due to him, 178; for satisfaction of £1500 due to him, 179; to Parliament, 193, 201; of Dame Anne Gib to House of Commons, 192; to commissioners for compounding, 205, 206.
- Philippaugh, battle of, 252.
- Physicians of our day, 114.
- Pitcairn, Mr., applies for a part of Jarrow Sleek, 176.
- Plague raging in London, 7, 8; great destruction by, 17.
- Plate, silver, New Year's gifts of, 21.
- Plot, Raleigh's, 7, 56; Gunpowder, 24.
- Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, 130.
- Pontefract Castle, James I. visits, 4, 46.
- Pork cause of consumption, 83.
- Porter, Endimion, has the Spanish papers, the cause of King James's violent passion, 62.
- Potatoes introduced, 83.
- Poverty of the Exchequer, 69.
- Pratt, Attorney-General, 138.
- Prebend of Chester, Patrick Young made, 231; of St. Paul's, 233.
- Preston, Dr. John, to Secretary Conway, 75.
- Priests mixed up in Raleigh's plot, 7; executed, 8.
- Problem, grant compared to a, 104.
- Proclamation of James as King of England, 2.
- Progresses, numerous, of James I., 85.
- Progress of Charles I. to Scotland, 163.
- Provisos, curious in a grant, 104.
- Puppets of wax and lead, 137.
- QUEEN ANNE, death of, 55.
- Henrietta Maria, 63.
- Mary of Guise, cypher in Falkland Palace, 224.
- Queen of Scots, Mary, shocks to her nervous system, 88.
- Victoria, illness of her eldest son, 114.
- RAGE for duelling, 122.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter, conspiracy against King James, 7; account of, with trial and conviction, 8; sees his colleagues pardoned on the scaffold, 9, 10; is spared this ignominy, but carried to the Tower, 12; execution fourteen years after, 56; his fate justified by modern writers, 56; forfeited estate granted to the Earl of Somerset, 128.
- Ramsay, David, Groom of Bedchamber to Prince Henry, 100; pension in his household, 113.
- Rev. James, 254.
- William, Groom of Bedchamber, warrant for board wages, 32.
- Rawleigh, Mrs., 212.
- Read, Thomas, translates works of James I., 231; death of, 236.
- Reading to James I. to cause sleep, 87.
- Records of the Exchequer at Beaumanor, 388.
- Recognisance of Henry Gib, 184.
- Recusants, all to be punished, 16; fines levied on, 20, 21, 22, 23; forfeiture of lands, 27.
- Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 304; of the Privy Seal of ditto, 306-384.
- Reid, Sir William, called on by James I., 3.
- Removal of Mary Queen of Scots from Peterborough to Westminster Abbey, 113.
- Reprieve of conspirators on the scaffold, 10.
- Rider, William, gift of £2000 out of green wax, 22.
- Rochelle, relief of, 161.
- Rochester, King of Denmark at, 26.
- Viscount. See Somerset, Earl of.
- Roman legion at Falkland, 222.
- Roos, Lady, wicked design of ruining the young Countess of Exeter frustrated, 40.

- Rothcs, Earl of, one of Committee of Estates, 198.
- Rothcsay, Duke of, starved in Falkland Castle, 220.
- Royalists' compositions, 203-209.
- Rutland, Earl of, entertains James I. at Belvoir Castle, 4; in Lumsden's letter, 153.
- SACKVILLE, Sir Edward, duel of, 123.
- Salisbury, Earl of. *See* Cecil, secretary.
- Salmon-like instinct of James I., 45.
- Saltmakers, incorporation of Company of, 184.
- Sandlause or Sandelowe, John, Groom of Bedchamber to Prince Henry, 100; grant of parks of Brancepath in trust for Henry Gib, 172.
- Sanderson, Henry, petition to Charles I., 177.
- Sandilands, Sir James, gift out of recusants, £1500, 23.
- John, pension in Prince Henry's household, 113.
- Savile, Sir Henry, Provost of Eton College, 226.
- Scaffold, reprieve of conspirators on, 10.
- Science of music to be advanced at Stirling, 24.
- Scollaw, Edward, in Northstrynie, 344.
- Scoue, Charles II. crowned at, 252.
- Scotland, James I. progress to, in 1617-45; baronets of, 165; Great Seal, Register of, 304; Privy Seal, Register of, 306 to 384.
- Scott, Sir Walter, opinion of James I., 87; *Fair Maid of Perth* and Falkland, 220; *The Abbot* and Loch Leven, 223; centenary of, at Edinburgh, 224; opinion of Leven's surrender of Charles I., 252; *Old Mortality*, 260.
- Scottish coins current in both kingdoms, 18.
- Sea, coal-mine under the, 244.
- Seal Register, Great, charters granted to the family of Gib of Carribber, 304; Privy Seal Register, precepts, grants, letters, charters, etc., 306-384.
- Seaton, property of, 70.
- Seldon, Arundclian marbles, 239.
- Sequestration of Sir Henry Gib's property by Parliament, 201.
- Seymour, William. *See* Hertford, Marquis of.
- Sharp, Archbishop, persecution of the Covenanters, 254; his fate, 255.
- Shrewsbury, Earl of, James I. visits at Worksop, 4.
- Signet, request of clerks of, 116.
- Singers, sweet, 267.
- Sleep, reading to James I. to induce, 87.
- Smokers, inveterate modern, 19.
- Somerset, Earl of, gift of silver plate from King James, 22; Countess of Essex slighted by Prince Henry on his account, 112; his advances to the Countess of Essex, 124; rise and fall of, his parentage, 127; his history in Scotland, attracts the King's attention by an accident, 128; created Viscount Rochester, his gifts and emoluments, determines to get rid of Overbury, 129; marriage to the Countess of Essex, and made Earl of Somerset, his popularity wanes, obtains pardon for past offences, 130; is arrested, 131; is arraigned and condemned, imprisoned in the Tower, and pardoned, his death, 133; Lord Chamberlain up to August 1615, when he sends an offensive message to Mrs. Murray, 134; burning of his letters, 135, 136; surrender of fee-farm rents of £6000, 144; of £18 rent, 148; Thomas Lumsden, 153.
- Sir Thomas, surrender of pension, 154.
- Sorrow of James I. for his unjust treatment of John Gib, 62.
- Southwick, Kirk of, rent of, 55.
- Spain, King of, and Raleigh's Plot, 7; proposed match with daughter of, 59.
- Spanish, proposed, match, 58; between Charles and Infanta of Spain, 59; not popular, petitions against, 59; story about some Spanish papers, King James vents his passion upon John Gib, 61; asks Gib's pardon on his knees,

- 62; Prince Charles goes to Spain, and returns again, 63.
- Spence, Sir James, ambassador to Sweden, 227, 228.
- Spirit-rapper in 1616, 137.
- Spottiswood, Archbishop, of St. Andrew's preaches to James I., 47.
- Stables of James v., extracts concerning, 275-304.
- Stamford, James i. at, 4.
- Stanhope, Sir Edward, entertains James i. at Grimstone, 4.
- Stillington, William, attainder of, 126.
- Stirling, Chapel-Royal, receiver of rents of, 24, 362; grant of the revenues and emoluments, 27, 366; appointment of King's factor, and ratifying previous gift of revenues, 28, 370.
- Stone, John, of Baldwin Brightwell, 215, 387.
- Story of passion of James I. vented upon his servant John Gib, and what it led to, 61.
- Strange, John, Principal of University of Glasgow, made D.D. of St. Andrews, 48.
- Stuart, Lady Arabella, innocent cause of Ralcigh's Plot, etc., 7; secret marriage to Mr. William Seymour, she dies in the Tower, 29; anxiety of Prince Henry to separate them, her pension, burial in Westminster Abbey, 30.
- Sir James, duel of, 123.
- St. Andrews, cross of, united with that of St. George, 18; revival of conferring degrees, 48; school founded there, 81.
- St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, monument to Lady Ann Gib, 209.
- St. George cross united with that of St. Andrew, 18.
- St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 150, 184, 216, 219.
- St. Paul's Cathedral, James i. goes in state to, 56; Patrick Young, Prebend and Chancellor of, 233.
- Suffolk, Earl of, father of Henry Howard and the Countess of Essex, 124; made Lord Chamberlain, 130.
- Sugar in sweet wines, effect on James i., 83.
- Suite of James i. on departure from London, 2.
- Sweden, Garter conferred on King of, 227.
- Swine's flesh, antipathy of James i. to, 84.
- Sword, costly, presented to Prince Henry, 101.
- TAYLORS' COMPANY, MERCHANT, entertain James i. and Prince Henry, 101.
- Thelwell, Sir Bevis, purchases Bradling Haven, 43, 44.
- Theohalds, arrival of James i. at, 5; occurrence of the story of the King and John Gib concerning some Spanish papers, 61; mansion became the property of King James, ultimately destroyed, 64; death of James at, 84.
- Thornydykes, lands of, 97.
- Tichborne, Sir Benjamin, Sheriff of Hampshire, superintends the execution at Winchester, 9; stopped by reprieve of the three criminals, 10; his spirited conduct on death of Queen Elizabeth, 12; his reward, 13.
- Richard, knighted, 13.
- Tippermuir, battle of, 251.
- Tobacco, Counterblast to, 18.
- Tortures of the Covenanters, 256.
- Treasurers' Accounts of Scotland, extracts from, concerning the royal stables, 275-304.
- Trevor, Baron, lessee in trust for Brancepath, 171.
- Trotter, Thomas, pension in Prince Henry's household, 113.
- Turner, Mrs., executed for Overhury's murder, 133.
- Robert, in Lumsden's letter, 153.
- Turpyn, Richard, letter to Conway about salary, 160.
- Twiss an early term, 249.
- Tyrant, fittest instrument for a, 153.
- UNION JACK, the new English flag, 18.

- Usury laws, commission to inquire into, 186.
- Uvedale, Sir William, daughter Honoria married to John Young, 80, 392.
- VANDALISM, act of, 210.
- Vernate, Philip, of Carleton, made a baronet, 165.
- Verulam, Lord. *See* Bacon, Sir Francis.
- Victoria, Queen, illness of her eldest son, 114.
- Villiers, George, the new favourite, made Gentleman of Bedchamber and knighted, 41, 130; accompanies James I. to Scotland, 45; starts for Spain with Prince Charles, 62; pension of £1000 a year, 130; opposed by Somerset, 134; brings the Queen over from France, 159; endeavours to relieve Rochelle, assassination at Portsmouth, 161; his death causes a blank at Court, 162.
- Votherch, Pire ap, 139.
- WALES, PRINCE OF, Albert Edward, comparison of number of servants, 99; illness from typhoid fever, 114; Henry created Prince of, 107; Charles I. created Prince of, 115.
- Walkley's Catalogue of Lords and Baronets, 165.
- Walton Leigh, manor of, granted to Henry Gib, 143, 167, 168; resumption of, 169; commission to exchange, 170, 172; settlement of, 173, 175; petitions about, 178, 179.
- Walworth, James I. a night at, 3.
- War, James I. indisposed to go to, for his son-in-law, 59.
- man of, presented to Prince Henry, 101.
- Warreus, free, and parks, 125.
- Wax, green, gifts out of, 22.
- Weldon, Sir Anthony, description of James I., 86.
- Wellington, Manor of, 148.
- Wemyss of Pittencrieff, sells lands of Knock to John Gib, 96.
- Wentworth, Sir John, accompanies Weston to Tyburn, 132; trial, 132; punishment, 133.
- Weston, trial for participation in Overbury's murder, 131; execution, 132.
- Sir Richard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 234.
- Wharton, Sir George, duel of, 123.
- Lord, son of, travels with Dr. John Young, 71.
- White precipitate, poisoning by, 130.
- Whitehall, James I., arrival at, 5.
- Whittaker, Laurence, grant of various fee-farm rents in exchange with Henry Gib, 147, 148.
- Widdrington Castle, James I. a night at, 3.
- Widdrington, Sir Thomas, 194.
- Wigtoun, Earl of, letter to James I. concerning Kirk of Glenquhome, and John Gib's action at law against him, 33.
- Will of Dr. John Young, 80, 391; of Sir John Gib, 88; of Dame Ann Gib, 211; of Sir Henry Gib, 213.
- Wilson, Arthur, quotation from his History of Great Britain, 58.
- Winchester, reprieve of three lords on the scaffold, 10; Castle settled on Sir Benjamin Tichborne by James I., 13; Deanery of, 73; metropolitan visitations at, 77, 164; Church of St. Maurice at, 78; Bishop of, procures denization for Dr. John Young, 73.
- Windebank, Mr. Secretary, name appended to warrants, 73, 184, 238, 239.
- Winton, Earl of, James I. visits at Seaton, 46.
- Winwood, Sir Ralph, assists Queen Anne against Somerset, 130.
- Payre, 142.
- Windsor Castle, arrival of Queen Anne and her children, 6.
- Wiseman, Mr. James, schoolmaster, welcomes James I. at Linlithgow in a plaster lion, 47.
- Womb, mortification of, 133.
- Worcester, Charles II. defeated at, 252.
- Works of James I., new edition of,

57; presented to Oxford and Cambridge, 231.
 Workshop, James I. stops at, 4.
 Worsley, Sir Richard, History of Isle of Wight, 43.
 Wotton, Sir Henry, quoted, 41.

YARMOUTH, arrival of King of Denmark, 41.

Yarrow. *See* Jarrow.

Yatton, Prebend, to William Berkett, 72.

Yelverton, Sir Henry, in the trial of Sir Edward Coke, 152.

York, reception of James I. at, 3, 46.

— Minster, James I. attends, 3, 46.

— Charles, Duke of. *See* Charles I.
 Yorkshire, lands granted to Henry Gib, 125.

Young, Henry, Groom to Prince Henry, pension of £50, and denization, 67; lease of land in Warwick, pension of £200, 68, 104.

— Sir James, godson of James I., 37, 66; Gentleman Usher of Duke of York, pensions, denization, 67; lease of land in Warwick, further pensions, 68; grant of 1000 acres in Ireland, 69; arrears of pensions due to him, 69; succeeds to Seyton, his marriage and issue, 70; another pension of £200, 104.

— Dr John, made D.D. at Cambridge, 41, 72; creates several D.D.s at St. Andrews, 48; his history, 71; gift of money, grant of advowson, 72; chaplain to James I., made Dean of Winchester, denization, warrants for money, 73; grant for tenths and first fruits, advowson of Mastership of St. Cross, 74; is referred to in three letters, 75; renewed grant for tenths and first fruits, J.P. for Hants, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales, 76; injunctions of Archbishop Laud, 77; letter from Edward Nicholas on behalf of Ryves, refusal of the Dean's wishes, 78; office of Dean determined in 1643, made

Archbishop of Canterbury 1645 his arms impaled with those of the See of Canterbury in the cathedral of Winchester, 79; his death, burial at Exton, his family, 80; his character, property in Scotland, 81; ditto in England, 82; often advised by Sir John Gib, 92; grant of parks of Brancepath in trust for Henry Gib, 172; procures chancellorship of St. Paul's for his brother Patrick, 233; his will, 391.

Young, Patrick, copy of King's works he takes the University of Oxford, 57; often advised by Sir John Gib, 92; keeper of the Prince's library, 111; his abilities and education, 229; biography, chaplain of All Souls' College, Oxford, appointed keeper of the King's libraries, 230; made prebend of Chester, assists in translating the works of James I., sent by the King with presentation copies to Oxford and Cambridge, 231; description of reception at Oxford, delight of the King, 232; copy of inscriptions in the Lambeth library, Prebend and Chancellor of St. Paul's, is appointed to search in all Cathedral libraries for rare manuscripts, 233; grant of money to aid his searches therein, 234; gift of parsonage of Hayes, 235; becomes Latin secretary to King James, has half of the Rectory of Llandinan, 236; warrant to arrange the King's coins and medals, 237; denization, has privilege of solely printing Clement's Epistles for ten years, gets the Rectory of Llanynnis, 238; his literary labours, 239; petition to the council on being assessed for ship money in the country, 240; his death and issue, 241; receipt from, 391.

— Sir Peter, nominated to the Deanery of Lichfield, 6; knighted at Whitehall, induces the King to visit Eton, 24; the King presents him with a copy of his works, 57; employed on missions of confidence, 91; lease of lands in Duchy of Lancaster, 102; pensions dur-

- ing his life to his two eldest sons, 104; pension of victuals, 335, 343.
- Young, Peter, Gentleman Usher to Charles I., 225; has letter of provostship of Eton College, gift of a fine of £500, pension of £100, 226; embassy to Gustavus Adolphus with the garter, and opposition thereto, 227; payment of his charges, 228; his death, 229.
- Young, Robert, one of household of Prince Henry, his history, pension, and death, 71; pension again, 113.
- ZOUCH, SIR EDWARD, accompanies James I. to Scotland, 46.

THE END.

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INDEX.

ACTON'S Modern Cookery.....	20	BURTON'S Christian Church	3
AIRD'S Blackstone Economised	20	Cabinet Lawyer.....	20
ALLIES on Formation of Christendom	16	CAMPBELL'S Norway	17
ALLEN'S Discourses of Chrysostom	16	CATES'S Biographical Dictionary	4
Alpine Guide (The)	18	— and WOODWARD'S Encyclopædia	2
AMOS'S Jurisprudence	5	CATS and FABLE'S Moral Emblems	13
ANDERSON'S Strength of Materials	9	Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truths	7
ARNOLD'S Manual of English Literature ..	6	CHESNEY'S Indian Polity	2
Authority and Conscience	15	— Waterloo Campaign	2
Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson	7	Chorale Book for England	13
AYRE'S Treasury of Bible Knowledge.....	16	Christ the Consoler.....	15
BACON'S Essays by WHATELY	5	CLOUGH'S Lives from Plutarch	2
— Life and Letters, by SPEDDING ..	4	CODRINGTON'S (Admiral) Memoirs.....	4
— Works.....	5	COLENSO on Pentateuch and Book of Joshua ..	16
BAIX'S Mental and Moral Science	8	— The Speaker's Bible Commem-	
— on the Senses and Intellect	8	tary	15
BALL'S Guide to the Central Alps.....	18	COLLINS'S Perspective	14
— Guide to the Western Alps	18	COLOMB'S Slave Catching in the Indian	
— Guide to the Eastern Alps	18	Ocean	17
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BECKEE'S <i>Charicles</i> and <i>Gallus</i>	18	Country, by A. K. H. B.	7
BENFEY'S Sanskrit-English Dictionary	6	CONINGTON'S Translation of Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> ..	19
BLACK'S Treatise on Brewing.....	20	— Miscellaneous Writings	7
BLACKLEY'S German-English Dictionary ..	6	CONTANSEAU'S Two French Dictionaries ..	6
BLAINE'S Rural Sports	19	CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S Life and Epistles	
— Veterinary Art	19	of St. Paul	16
BLOXAM'S Metals.....	9	COOKE'S Grotesque Animals	13
BOOTH'S Problem of the World and the		COOPER'S Surgical Dictionary.....	12
Church	15	COPLAND'S Dictionary of Practical Medicine ..	13
— Saint-Simon	8	COTTON'S Memoir and Correspondence	4
BOULTBEE on 39 Articles	15	Counsel and Comfort from a City Pulpit ..	7
BOURNE'S Catechism of the Steam Engine..	14	COX'S (G. W.) Aryan Mythology	3
— Handbook of Steam Engine	14	— History of Greece	2
— Treatise on the Steam Engine.....	14	— Tale of the Great Persian War ..	2
— Improvements in the same	14	— Tales of Ancient Greece	18
BOWDLER'S Family SHAKESPEARE.....	19	— and JONES'S Romances.....	18
BRADDON'S Life in India	17	— Tentonic Tales.....	13
BRAMLEY-MOORE'S Six Sisters of the Valley ..	18	CREASY on British Constitution	2
BRANDE'S Dictionary of Science, Literature,		CRESY'S Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering ..	14
and Art.....	11	Critical Essays of a Country Parson.....	7
BRAY'S Manual of Anthropology	8	CROOKES on Beet-Root Sugar.....	15
— Philosophy of Necessity	8	— Chemical Analysis.....	12
— On Force	8	CULLEY'S Handbook of Telegraphy	14
BREE'S Fallacies of Darwinism	11	CUSACK'S Student's History of Ireland	2
BRENCHLEY'S Cruise of the 'Curacoa'	17	DAVIDSON'S Introduction to New Testament ..	16
BROWNE'S Exposition of the 39 Articles.....	16	Dead Shot (The), by MARKSMAN	19
BRUNEL'S Life of BRUNEL	4	DE CAISNE and LE MAOUT'S Botany	11
BUCKLE'S History of Civilisation	2	DE MORGAN'S Paradoxes	7
— Posthumous Remains	7	DENISON'S Vice-Regal Life	1
BULL'S Hints to Mothers	20	DISRALLI'S Lord George Bentinck	4
— Maternal Management of Children..	20	— Novels and Tales	13
BUNSEN'S God in History.....	3	DOBSON on the Ox	19
— Prayers	15	DOVE'S Law of Storms	9
Burgomaster's Family (The)	18	DOWELL on Stamp Duties	20
BURKE'S Rise of Great Families	5	DOYLE'S Fairyland	13
— Vicissitudes of Families	5	DREW'S Reasons of Faith	15

EASTLAKE's Gothic Revival	14	HEWITT on the Diseases of Women	12
— Hints on Household Taste	14	HODGSON's Time and Space	8
EATON's Musical Criticism and Biography ..	4	— Theory of Practice	8
EDEN's Queensland	17	HOLLAND's Recollections	4
EDWARDS's Rambles among the Dolomites ..	17	HOLMES's Surgical Treatment of Children..	12
Elements of Botany	11	— System of Surgery	12
ELLICOTT's Commentary on Ephesians	16	HOWITT's Australian Discovery	18
— Galatians	16	— Rural Life of England	18
— Pastoral Epist.	16	— Visits to Remarkable Places	18
— Philippians, &c.	16	HÜBNER's Pope Sixtus the Fifth	4
— Thessalonians	16	HUMBOLDT's Life	4
— 's Lectures on Life of Christ	16	HUME's Essays	8
ERICHSEN's Surgery	12	— Treatise on Human Nature	8
EVANS's Ancient Stone Implements	11		
EWALD's History of Israel	16		
		IHNE's History of Rome	3
FAIRBAIRN's Application of Cast and		INGELOW's Poems	19
Wrought Iron to Building	14		
— Information for Engineers	14	JAMES's Christian Counsels	15
— Treatise on Mills and Millwork ..	14	JAMESON's Legends of Saints and Martyrs..	13
FARADAY's Life and Letters	4	— Legends of the Madonna	13
FITZWYGRAM on Horses and Stables	20	— Legends of the Monastic Orders ..	13
FOWLER's Collieries and Colliers	20	— Legends of the Saviour	13
FRANCIS's Fishing Book	19	JAMIESON on Causality	6
FRESHFIELD's Travels in the Caucasus	17	JARDINE's Christian Sacerdotalism	15
FROUDE's English in Ireland	1	JOHNSTON's Geographical Dictionary	9
— History of England	1		
— Short Studies	7	KALISCH's Commentary on the Bible	6
		KEITH on Destiny of the World	16
GAMGEE on Horse-Shoeing	19	— Fulfilment of Prophecy	16
GANOT's Elementary Physics	9	KENYON's (Lord) Life ¹	4
— Natural Philosophy	9	KERL's Metallurgy, by CROOKES and	
GARROD's Materia Medica	13	ROHRIG	15
GILBERT's Cadore	17	KIRBY and SPENCE's Entomology	10
— and CHURCHILL's Dolomites	17		
GIRDLESTONE's Bible Synonyms	15	LANG's Ballads and Lyrics	19
GIRTIN's House I Live In	12	LANMAN's Japanese in America	17
GLEDSTONE's Life of WHITEFIELD	4	LATHAM's English Dictionary	6
GODDARD's Wonderful Stories	18	LAUGHTON's Nautical Surveying ¹	9
GOLDSMITH's Poems, Illustrated	19	LAVERACK's Setters	20
GOODEVE's Mechanism	9	LECKY's History of European Morals	3
GRAHAM's Autobiography of MILTON	4	— Rationalism	3
— View of Literature and Art	2	— Leaders of Public Opinion	4
GRANT's Ethics of Aristotle	5	Leisure Hours in Town, by A. K. H. B.	7
Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson	7	Lessons of Middle Age, by A. K. H. B.	7
Gray's Anatomy	12	LEWES's Biographical History of Philosophy ..	8
GREENHOW on Bronchitis	12	LIDDELL & SCOTT's Greek-English Lexicons ..	6
GRIFFIN's Algebra and Trigonometry	9	Life of Man Symbolised	13
GRIFFITH's Fundamentals	15	LINDLEY and MOORE's Treasury of Botany ..	11
GROVE on Correlation of Physical Forces	9	LONGMAN's Edward the Third	2
GURNEX's Chapters of French History	2	— Lectures on History of England	1
GWILT's Encyclopædia of Architecture	14	— Chess Openings	20
		LOUDON's Encyclopædia of Agriculture	15
HARE on Election of Representatives	7	— Gardening	15
HARTWIG's Aerial World	10	— Plants	11
— Harmonics of Nature	10	LUBBOCK's Origin of Civilisation	10
— Polar World	10	LYTTON's Odes of Horace	19
— Sea and its Living Wonders	10	Lyra Germanica	13, 17
— Subterranean World	10		
— Tropical World	10	MACAULAY's (Lord) Essays	3
HATHERTON's Memoir and Correspondence ..	2	— History of England ..	1
HAUGHTON's Animal Mechanics	10	— Lays of Ancient Rome ..	19
HAYWARD's Biographical and Critical Essays ..	4	— Miscellaneous Writings ..	7
HELMHOLTZ's Scientific Lectures	9	— Speeches	6
HEMSLEY's Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous		— Works	1
Pants	11	MACLEOD's Principles of Economical Philo-	
HERSCHEL's Outlines of Astronomy	8	sophy	5

MACLEOD's Dictionary of Political Economy ..	5	ODLING's Course of Practical Chemistry ..	11
———Theory and Practice of Banking ..	20	OWEN's Comparative Anatomy and Physio-	
MCCULLOCH's Dictionary of Commerce	20	logy of Vertebrate Animals	10
Mankind, their Origin and Destiny	11	———Lectures on the Invertebrata.....	10
MANNING's England and Christendom	16		
MARCEY's Natural Philosophy	9	PACKE's Guide to the Pyrenees	18
MARSHALL's Physiology	13	PAGET's Lectures on Surgical Pathology ..	12
MARSHMAN's History of India	2	PEREIRA's Elements of Materia Medica....	13
———Life of Havlock		PERKIN's Profitable Book on Domestic Law	20
MARTINEAU's Endeavours after the Chris-		PERRING's Churches and Creeds	15
tian Life	17	PEWTNER's Comprehensive Specifier	20
MASSINGBERD's History of the Reformation	3	PLAYER-FROWD's California	17
MATHEWS on Colonial Question	2	POLE's Game of Whist.....	20
MAUNDER's Biographical Treasury	5	PRENDERGAST's Mastery of Languages	6
———Geographical Treasury	9	PRESCOTT's Scripture Difficulties.....	16
———Historical Treasury	3	Present-Day Thoughts, by A. K. H. B.	7
———Scientific and Literary Treasury	11	PROCTOR's Astronomical Essays	8
———Treasury of Knowledge.....	20	———Orbs around Us.....	8
———Treasury of Natural History ..	11	———Plurality of Worlds	8
MAXWELL's Theory of Heat.....	9	———Saturn	8
MAY's Constitutional History of England..	1	———Scientific Essays	10
MELVILLE's Digby Grand.....	18	———Star Atlas.....	9
———General Bounce	18	———Star Depths	8
———Gladiators	18	———Sun.....	8
———Good for Nothing	18	Public Schools Atlas	9
———Holmby House.....	18		
———Interpreter	18	QUAIN's Anatomy	12
———Kate Coventry.....	18		
———Queen's Maries	18		
MENDELSSOHN's Letters	4		
MERIVALE's Fall of the Roman Republic ..	2		
———Romans under the Empire	2	RANKEN on Strains in Trusses	14
MERRIFIELD's Arithmetic and Mensuration	9	RAWLINSON's Parthia	2
———Magnetism	8	Recreations of a Country Parson, by	
MILES on Horse's Foot and Horse Shoeing.	20	A. K. H. B.....	7
———on Horses' Teeth and Stables	20	REEVE's Royal and Republican France....	2
MILL (J.) on the Mind	5	REICHEL's See of Rome.....	14
MILL (J. S.) on Liberty.....	5	REILLY's Map of Mont Blanc.....	18
———Subjection of Women	5	RICH's Dictionary of Antiquities	6
———on Representative Government	5	RIVERS's Rose Amateur's Guide	11
———on Utilitarianism	5	ROGERS's Eclipse of Faith	7
———'s Dissertations and Discussions.....	5	———Defence of Eclipse of Faith	7
———Political Economy	5	ROGER's Thesaurus of English Words and	
———System of Logic.....	5	Phrases	6
———Hamdton's Philosophy	5	RONALD's Fly-Fisher's Entomology	19
MILLER's Elements of Chemistry	11	ROSE's Loyola	16
———Inorganic Chemistry	9	ROTHSCHILD's Israelites	16
MITCHELL's Manual of Architecture	14	RUSSELL's Pau and the Pyrenees	17
———Manual of Assaying	14	RUSSELL (East) on the Rise and Progress of	
MONSELL's 'Spiritual Songs'	17	the Christian Religion	3
MOORE's Irish Melodies, illustrated	19		
———Lalla Rookh, illustrated	19	SANDARS's Justinian's Institutes	5
MORELL's Elements of Psychology	7	SANFORD's English Kings	1
———Mental Philosophy.....	7	SAVORY's Geometric Turning	14
MOSSMAN's Christian Church.....	3	SCHELLEN's Spectrum Analysis.....	8
MÜLLER's Chips from a German Workshop	7	SCOTT's Lectures on the Fine Arts	13
———Science of Language	6	———Albert Durer.....	13
———Science of Religion	3	Seaside Musing, by A. K. H. B.	7
MURCHISON on Liver Complaints	13	SEEBORN's Oxford Reformers of 1498	2
———on Continued Fevers	13	SEWELL's History of the Early Church	3
		———Passing Thoughts on Religion ..	16
NASH's Compendium of the Prayer-Book ..	15	———Preparation for Communion	17
New Testament Illustrated with Wood En-		———Readings for Confirmation	17
gravings from the Old Masters	13	———Readings for Lent	17
NEWMAN's Apologia pro Vita Sua	5	———Examination for Confirmation ..	17
NIGHTINGALE on Lying-In Institutions ..	20	———Stories and Tales	18
NILSSON's Scandinavia	10	———Thoughts for the Age	16
NORTHCOTT on Lathes and Turning	14	———Thoughts for the Holy Week	17
		SHIPLEY's Essays on Ecclesiastical Reform	15
O'CONNOR's Commentary on Hebrews	16	SHORT's Church History	3
———Romans.....	16		

SMITH'S Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck	16	URE'S Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines	14
—— (SYDNEY) Life and Letters	4		
—— Miscellaneous Works ..	7		
—— Wit and Wisdom	7		
—— (Dr. Hy.) Handbook for Midwives ..	12	VOGAN'S Doctrine of the Euchrist	15
—— (Dr. R. A.) Air and Rain	8		
SOUTHEY'S Doctor	6		
—— Poetical Works	19	WALCOTT'S Traditions of Cathedrals	17
STANLEY'S History of British Birds	10	WALKER'S (PATRICIUS) Rambles	17
STEPHEN'S Ecclesiastical Biography	4	WATSON'S Geometry	9
STIRLING'S Philosophy of Law	7	—— Principles and Practice of Physic ..	12
—— Protoplasm	8	WATTS'S Dictionary of Chemistry	11
—— Secret of Hegel	7	WEBB'S Objects for Common Telescopes ..	9
—— Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON	8	WEBSTER & WILKINSON'S Greek Testament ..	16
STOCKMAR'S Memoirs	1	WEINHOLD'S Experimental Physics	9
STONEHENGE on the Dog	20	WELLINGTON'S Life, by GLEIG	4
—— on the Gryhound	20	WEST on Children's Diseases	12
STRICKLAND'S Queens of England	5	—— on Children's Nervous Disorders ..	12
STUART-GLENNIE'S Morningland	7	—— on Nursing Sick Children	20
Sunday Afternoons at the Parish Church of a University City, by A. K. H. B.	7	WHATELY'S English Synonyms	5
		—— Logic	5
		—— Rhetoric	5
		WHITE and RIDDLE'S Latin Dictionaries ..	6
TAYLOR'S History of India	2	WILCOCKS'S Sea Fisherman	19
—— (Jeremy) Works, edited by EDEN ..	17	WILLIAMS'S Aristotle's Ethics	5
Text-Books of Science	9	WILLIAMS on Climate	12
THIRLWALL'S History of Greece	2	—— on Consumption	12
THOMSON'S Laws of Thought	5	WILLICH'S Popular Tables	20
THUDICHUM'S Chemical Physiology	12	WILLIS'S Principles of Mechanism	14
TODD (A.) on Parliamentary Government ..	1	WINSLOW on Light	10
—— and BOWMAN'S Anatomy and Phy- siology of Man	13	WOOD'S (J. G.) Bible Animals	11
TRENCH'S Realities of Irish Life	2	—— Homes without Hands	10
TROLLOPE'S Barchester Towers	18	—— Insects at Home	10
—— Warden	18	—— Insects Abroad	10
TYNDALL'S American Lectures on Light ..	10	—— Strange Dwellings	10
—— Diamagnetism	10	—— (T.) Chemical Notes	12
—— Faraday as a Discoverer	4	WORDSWORTH'S Christian Ministry	15
—— Fragments of Science	9		
—— Hours of Exercise in the Alps ..	17	YONGE'S History of England	1
—— Lectures on Electricity	10	—— English-Greek Lexicons	6
—— Lectures on Light	10	—— Horace	19
—— Lectures on Sound	10	—— English Literature	6
—— Heat a Mode of Motion	10	—— Modern History	3
—— Molecular Physics	11	YOUATT on the Dog	20
		—— on the Horse	20
UBERWEG'S System of Logic	8	ZELLER'S Socrates	3
		—— Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics ..	3



